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Column One
BY
David Courtney

IT is good to remember famous men. It is an act of piety consoling to a generation which has singularly few great men. It has brilliant men of exceptional talents whose works will be remembered when their names and persons will have been forgotten except by encyclopedists. They influence the physical way of life but have little bearing on our way of thought. With amazing ingenuity and even genius they have provided men with the instruments, devices and facilities of gods; but not with the capacity to use them like gods or towards human happiness. With so much that is awful and wonderful to gape at it is not surprising that we fear to think too deeply about it; or grow impatient with those who prattle of the humanities and expect the human spirit to be visible through a rising, mushroom-shaped cloud.

■

DR. Chaim Weizmann died a year ago: a famous man; a great man; a good man; a Jew of the Jews in the profound sense — the sense in which Mr. Ben Gurion defined the genius of the Jewish people last Sunday night, as a people at once conspicuously of their race and of the whole human family. His memorial was raised yesterday at Rehovot but better still would it be if his memory were rekindled in his people's hearts and the teaching of his Jewish spirit, his works and his words were to live again in Israel. No nation can afford to become heedless of the message of its great men, whose greatness is in that message or nowhere: indeed, whose greatness is the greatness of the nation.

■

ISRAEL is bent upon the future, and should be; but has need of a past: not only the past of Biblical record and of the long weariness of dispersion but also the past which is still close enough to touch, to feel, to gather into living and inspiring tradition of the reassembled nation and the new State itself. Its people heroically contributed to the new tradition in their struggle for freedom and independence but behind and within the heroism of physical struggle were the assurances of right, of justice, and of the worthiness of the Jews to be restored to the land and the responsibilities of their Biblical fathers, which men like Chaim Weizmann had proved to his own people and to the world. Others might have led the Jews to Statehood and independence by a shorter route than Weizmann would have taken and in a manner more fitting to the hour. None led them to a truer or nobler conception of the purpose of the restoration.

■

OURS is a realistic age; an age of "for or against"; when peoples and their governments are concerned to get things done, not to think things out. So often there is no time to think things out. That would seem all the more reason why we should try to remember the teachings of those who thought things out when there was time for it. We might then fall naturally into getting things done the way they should be done in deference to the principles we claim to serve and the traditions upon which we pride ourselves as civilized peoples. However that may be, it would seem wasteful folly for a young State like Israel to be in such a hurry to reach the future that it loses touch with the past. Zionism and Israel have been lucky in their leaders, and in those who followed. And this generation can be lucky in its memories of the last generation, which was dominated by such men as Dr. Weizmann. That is probably the way, from generation to generation, a nation's pride and strength are built.

Jerusalem, October 30.

US Considering India As Korea Talks Observer

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — A State Department spokesman said today that the United States is considering backing India to sit as an observer at the Korean Political Conference in order to report on the prisoner question, but that no decision has yet been reached by American officials.

Department Spokesman Lincoln White volunteered the statement as comment on news stories which appeared today under a Washington dateline to the effect that India has been picked as the only neutral to attend the conference.

White said that the role of India, which is being considered in the State Department, is one that has been discussed for some time and which would limit India to the part of observer during the 30-day period the prisoner question is to be before the Conference.

Stand Unchanged

He emphasised that the final decision can be reached only at the Conference itself. In answer to questions as to whether there has been a compromise on the composition of the Conference, White replied that there has been no change in the U.S. position on that score.

With no decision yet reached here on whether the U.S. would favour India for an observer's role on the prisoner question, White said no instructions on that matter have been sent to U.S. Special Envoy Arthur Dean at Panmunjom, who is not authorised to put forward such an idea.

Dean Offers to Bypass Official Korea Agenda

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. today told the Chinese and North Koreans that it was prepared to bypass the adoption of a formal agenda for the Korean political conference providing they agree to discuss three items which were "mutually acceptable."

Mr. Arthur Dean, special representative to the preliminary talks for arranging the conference, said that these items were the time, place and procedural arrangements for the conference. "Then," he added, "we are prepared in good faith to exchange views to the fullest extent possible concerning the composition of the political conference."

Mr. Dean pointed out that both sides were agreed on the three items he had mentioned, and if the Communists accept the proposal "we can make real progress.

Immediate Decision

The North Korean delegate did not reply directly to the proposal, but reiterated his side's insistence that the question of composition should be settled at once. Both Communist delegates demanded retraction of Mr. Deans' statement yesterday that China and North Korea were merely agents of Russia because "it is a fact."

South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai told a press conference today that his Government's refusal to recognize the armistice beyond January 27 did not mean they would March north immediately after that date.

South Korea "reserved the right" to take whatever measures it considered right to achieve the unification of Korea, he said. "We still want to give a sincere trial to the political conference to achieve the right kind of unification."

UN Retains Good Offices Body for S. Africa Dispute

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). —The Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly last night agreed by 46 votes to 4, with eight abstentions, to continue the Good Offices Commission. The Commission was formed to assist the Governments of South Africa, India and Pakistan in resuming negotiations to settle the problem of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

The Committee also agreed to extend the original functions of the Commission, asking it to report "its own views on the problem and make any proposals which in its opinion might lead to a peaceful settlement of the problem."

The vote came at the end of a 12-day debate in which India and Pakistan, against South African protests, maintained that the question was one that came within the jurisdiction of the U.N.

Further US Grant To Israel Seen in 1954

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—U.S. officials said today that Israel can expect an additional $26m. to $30m. in American economic aid during the first six months of 1954, barring new trouble in the Holy Land.

This would bring Israel's total aid grant for the 1954 fiscal year to $56m.

Secretary of State Dulles yesterday annouaced the first grant to Israel in the 1954 fiscal year —$26m.

State Department officials made it clear today that economic aid to Israel and Arab nations is contingent upon good conduct. They said that all Middle East Governments should have been sufficiently warned by the suspension of economic aid to Israel.

GUIANA POLICE SEIZE PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

GEORGETOWN, Thursday (Reuter). — Police today seized 1,000 copies of the current issue of "Thunder," the weekly newspaper published by the People's Progressive Party.

Partisans Active In East Germany

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—An official source here said today Britain had evidence that several thousand organized anti-Communist partisans were operating against the authorities in Russian-occupied East Germany.

He was commenting on press reports of armed clashes between partisan bands said to include Russian deserters and units of the militarized East German "People's Police."

The partisans were concentrating their armed attacks on tramway and other supply lines in East Germany, the source said. They had not penetrated into the larger towns, where there were strong Russian forces.

About 3,000 Soviet Army troops have been sent specially into Germany with orders to suppress the resistance movement. The partisans were particularly active in the area near the Polish frontier, the source said.

U.S. Favours Trieste Talks Before Transfer

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (UP . — Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Popovic said today that the U.S. is in favour of holding a five-power conference on Trieste "before the implementation of the Anglo-American decision of October 8."

He made the statement to reporters after an interview with Secretary of State Dulles. At his press conference two days ago Mr. Dulles indicated that that is the attitude of the United States.

Notice to Our Readers

The increase in the price of newsprint in the Press, brought on by the new Dollar exchange rate, throws an extra burden on newspapers which none of them can support.

This comes on top of the periodic raises in the cost-of-living allowances to Staff and Printers; the total increase from the beginning of this year alone is 30%. These major items, together with continuously rising production costs, have driven the Publishers to charge more for the daily paper.

From November 1, the price of *The Jerusalem Post*, together with other morning papers, will be 90 pruta on weekdays, and 140 pruta on Fridays.

We must count on our readers to appreciate the position and accept this increase, to which, most regrettably, there is no alternative.

The Management
The Jerusalem Post

Eban Questions Bennike On Kibya Report

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter) — Mr. Abba Eban submitted 12 questions, some of them with several parts, to Gen. Vagn Bennike, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization. Some of the Israel delegate's questions involved statistics as to the number of complaints against Jordan and their validity. Gen. Bennike had quoted the statistics in his report to the Council.

Mr. Eban also asked questions about events leading up to the Kibya incident and the incident itself. He wanted to know whether the MAC had not in fact condemned Jordan for an attack on the Israeli villa_e of Yahud. He also asked whether it was not true that residents of the Israel frontier settlements were armed with the same type of weapons used by the Israel Army.

Charles Malik of the Lebanon asked whether Gen. Bennike or any of his collaborators" had received threats to their lives.

The questions were of several put to the T.S.O. chief by members of the Council today.

Among the questioners were Britain, France and the U.S.

Gen. Bennike said he would like to study the questions before giving an answer.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, in his seven questions, asked Gen. Bennike whether he had any comments to make on the broadcast by Mr. Ben Gurion, Israel Prime Minister, on October 19, in which he denied that 600 men of the Israel forces took part in the action against Kibya, and that an investigation showed that not a single army unit was absent from its post on the night in question.

Sir Gladwyn further recalled that it had been "alleged" that infiltrators, two nights before the Kibya raid, had killed a woman and two children by throwing a hand-grenade into a house in the village of Yahud. It had been alleged, said Sir Gladwyn, that this might have provoked the raid on Kibya. What steps were taken, he asked, to clear up the incident and were the Jordan authorities cooperating in any way?

The British Delegate said Gen. Bennike had remarked upon the efficacy of the local commanders' agreements. Would he say that they were considered by both sides to be of value? Sir Gladwyn further asked the general:

1. Whether he would be prepared to say that, since the local commanders' agreement was signed in early June last, there had been, until recently, on the whole an improvement in the Jordan-Israel situation in the boundary areas.

2. What importance would the General attach to improved contacts between police officers on either side of the border?

4 Scots Face Trial For Anti-Gov't Plot

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Thursday (Reuter). — Four young Scots face charges of plotting to overthrow the British Government, official sources disclosed today. The trial is due to begin on November 17.

They were arrested last June following a raid on a house here where police found explosives, drums of oil, pistols and ammunition.

The men are accused of "conspiracy to overthrow the Government or coerce the Government into setting up a separate Government in Scotland."

Alternative charges say they illegally held explosives and firearms.

Last June, when Queen Elizabeth was crowned, Scottish nationalists campaigned against her being recognized as Elizabeth the Second of Scotland, and pillar boxes bearing the royal cipher "E.R. II" were blows up.

The four men include two students, aged 22 and 24, an insurance agent and a worker.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. announced last night that it was placing on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. Army report alleging atrocities by Communist forces against captives in Korea.

Nation's Memorial To Weizmann Is Dedicated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — "Yad Chaim Weizmann," the memorial to the First President of Israel, was formally dedicated here today on the eve of the first anniversary of his death, according to the Hebrew calendar.

The short ceremony took place at the entrance to the extensive grounds which house the Weizmann residence and the grave, over which a monumental chamber is to be built during the coming year; the Weizmann Institute of Science; the Sieff Institute, and the Agricultural Research Centre.

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi and other distinguished guests laid the foundation stone for the formal arch which is to be built at the entrance on the main Tel Aviv-Rehovot road, and Mrs. Vera Weizmann, widow of the late President, formally opened the new road to the graveside. Mrs. Paula Ben Gurion unveiled the nameplate at the entrance to the road.

Opening the ceremony, Sir Simon Marks, President of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Memorial Committee, stated that the first President's "life and work are now part of the treasure of the history of the Jewish People." Sir Simon opened his speech in Hebrew and then continued in English, with a Hebrew translation being read afterwards.

Need for Science

President Weizmann, Sir Simon said, "Often declared that we must bring science and technology to our aid without delay, for labour only, however devoted, could but scratch the surface and would be of little avail. We must create schools and cultivate science. We must build up a great tradition of learning, fructified by modern methods. Israel must be a moral, social, intellectual force which will make its contribution to the pool of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

"His spirit, his teachings, his example, will continue to be felt in every aspect of the life of Israel for generations to come. Yad Chaim will be symbolic of that spirit and message," Sir Simon concluded.

Mrs. Weizmann and Mrs. Ben Gurion then went to the temporary plywood archway, at the entrance to "Shderot Chaim Weizmann," where the scientist-diplomat's widow cut the tape and the Prime Minister's wife pulled aside the National Flag covering the nameplate, with its white lettering on a blue background.

Dr. Abraham Granott, President of the Jewish National Fund, was then called on by Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Yad Chaim Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute, to read the text of the scroll to be placed within the memorial archway's foundation stone. An English version was read by Mr. Harry Levine, Treasurer of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute. This text, which was that of the official announcement of the Government and the Jewish Agency made shortly after the death of Dr. Weizmann a year ago and proclaiming the Yad Chaim scheme, was then signed by a number of the prominent personalities present.

Scroll Signatories

They were the President; the Knesset Speaker; the Foreign Minister; the Justice Minister; the Chief of Staff; Sir Simon Marks; Mr. Isaac Wolfson; Mr. Yehiel Weizmann; Dr. F. Petour Rous; Prof. Linus Pauling; Prof. Ernst Chain; Prof. Herman Mark; Dr. E. Katchalsky; Dr. B. Bloch; Mr. S. Gestetner; Mr. A. Wix; Mr. Marcus Sieff; Dr. Issler; Mr. Harry Sacher; Mr. S. Shazar; Mr. Zeev Sharef; Mr. Benzion Hurwitz, and Inspector General of Police Y. Sachar.

As these were signing the document, 500 Rehovot children filed through the archway with unlit torches, on their way to the memorial square near the grave, where their torches were later lit from a flame brought from Modi'in, birthplace of the Maccabees, in memory of the annual Hanukka custom whereby Dr. Weizmann used to receive the Maccabee torch at his home.

The scroll was then placed in a bronze cylinder bearing the State Emblem in silver. This was lowered into the base of

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 2)

Ben Gurion Set on Leaving Post, Bernstein Tells Party

In the spirit of unity and cooperation which keynoted yesterday's closing sessions of the Jerusalem Economic Conference, Mr. Henry Montor, of the Bond Drive, right, and Dr. Joseph Schwartz, of the UJA, shake hands after their joint press conference.

General Zionists In a Dilemma

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — It appears that Mr. David Ben Gurion has made up his mind to resign from office, but the General Zionists are far from having made up their mind what to do, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a public meeting of the Party here tonight.

"We regret the decision," Mr. Bernstein said. "Though there were differences between us, Mr. Ben Gurion approached affairs from a more national viewpoint than his colleagues."

As soon as the matter became clearer, the General Zionists would discuss their own next step very thoroughly, said the Minister. Some members of his Party thought that this was a good opportunity to leave the coalition in which they had often felt unsatisfied.

Turning to the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, Mr. Bernstein said that had the suspension of the Grant become final, our economy would have suffered greatly. But this was not greatly feared. There was therefore no reason for panic. The state of our supplies was good and, in any case, no payment had been received from the U.S. since July 1.

The other speakers at the meeting were the Minister of Communications, Mr. J. Saphir; the Minister of Health, Mr. J. Serlin; and Mr. E. Mimalt, M.K.

Premier Intimates Quitting At Closing of Economic Conference

The second Jerusalem Economic Conference closed last night on a note of confidence and resolve, in spite of the intimation by Prime Minister David Ben Gurion that he intends leaving his post. The closing dinner was addressed by Chief Rabby Ishak Herzog; the Interior Minister, Mr. Israel Rokach; the Jewish Agency Chairman, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, and Labour Minister, Mrs. Golda Myerson.

Mr. Ben Gurion, in his closing message as chairman, stated that "we have received from you a great gift—the fraternity of Jews throughout the world."

"It is the mission of our generation to ensure freedom, equality and dignity both to the Jewish people and to every single Jew.

"I hope that at the next conference called by any Prime Minister all your countries will be represented, along with Jews from Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Russia."

Dr. Goldmann referred to the "David Ben Gurion aspect" of the Conference in his summation of its achievements. We must bow to whatever decision Mr. Ben Gurion makes, the Agency leader stated. "To think that we may have conferences without him is a sorry thought," he said.

Earlier, he had pointed out to the delegates that the timing of the conference at a juncture of crisis was a good reminder that the Jewish people may have to give its political as well as economic and financial support in the future.

Mr. Rokach asked delegates to convey "our faith in the partnership between the Diaspora and the builders of the State of Israel."

Mrs. Myerson said, "We look upon ourselves not as the generation that will really see the fruit of our work. We are fated to be the fertilizer for that which will come in the future.

"The most tragic day for Israel would be the day it took orders from anyone," the Labour Minister said. "There is no difficulty, no price too high to pay for the certainty and determination and knowledge that we take orders from no one."

Chief Rabbi Herzog expressed the wish that soon Israel would see an immigration from the countries represented at the Conference, immigrants coming to settle from countries of peace and contentment.

The delegates, who had earlier received copies of the Jerusalem Bible inscribed by the Prime Minister, closed the conference with "Hatikva."

Appeal, Bond Heads Speak of Unity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The 1953 Jerusalem Economic Conference, which will be remembered as the "Unity Conference," resulted in American Jewry's renewed determination to strengthen the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive, to attain the $125m. annual goal, and in a decision to establish a framework to refund Israel's short term indebtedness," Mr. Henry Montor and Dr. Joseph Schwartz stated at a joint press conference at the King David Hotel at noon yesterday.

They said that the mobilization of aid was not a matter of seven years or any definite period, *"It is a permanent partnership between American Jews and Israel, for the development of the country,"* they added.

Dr. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the U.J.A., said that these concrete measures were adopted in an atmosphere of open speaking, frank criticism and honest reply, leaving the delegates with even greater confidence in the Government and the future of Israel.

Political Help

Mr. Montor, Executive Vice-President of the Bond Drive, described the conference results as a "sacred union" of American and World Jewry. It had clearly outlined the interconnection of the security and political situations with economic independence.

At a similar conference three years ago, the atmosphere was one of looking towards a three-year solution to the country's economic problems, Mr. Montor said. "But this conference has sealed a partnership for a lifetime."

The U.J.A., as the oldest fund-raising agency for Israel, must raise more funds, he said, in playing its role of unifying American Jewry. The Bond Drive must also mobilize all its forces. And the third task — falling on all sectors — will be a new effort to consolidate the short-term debts into one medium — or long-term debt.

Namir Asks B.G. To Remain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, today publicly asked the Prime Minister to revise his decision to resign.

Mr. Namir was speaking at the Plenary Session of the Histadrut Executive. "The labour community is worried by Mr. Ben Gurion's intention to forsake the active leadership of the country", Mr. Namir said.

Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, reporting to the Executive on his mission to several European countries and the I.L.O. Congress last summer, stated that the standard of living of workers in Israel is higher than in many European countries, excluding Scandinavia. The Histadrut is unique in its organization, Mr. Becker added, and is envied by many workers' unions. In Europe, trades unions are generally concerned with trade matters only.

Within two years, some 150 Israel workmen will visit foreign countries under I.L.O. scholarships to learn new methods, Mr. Becker continued. He concluded by saying that Israel industrialists are considered as "liberal" in I.L.O. circles.

Arab Legion Attacks Israel M.A.C. Team

Arab Legion soldiers fired on 12 Israel representatives on their way to a meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission meeting on the lines near Kfar Budrus yesterday, the Army spokesman announced.

The Israelis escaped without injury.

An emergency meeting of the MAC has been demanded. The meeting was known to the Jordanians, having been decided on at Wednesday's MAC meeting.

Shots were fired from the direction of the Lebanese border on a police tender travelling along the northern highway near Shomra on Wednesday evening, the spokesman also announced. One policeman was slightly injured.

An emergency meeting of the Israel-Lebanese MAC has been requested as police investigators with bloodhounds followed traces of the attackers up to the Lebanese border.

The Naharitya correspondent

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Delegates Want Parley in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A call for the fullest measure of devotion and service to the tasks of strengthening Israel's economic foundations was issued in the Declaration of the Jerusalem Economic Conference adopted at the closing business session yesterday. Prime Minister Ben Gurion presided at the meeting which was marked by a feeling of unity and a desire for a common "supreme effort." This not only emerged clearly from the speeches of delegates, but also from the suggestion, widely canvassed, that a special conference now be called in Americ.. to plan such an effort.

The Prime Minister opened the session at 3.30 p.m. He said that he was deeply moved by the spirit shown by the delegates, and hoped that "deeds would match words." He added

(Full Text of Conference Declaration on Page 5)

that he was glad to see that the exaggerated rumours circulated at the beginning of the conference of "differences" between U.J.A. and Bond campaigns were belied by the actual atmosphere of the proceedings and progress which had been made.

Mr. Julian B. Venesky, N.Y. (Bond Drive Leader) evaluated the conference as transcending organizational lines, leading to greater enlightenment based upon criticism and a frank exchange of views.

Mr. Samuel H. Daroff, Philadelphia, a U.J.A. leader, pledged maximum service to help meet the needs expressed at the Conference.

Mr. Morris Berinstein, Syracuse N.Y., reviewed the problem of Israel's short term indebtedness. He urged the drafting of a plan to eliminate such recurrent crises on this issue.

He suggested that a committee of American Jews in all walks of life be organized, to call on that Jewish community to lend the Government of Israel through the U.J.A. a sum of $75m. for a term of five

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 2)

'Fruitful' Talks Satisfy Johnston

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — After this morning's technical conference at the Foreign Minister's Tel Benyamin residence, on the American plan for utilising the waters of the River Jordan and neighbouring rivers, Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, expressed his satisfaction with the "very fruitful" discussions then and yesterday.

"It was never our intention," Mr. Johnston said, "that the TVA study was to be considered a fixed or rigid plan. It is subject to modifications based on sound engineering data and advice.

"We are assured that the Israel Government will study the plan and give it serious consideration, keeping an open mind until I can return."

It was made clear to Mr. Johnston that Israel did not oppose the plan in principle and was quite prepared to examine it. Israel had always supported the idea of a joint effort although there was as yet no reason to believe that the Arabs would accept such a plan.

Together with Mr. Moshe Sharett at this morning's one hour meeting were Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Commerce and Industry Minister Pereyts Bernstein, Finance Ministry Director General P. Sapir and the Water Planning Authority Deputy Director A. Wiener and Administrative Director B. Amir. Accompanying Mr. Johnston were the U.S. Charge d'Affaires Francis Russell; Embassy Attache Milton Fried, TCA Director Bruce McDaniel and a TCA advisory engineer.

Mr. Sharett indicated to Mr. Johnston that the Prime Minister had asked him to discuss his proposals in detail.

Mr. Johnston and his party are going to Jerusalem tomorrow morning whence they will leave for Damascus, for official talks with the Syrian Government.

An observer who visited the Jordan hydroelectric project today where work has been suspended pending Security Council discussion of the Syrian complaint that it is illegal, told *The Jerusalem Post* that equipment was being removed from the demilitarised zone to help work on parts of the project outside the zone.

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TELMA
FOR TASTY DISHES

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Sir Simon Marks, Mr. Marcus Sieff and M. Andre Chouraqui.

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The President yesterday sent congratulations to the President of Turkey on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

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A five-man Mapai delegation headed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphtali, left for Yugoslavia yesterday.

•

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, visited the Hebrew University yesterday. He was the luncheon guest of the University's Vice-President and Mrs. M. Evenari. Present were President B. Mazar and members of the University's Academic and Executive staff.

•

Mr. Gershon Agron, Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, left by SAS for the Far East yesterday on a UJA mission.

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Mr. Henry J. Kaiser, President of Kaiser-Frazer, was the guest of honour at a reception held by the local company at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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Mr. Yona Ettinger, Member of the Board of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, has arrived in Jerusalem from the U.S. where he received from Mr. Sam Rubin, Chairman of the Fund's Building Programme, $300,000 for the establishment of an Academy of Music in Jerusalem and a students' dormitory.

•

Mr. Frank Pelleg, the pianist, left by TWA yesterday to play in a series of concerts in Europe.

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Mr. Norman Hall, Director of a South African tourist office, arrived by KLM yesterday.

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The Israel football team which is to meet Yugoslavia and Greece in preliminary matches for the world championship, left by El Al for Athens yesterday.

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Due to renovation of the premises, the usual Saturday night Dances will not be held at the Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, until further notice.

BIRTH

DOMB—To Helga (nee Eisner) wife of Mr. A. Domb, on October 29, 1953, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv—a daughter.

MARRIAGE

STERNAU — KRONER

The marriage has taken place of Dr. Robert Sternau and Mrs. Emmi Kroner (née Zeiller), both of Jerusalem.

ISRAEL HOUSES FOR SALE IN AMERICA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — A special office for selling and letting houses in Israel for foreign currency has been established in Los Angeles, California, by Rassco and American investors, Dr. Y. Foerder, M.K., a Director of Rassco, said here on his return from the U.S. and Europe by K.L.M. last night.

5 NEW BUILDINGS FOR BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY

DETROIT, Thursday (INA). — A decision to add another five buildings to the five already under construction at the Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan was taken at an extraordinary meeting of Mid-Western Mizrahi leaders here.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Five Fingers.
EDEN: Skirts Ahoy (2nd week).
EDISON: Fanfan La Tulipe. (2nd week).
HAZAMIR: Miracle in Milan. (5.15, 7 & 9 p.m.)
OR-GIL: Long Dark Hall.
ORION: Since You Went Away.
ORNA: Destination Gobi.
STUDIO: The Blue Veil.
TEL-OR: The Dancing Years.
ZION: Carrie. (2nd week).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Herzl, Rehov Jaffa, 2023. Zichron Moshe, near Edison cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 2439. Frankel, 28 King George, 3731. Hovevei Zion, 28 Hovevei Zion, 60000. Ora, 50 Dizengoff, 23220. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 2, 80283. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 31 Bialik. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatikhon, 66 Hatikhon.
HAIFA: Nordau, 18 Nordau, 4039. International, 59 Atzmaut, 2986.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4132. Bahghi, Mahane Yehuda, 3761.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2851. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4062. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62366. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. JAFFA: Olfandari, 81 Rehov 1, 80877. TEL AVIV after 7 p.m.: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3386. Moshkowitz, 26 King George, 62660. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 2252. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24343. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. JAFFA, after 7 p.m.: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 120 Modiin. GIVATAYIM: Noga, opposite Fire Brigade.
HAIFA: Massada, 20 Massada, 2867. Mount Garden, 17 German Colony, 4732. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. MT. CARMEL: Ahuza, 4 Reh. Horev, 6704.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

BOTH DAYS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shoham, 1 Syrkin, 20842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 106 Dizengoff, 26593. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 64507. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

TAV TAV
coffee like

Press Review:

Renewed Aid Greeted By Most Editors

The morning papers comment on the latest political developments; all but three of them welcoming Israel's declaration that she will temporarily stop work at B'not Ya'acov and President Eisenhower's announcement about the renewal of the American grant.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that we have not relied on the inherent justice of our cause in vain. True, President Eisenhower's statement came after Mr. Abba Eban's declaration, that was already made earlier by the Foreign Minister in his note to General Bennike and by the Prime Minister in his broadcast. Since General Bennike did not then accept this proposal, it is not our fault that the whole affair reached such an impasse.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the American Zionists' information campaign has contributed not a little to the present change, though it got under way with some delay. The paper states that it did not for a moment assume that the U.S. Government intended to bring about a deterioration in its friendly relations with Israel.

Tension Relieved

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the tension has been relieved, and notes that even the Lebanese delegate for once praised Israel. The only disharmonious note came from Mr. Vishinsky who inquired about the exact time when work stopped. The paper hopes that the Israel delegate may now convince the Security Council that there is nothing in the hydro-electric scheme which might harm or affect adversely anyone's interests.

The three dissenting papers are "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), "Herut" and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist). The first two had opposed cessation of work all along, while "Kol Ha'am" had disapproved of the hydro-electric scheme and demanded that work should be resumed only after agreement was reached between the people of Israel and of Syria. The present Communist attack was, therefore, presumably based on the contention that Israel had committed "the treason by doing the right deed for the wrong reason."

"Herut" is equally shrill in its denunciations: "Dollars in place of sovereignty;" "Self-flagellation;" "Surrender to the Golden Calf;" "Only the camp of the morally bankrupt will be jubilant today" are phrases picked out at random.

'Israel Gave In'

"Al Hamishmar" concludes a more restrained editorial with the following words: "Every freedom and independence loving citizen of this country, every Jew who desires that his people should build a new life in the homeland will receive the news (of the stoppage of work and the renewal of the grant) with a feeling that Israel has given in to the State Department, has retreated from its stand and has, on the whole, carried out a dishonourable retreat with the whole world as onlookers.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) analyses Israel's reasons for announcing the temporary cessation of work and hopes that this demonstration of good will will influence the Security Council's deliberations.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) and "Hakol" (Agudat Yisrael extremists) also welcome the morning's news.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) expresses a similar view, but says that a bitter struggle is still in store for us in the U.N. on account of General Bennike's report which is full of half-truths.

"Omer" (Histadrut) also believes that the present struggle will be long and that we have reached only the end of the first round. The situation calls for an all-out effort as well as supreme political wisdom from us and from Jews in the Diaspora.

450,000 TREES AROUND TIBERIAS

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — In the last five years, about 450,000 trees have been planted on the mountains surrounding Tiberias by the Government's Forestry Department, with the object of preventing floods and soil erosion.

In the winter of 1933/34 and again in the winter of 1939 floods occurred in the Tiberias area with considerable loss to life and property. But no floods have occurred here since the establishment of the State, largely as a result of the tree planting, terracing and the road and path making in the mountains.

According to some experts the afforestation, past and pending, will also ease the heavy atmosphere on the town.

PENSION
Deutsch
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Reduced post-season rates after November 1

Produce Has to Look Good, Too

By Our Economic Correspondent

The European customer wants to buy vegetables and fruit which not only taste good but are pleasing to the eye. This applies particularly to imported fruit which represents a special delicacy. Oranges must be golden, and of equal size; large grapes must attract by the gloss of perfect ripeness. Imported strawberries should look like jewels in their carefully prepared packages.

The visiting Israeli might well be disappointed by these expensive luxuries because the taste is not as good as expected. With surprise and satisfaction he learns that Israel produce, though lacking in "eye-appeal," has a better flavour and more juice than other imported fruit displayed in Swiss or English shops. Thus, we have a big advantage over European countries in the quality of our produce, which holds good not only for oranges but for many other fruits and vegetables.

This does not mean that we are able to export our fruit and vegetables — except citrus — without difficulty. First we must improve our product in outward appearance and adapt it to the requirements of foreign markets. To please the eye of the discerning and spoiled European housewife, fruits must all be of the same size; they must be ripe but not rotten; they must be packed so as to appeal. In this respect we still have everything to learn. It is not enough to grow good fruit and good vegetables: they must be marketed in the appropriate manner. The citrus industry has learned a great deal in the past few years. Other fields must follow this example.

Attitude to Buyer

The first condition for making agricultural produce more appealing is a changed attitude to the buyer in Israel. Nobody will deny the progress in vegetable growing during the past two seasons, but talk with vegetable merchants on the necessity of better marketing is instructive. A large percentage of the produce arrives in the shops already spoiled, packing is perfunctory — an inheritance of the period of scarcity when even an unripe tomato was eagerly snapped up. When plenty followed in the last two seasons, many of the growers preferred to cut down production, feed the surplus to animals or throw it away, rather than attempt to reach bigger and better markets. The customer, meanwhile, had developed an inferiority complex through rationing and was unable to offer 'sales resistance' to badly packed produce.

Careful display of produce and better packing require some investments difficult to make at a time when money and credits are scarce. A changed attitude of the producer and the marketing authorities towards the buying public is even more essential. The principle that the customer is always right has been completely reversed: it will take time until it is again understood here, in a country of producer and marketing monopolies for fruit and vegetables. But it is clear that the home market will have to serve as a training ground if we wish to exploit our export potential.

Export Prices

Once outward appearances are improved, the problem of export prices will have to be solved. Luxury produce in European capitals is fairly expensive, as it is partly imported and partly produced in hothouses in Europe. But the transport problem remains, and in order to conquer markets we must sell more cheaply than our competitors.

It is by no means easy to assess whether our produce is cheaper than that found in the European market. Taking into account the real exchange rate—roughly IL.4 to £1—our tomatoes and grapes are cheap. Reckoning prices in relation to the earnings of the average worker here, they are very expensive. In other words, we would be able to compete with present prices by granting adequate exchange rates to exporters.

Any export scheme must be launched on a policy of plenty. This means that there must be enough, possibly more than enough, for the home market; that the customer will be offered a variety of goods attractively packed and displayed; and that customers abroad can be approached with produce that is not only first-rate but also available in appreciable quantities. Climate, soil and water give us great export possibilities. More initiative and careful study is needed to exploit them to the full.

Jagan Meets the Press

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Premier of British Guiana, held a press conference in London before going to the House of Commons to hear a debate on British Guiana. On his left is Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, 30-year-old African-born ex-Minister of Education.

Express Photo

Urges Expiditing Genocide Creed

In a letter to Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly, the World Jewish Congress has called upon the U.N. to accelerate its efforts to secure the immediate ratification of the Genocide Convention by all Governments of the world.

This Convention, originally adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948, aims at outlawing and punishing the crime of genocide as an odious scourge against mankind. To date, only 41 nations have signed the Convention.

Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, Director of the World Jewish Congress' International Affairs Department and a permanent consultant to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, pointed out in the WJC letter to Madame Pandit that on the current agenda of the General Assembly there is a resolution urging that body to reiterate its appeal to states to speed their ratification or adherence to the Genocide Convention.

Unanimous adoption of the resolution by the Assembly, the WJC said, would spur "the strongest possible support to the Genocide Convention on a world-wide basis."

Dr. Perlzweig's appeal to the General Assembly implements a resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the WJC, held in Geneva last August, whereby representatives from Jewish communities in 60 nations vigorously deplored the failure of many Governments to ratify or adhere to the Genocide Convention.

The groups represented by the WJC, Dr. Perlzweig noted, "are those who, over a period of many centuries, suffered the most from the crime of genocide and are therefore particularly interested in the worldwide validity of the Genocide Convention."

Austria's Indemnity In Plain Language

The provisions of Austria's Indemnification Law for victims of Nazism are explained in non-technical language in a bulletin, "Information Sheets — Austria" just issued by the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress.

The "Information Sheets" defines requirements for eligibility for compensation for loss of liberty under the Austrian Law. It answers such questions as "What is the amount of compensation?" "When and where are the claims to be filed?" and "Who is entitled to receive compensation besides the victim himself?"

A companion bulletin, prepared in German, gives the full text of the Austrian Indemnification Law.

Persons who worked for the Austrian Government, either on a federal or local level, and were discharged under Nazi persecution are eligible for compensation under a special Austrian Civil Servants Indemnity Law. The Institute of Jewish Affairs has issued a separate one-page information sheet explaining the provisions of this statute.

Persons interested in obtaining any one or all of the new sheets should communicate with the World Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84 St., New York 28, N.Y.

US Composers' Works For University

Works of American composers figure prominently among the many gifts recently received by the Music Department of the Jewish National and University Library.

A complete set of works of the late Edward McDowell, one of America's most distinguished composers, has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky, whose good offices were enlisted in the matter by Mrs. Frank Cohen, Co-Chairman for Music of the Library Committee of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein have sent copies of their most recent compositions, while the score of Ernest Bloch's "Twenty-Second Psalm" has been received from Miss Suzanne Bloch, the composer's daughter.

A valuable collection of scores and books on music was obtained for the National and University Library from the private library of the late Frederick Jacoby, a well-known American-Jewish composer, through the efforts of Miss Helen Coates, secretary to Mr. Bernstein. The collection includes 232 scores of operatic, chamber and vocal music. A set of Mr. Jacoby's own compositions is already in the possession of the Library.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Libraries:** — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 2-4.
★ **Archaeology:** — Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
★ **Exhibition:** — Works by Ze'ev Ben-Zvi; 28 Canadian Paintings "Girl", by Chaim Soutine; "New Hellenistic and Roman glass vessels". Bezalel National Museum, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
Works and marionettes by Dr. Paul Loewy; paintings by Dan Hoffner, Artists' House, 10-1.
★ **Tour:** — Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ **Film Shows:** — Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.
★ **Recorded music:** — "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). J.S. Bach: Motet No. 3, "Jesus Dearest Master," with Robert Shaw and the RCA Victor Chorale and Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** — Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Exhibition of "Art of China and Japan" (from the collection of Mr. Jacob Pins, Jerusalem), Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (tomorrow: 10-1, 4-8).
★ **Theatre:** — "Nasr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre, Armon Cinema, 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** — Eilat sand-paintings exhibition by Esther Burstein, Beit Hahalusot Rehavia, 9-1, 4-8 p.m.
★ **Recorded music:** — Recorded Music Hour: Prokofieff: Concerto No. 3 in C, Op. 26, with William Kapell, Pianist, and Dallas Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concert:** — Pnina Salzman and Lorand Fenyves: Mozart-Beethoven-Schumann-Ravel, Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30 p.m.
★ **Theatre:** — "My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Meeting:** — Public meeting on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, First President of the State. Speaker: Mr. Berl Locker, Orah Hall, 11 a.m.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.16 p.m. today and ends at 5.29 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.; Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Young Israel (87 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

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TEL AVIV, tomorrow, Oct. 31
Sunday, Nov. 1
Farewell Concert
Leonard Bernstein
Tel Aviv, Monday, Nov. 2
Overture "The Thieving Magpie" — Rossini; Serenade for 13 Winds — Mozart; "American in Paris" — Gershwin; "Rhapsody in Blue" — Gershwin.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-2; 4-6.
Special Concert
Kiryat Haim
Tuesday, Nov. 3, "Beit Ha'am" Cinema, at 9 p.m.
Special Subscription Concert No. 1—Haifa
Wednesday, Nov. 4 "Armon" Theatre, at 9 p.m.

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at Beth Hachalutzot, 27 Rehov King George
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Comedy by B. Shaw
Tickets: "Radio-Union," 116 Reh. Dizengoff. Friedmann & Springer, 2 Nahlat Benyamin and at the Box Office.
★
HAIFA
Saturday, Oct. 31 & Nov. 7 at 8.30 p.m.
at Beth Hachalutzot, 3 Rehov Yalag
'HOKUS-POKUS'
Comedy by Curt Goetz
Tickets: Hans Werner's Lending Library, 36 Reh. Herzl and at the Box Office.

ZOA HOUSE
Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 8.30 p.m.
PIANO RECITAL
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Beethoven, Liszt, Debussy, Ravel, etc.
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	14	22	24
Tiberias	84	19	x	30
Natanya	62	18	26	26
Hakirya	46	17	27	27
Tel Aviv Port	63	19	24	26
Lydda Airport	48	16	27	29
Jerusalem	53	15	21	24
Beersheba	53	x	25	27
Eilat	44	22	30	32

Forecast: Partly cloudy, becoming fair. Further outlook: no change.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

NEXT WEEK has been proclaimed "Shekel Week," during which school children will ask the public to purchase the Shekel, token of membership in the World Zionist Organization.

• • •

THE OWNERS of the Feitlowitz bakery in Haifa were fined IL.95 yesterday for violation of the Annual Leave Law and ordered to give their employees IL.135 as holiday pay.

• • •

MR. ISAACK Oglow, 47, of Jerusalem, who had travelled to Germany although it was stated in his passport that he was not permitted to go there, was fined IL.50 in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV Amateurs and Herut Bet will meet tomorrow in the finals of the Monett B. Davis Doubles Softball Cup Tournament at 2.15 p.m. at the Ramat Gan Stadium. Admission free.

• • •

THE FIFTH ART show of the "New Horizons" group will open at the Tel Aviv Museum on Sunday.

• • •

THE LEAGUE of Composers in Israel decided at a recent general members' meeting to break off relations with Israel Music Publications of which Dr. Peter Gradenwitz is Director.

US Mayors Received By President, P.M.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 16 American Mayors and civic leaders who entered Israel on Wednesday, yesterday were received in Jerusalem by the President and the Prime Minister. Afterwards, members of the delegation visited various parts of the country.

Mayor Allan Merritt Pomeroy of Seattle, Washington, with Mayor Fred L. Peterson of Portland, Oregon, called at "Nahlat Seattle" at Messilat Zion, in the Jerusalem Corridor. They were blessed on their arrival by the Yemenite Rabbi. Mr. Pomeroy told the settlement's dignitaries that he had been asked by his constituents to inspect the site. He would gladly report on what he has seen, especially the land reclamation, terracing and vineyards.

Later, Mayors Pomeroy and Peterson joined the other Mayors at tea at Maaleh Hahamisha, where they were welcomed by the chairman of the Judean Hills Rural Council. Seren Goldstein of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission described the problems of infiltration. The border runs a hundred metres from the kibbutz.

LUCKY NUMBERS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Number 177299 drew the first prize of IL.1,510 in the Mif'al Hapay'is lottery here today. Number 067308 and 163619 drew IL.1,000 each; numbers 014227, 077543 and 081034 drew IL.500; numbers 092922, 096158, and 151024 drew IL.250.

Numbers ending with 70 win IL.[illegible] numbers ending with 3 [illegible]

WEIZMANN

(Continued from Page 1)

the cornerstone. Those who had previously signed the scroll, as well as Mr. A.S. Hoofien, Rav-Aluf Dori, Sir Francis Evans, Mr. G. Halperin and Mr. Harry Levine, were then invited forward to place cement on the block with a specially inscribed silver trowel. The cornerstone, made from Jerusalem stone, was laid in place, and the visitors then made their way to the graveside.

The diplomatic corps as such had not been invited to the ceremony, but Sir Francis Evans, the British Ambassador, had been invited as representative of the country in which Dr. Weizmann had worked for so long and which had issued the Balfour Declaration.

On their way to the graveside the mourners and visitors passed through an honour guard of youngsters with their torches lit. Mrs. Weizmann laid a wreath on the flat stone slab covering the grave. She was followed by Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi, and Mr. Yehiel Weizmann, the late President's brother, who recited the mourner's prayer in a voice choked with tears.

Ben-Zvi's Oration

President Ben-Zvi then spoke. He said:

"On this, the first anniversary of the passing of the first President of the State of Israel, Dr. Chaim ben Ozer Weizmann, of blessed memory, we have come here to pay homage to his memory.

"With out heads bowed in silence, we stand together with his widow and his family, his friends and his admirers, at the graveside of that noble man, the bearer of the vision and the man of action, who dedicated his life to the redemption of his people, and who was granted, towards the end of his days, to come, and bring with him his people, to the cherished coast of our sacred homeland, and to stand at the helm during the first four years of the existence of the State, the founding years of our national renaissance.

"The nation's first leader is no more. He lies here in his own soil, the earth of Rehovot which he loved so much. It was here that he chose to build his home and it was here that he established the scientific institutions to which he dedicated his creative powers.

"His spirit still pervades the State of Israel, which is wrestling with its future and the future of the diasporas in their return to Zion.

"Years will come, generations will pass, but never will be forgotten the name of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, the disciple of Theodore Herzl. May his soul be bound up with the eternal life of his eternal people."

Eternal Light

Cantor Yisrael Bar Zakai recited "El Malei Rachamim"; an eternal light was kindled above the grave, and those present then passed quietly before the tomb and quietly dispersed.

Public officials, members of the Religious Council, and students of Yeshivot participated in a service on Mount Zion today to mark the Weizmann anniversary.

Memorial candles were lit in the President's Room on the Mount, and portions were read from Weizmann's Sefer Torah. After the "El Malei Rahamim" had been intoned by a cantor and choir, Rabbi Z. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, eulogized the late President. A Talmud study "watch" was held in the Mount Zion synagogue, and towards evening 12 of the scholars and members of yeshivot made the pilgrimage to Rehovot where they resumed the "watch" for the entire night.

The Weizmann anniversary was observed in all schools today. The Ministry of Education had issued pamphlets for children telling of the life of the First President.

The Ministry of Transport has announced that because of the ceremonies in Rehovot, traffic on the southern-Tel Aviv-Jaffa route will be diverted from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. today starting from the Bilu-Ramle, Beit Dagon-Tel Aviv crossroads. Buses and other vehicles from the South to Rehovot will be allowed only as far as the central Bus Station.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Fillet: 150 gr. Bet 18, Temp. 26, semi annual 17, paged.

Pledge of Support

Following is the full text of the Declaration of the Jerusalem Economic Conference adopted last night:

Having assembled in Jerusalem at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Israel to consider the economic position of Israel in a critical hour for the State of Israel;

Having considered the reports presented to us on the course which Israel must follow to achieve its goal of economic independence;

Having been profoundly moved by the courage and determination of the people of Israel in pushing forward with their programme for the absorption of immigrants and the building of a sound and democratic stronghold; and

Heartened by the evidence at this conference that Jewish communities throughout the world are unified in their furtherance of Israel's progress,

This Jerusalem Conference, keenly aware of the central role of American Jewry in the future development of Israel, calls for the fullest measure of devotion and service to the tasks of strengthening Israel's economic foundations. We further urge that a supreme effort be undertaken, in mutual cooperation and understanding, to meet the increased needs of Israel through the two principal channels of financial assistance — the United Jewish Appeal and State of Israel Bonds.

In view of the fact that the Government of Israel has emphasized the vital importance of the United Jewish Appeal and State of Israel Bonds to the upbuilding of Israel, and in view of the fact that the Finance Minister has presented an outline of needs and plans that require the raising of the sights of American Jewry in its generous support of Israel, we hereby call upon the Jews of the United States:

1) To work for and give on an increased scale to an intensified United Jewish Appeal in order that the greatest amount of money possible be made available for Israel's upbuilding, for the colonization of the land, expansion of agricultural activity and the care, resettlement and absorption of Israel's immigrants;

2) To support in the fullest measure the new issue of State of Israel Bonds, which have proved vital to the economic development of Israel, so that the progress already registered in agriculture, industry, irrigation, mining and transportation may be carried forward to speed the country's economic independence;

3) And, finally, recognizing the acute burden of short-term indebtedness incurred by Israel as a result of the War of Independence and mass immigration, to make an urgent effort to consolidate these short-term debts by seeking loans from American Jews to the end that Israel may be free to pursue a normal economic course.

Mindful of these responsibilities, aware of the great and historic work in which we are engaged, inspired by the achievements of the past and the opportunities of the future, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to implement all phases of this programme and summon all American Jews to dedicate themselves to its successful attainment.

CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

years at a "normal rate of interest."

He stated that savings effected by putting Israel purchasing on a current basis and consequently enabling the Government to make more advantageous business arrangements would pay off almost one fifth of this sum annually. This plan would solve the short term debt problem, "at no cost to the Government, to the person making the loan, or to anyone."

Mr. Berinstein added that Israel Ambassador Abba Eban had discussed such a plan with American Jewish community leaders, who were enthusiastically in favour. They felt, as did almost forty leaders of various communities, that this was "the business-like approach."

Following this, Col. Jacob Avery, Chicago, read the three-point Declaration.

Mr. Jacob Stern, Patterson, N.J., pledged his community to raising $250,000 for funding the short term debts. Later in the session, Mr. Adolph Kissler, Denver, Col., offered personally to loan $25,000 for this purpose. Mr. Samuel Brown, South Bend, Ind., promised $25,000 on his own account, and $100,000 for his community.

Dr. I. Levine, N.Y. speaking in Hebrew, pledged the support of religious Jewry. Mr. Y. Gitlin, Mexico, speaking Yiddish pledged Mexican Jewry to $1m.

Mr. Morris Alexander, Chicago, observer for the B'nai B'rith Organization, described the programme as "magnificent." He proposed a national meeting in the U.S. of the heads of all major American Jewish organizations to carry through the Declaration's aims. He stated he would so recommend to his National President Mr. Philip M. Klutznick.

Proposals for a conference of this type were also made by: Messrs. Alex Lowenthal, Pittsburgh; and Mr. Abraham Goldfarb, N.Y.

Facing the Future

Mr. Abe Feinberg N.Y., citing a report by a "vicious publisher" who printed this week that Israel faces bankruptcy, stated that "Israel faces the future" and called upon delegates to reflect this fact in their efforts.

One delegate, Mr. Joseph Shulman, Patterson, N.J., expressed his sentiments by reciting the Gettysburg Address, making textual changes to suit the circumstances. The address was also mentioned by Mr. Joseph D. Shane, L.A.

Messrs. Dewey Stone, Boston; Wm. Shipley, Cleveland, Jacob Sincoff, N.Y., and S. Hillel Rubiner, Detroit, also spoke. Mrs. S. Kramarsky, N.Y., and Mrs. H. Levin, Leominster, Mass., took part in the discussions.

Mr. Edward M. Warburg, Jr., N.Y., speaking at the end of the session said: "We have gained new hope, new courage and new strength for the days ahead." He especially lauded the Prime Minister, for his important role in founding and defending the State.

Mr. Ben Gurion stated that no individual, nor group, but only "the boys and girls, tillers of the soil, teachers, the fighters, our youth," deserved such praise.

He thanked the delegates, on behalf of the Government, "for coming, for speaking your minds, and for undertaking the tasks ahead."

Mr. Joseph Shulman, Patterson, N.J., spoke from the floor, thanking the Government and the staff of the Conference for their hospitality and consideration.

Sinai And Gettysburg

A delegate at the Jerusalem Economic Conference Joseph D. Shane, L.A. stated that great utterances should be short, citing the Lincoln Gettysburg Address, which takes only a minute-and-a-half to recite.

The Prime Minister, who presided over the session interjected, "Moses made it even shorter — in the Ten Commandments."

Abu Ghosh Expulsion Reasons Secret—BG

The orders for banishment and police supervision of Abu Ghosh notables on August 31 last were issued for reasons involving the security and welfare of the State and cannot be revealed to the Court, it was stated in a deposition signed by the Prime Minister and submitted to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday.

The deposition was presented by Acting State Attorney Colin Gluckman in reply to an order nisi issued by the Court calling on the Government to show cause why the banishment orders against the *Mukhtar* of Abu Ghosh and three of his grandsons should not be annulled.

The men were exiled to Acre and Baka'a Garbia subsequent to the throwing of grenades into the Kiryat Ye'arim youth village near Abu Ghosh.

The Army officer who signed the banishment orders testified yesterday that he had done so after it had become clear that the presence of the men constituted a threat to public security. The officer emphasized that he had been influenced by nothing except the security position in the area of Abu Ghosh.

Mr. S. Tamir, for the petitioners, denied that they constituted a threat to security. He repeated the charge that the banishment orders had been influenced by disputes over land. (Itim)

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ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel. 6[illegible] — Evenings: TEMPTATION HARBOUR, Robert Newton, Simone Simon. Mats.: A CONNECTICUT YANKEE, Bing Crosby, Rhonda Fleming, Technicolor

GAL OR Tel. 4[illegible] — Evenings: 6th week CRIME & PUNISHMENT. Mats.: Today, Sun., Mon.: THE BLACK SWAN. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: THE BLACK ARROW

ORION Tel. 4[illegible] — THE MATING SEASON, Gene Tierney, John Lund

ORAH air-conditioned Tel. 4[illegible] — THE BEGGAR'S OPERA, Laurence Olivier, Technicolor (Forum Film)

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 6[illegible] — Israel Premiere: RETURN OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Richard Greene, Paula Raymond

ARMON Tel. 4[illegible] — ISRAEL PREMIERE, Second Week, CHARLIE CHAPLIN in LIMELIGHT co-starring CLAIRE BLOOM. Sat. 2 perform. at 6.30 & 9 p.m. Weekdays 3 perform. at 3.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m.

ATZMON Tel. 3[illegible] — EDOUARD et CAROLINE, Daniel Gelin, Ann Vernon

MAY Tel. 2[illegible] — IVANHOE, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Jerry Lewis

EN DOR Tel. 3[illegible] — Sat., Sun., Mon.: THAT'S MY BOY, Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE, Ezio Pinza, Janet Leigh

Bank Leumi Marks 50th Birthday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Bank Leumi's progress during the 50 years since its establishment as the Anglo-Palestine Company, was reviewed by Dr. A. Barth, the Bank's General Manager, at a press conference held at the Bank's Head Office here today.

On the eve of the First World War, the Bank had seven branches, Dr. Barth said, but the number is now 49 and additional branch offices are to be opened shortly.

The aim is to bring the Bank to the people and to maintain its popular character, he stated, citing figures to show that 91% of the Bank's depositors and 65.4% of its customers hold accounts not exceeding IL.1,000.

Zionist Control

The Bank's Board of Directors is nominated by co-option, subject to approval by the Zionist General Council, and it thus combines practical business experience with adherence to a constructive national credit policy, as amply shown by the Bank's achievements, the General Manager explained.

Festivities in connection with the Jubilee include a reception of the Bank's Directors, at the President's home, and a festive dinner for members of the Government and other personalities at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

On November 4, the day of the Jubilee, flags will be hoisted on all the Bank's premises. A special post office will be open on that day at its head office and a special post mark will be used to commemorate the event.

DAM COMPLETED

BEERSHEBA Thursday (ITIM) — The first stage in the construction of a dam near Tel Yeruham ended today after nearly a year's work. The dam will be capable at this stage of storing about 1,250,00 cubic metres of water which will be used for irrigating the farm land of Kibbutz Revivim.

At a later stage the capacity of the dam will be increased to 10,000,000 cubic metres, as part of the national plan of the Israel Water Planning Company.

J.N.F. ANNOUNCES IL.10m. BUDGET

An investment budget of IL.10m. for development work for the year 1953-54 has been issued by the Jewish National Fund.

The sum of IL.2.46m. is to be used to buy land from Arab citizens and from Christian religious organizations. An additional $350,000 is to be held as payment for land of those Arab citizens who wish to leave the country. IL.1,351,000 is to be used to plant from three to five million saplings in various parts of the country and IL.1,050,000 is to be allocated for the Huleh Drainage Project.

PERON RECEIVES NEW ISRAEL ENVOY

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (INA). — President Juan Peron, when receiving Mr. Arieh L. Kubovy, the new Israel Minister here recently, expressed his confidence that Israel would overcome her present difficulties.

About 10,000 persons lined the route as the Minister was driven to the Presidential Office for his first interview with Sr. Peron.

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GAZA OFFICIALS HELD AS SPIES

Four senior officials of the Gaza Municipal Council, all Palestine Arabs, were arrested on the orders of the Egyptian Military Governor of the town on Wednesday. They are charged with having established contact with Israel and have been taken to the Cairo Military Prison.

GUNMEN JAILED

HAIFA, Thursday. — Two men from Nazareth, Subhi Mahmud, 28, and Zalah Jazer, 24, were sentenced to seven years in prison today for an armed hold-up in November of last year.

Together with three other accused, they had raided a building materials store in the Bayside area, manhandled the watchman and his wife and stolen goods valued at thousands of pounds. The loot was recovered several days later in a cave near Nazareth.

The three accomplices received sentences of from one to six years' imprisonment.

HADERA MAYOR OPENS TESTIMONY

HAIFA, Thursday. — In the trial of David Berman, former Mayor of Hadera, for the embezzlement of Municipal funds, hearings of the prosecution witnesses ended today, and the accused began his own testimony.

Berman denied having ordered the payment of IL.332 owed to City Engineer Joseph Shamir to a fictitious person. He said he had not been aware of any other such payments which the prosecution had said he had arranged.

Search for Ben Yair

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— The police are making extensive searches throughout the country for Shaltiel Ben Yair. He fled from his home near Gan Shlomo today some time before the police arrived there to search it. He is suspected of being connected with the small arms dump discovered by the police in Gan Shlomo yesterday. Some arrests already have been made.

Shaltiel Ben Yair was acquitted by the District Court here of a charge that he was connected with the bomb attempt on the home of Mr. David Pinkas, the late Minister of Communications.

"Opera Not Public"

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— The Hebrew National Opera is not a public institution, as the public is not represented on its Board, Mr. D. Rosolio, the music critic, said in the course of his evidence before the District Court here today in the defamation suit by Miss Edis de Philippe against Dr. Peter Gradenwitz.

When Counsel for the plaintiff pointed out that a public committee is associated with the Opera, the witness replied that it "all depends on who appoints the committee men."

WITH THE HELP of a scout plane 170 sheep which were lost from Kibbutz Magen in the Negev were located and brought back to the farm yesterday.

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STARTING Tomorrow, Oct. 31, at the "OPHIR" Cinema, Tel Aviv

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The cry of alarm from the well-known author Jean Paul Sartre against discrimination... with Barbara Laage & Walter Briand

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EDEN Tel. 3829 — Second Week. M.G.M's gala musical salute to the Waves. Breezy, salty and refreshing. Esther Williams — Joan Evans, Vivian Blaine — Barry Sullivan. SKIRTS AHOY! A Technicolor musical, also Sun. at 10.30 a.m. & Today at 3.

EDISON Tel. 4056 — Second Week. Colossal and Magnificent Forum-Film presents: FANFAN LA TULIPE with: Gerard PHILIPPE, Gina LOLOGRIGIDA, also Today at 3 p.m.

ORGIL Tel. 61498 — Air conditioned. Since the "Winslow Boy" no film attained such dramatic heights. Long Dark Hall. Lili PALMER, Rex HARRISON. Today at 3: APRIL IN PARIS

ORION Tel. 2914 — David O. SELZNICK'S with: SINCE YOU WENT AWAY. Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Monty Woolley, Shirley Temple, Lionel Barrymore. Hebrew and French Subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4783 — Israel Premiere! The fabulous, true adventure DESTINATION GOBI starring: Richard Widmark, Don Taylor

STUDIO Tel. 4055 — Fourth Week. High potential attraction aimed at the heart & sentiment of the public: THE BLUE VEIL with Hebrew Subtitles. Jane Wyman, Charles Laughton, also today at 3 p.m.

ZION HALL 2nd Week — Laurence Olivier—Jennifer Jones in a powerful and unforgettable love story CARRIE. From the novel "Sister Carrie", by Theodore Dreiser. No Complimentary Tickets.

TEL-OR Tel. 3570 — Dennis PRICE, Gisele PREVILLE in Ivor NOVELLO's spectacular musical romance THE DANCING YEARS. Today at 3 p.m.: IL LUPO DELLA SILA

U.S. Urged to Exert Pressure on Israel

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).— Professor Eli Ginsberg, noted economic and consultant to the State Department, said today that the U.S. should "continue to exert pressure on Israel" but not through a sudden reduction in aid that might bring economic and political turmoil.

Mr. Ginsberg was addressing the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Economic Corporation.

"The U.N. should continue to exert pressure on Israel to move in the direction of viability," he stated, "without exerting so much pressure by a radical and sudden reduction in aid that the outcome will be economic and political turmoil, rather than the growth of balanced economy."

"The U.S. has much to gain from the eventual viability of Israel and can only lose if the Israel economy fails, for such a failure will bring with it serious political disturbances in the entire area," he concluded.

Tory Urges Britain To Reassure Jordan of Aid

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— A Conservative, Peter Baker, suggested in the Commons today that the Government should, in advance of any U.N. action, assure Jordan every support in resisting aggression.

Under-Secretary of State Anthony Nutting replied that Britain already had a treaty of alliance with Jordan and added: "The British Government has, moreover, in the statement which it made jointly with the Governments of the United States and France in May, 1950, pledged opposition to the use of force between any of the states in the Middle East area.

"Mr. Baker will recall that with regard to the Kibya incident, the Government has vigorously condemned this attack, and has taken steps to bring it to the attention of the Security Council with the other signatories of the Tripartite Declaration of May, 1950."

Jordan Denies Glubb To be Dismissed

AMMAN, Thursday.—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied a report that Brigadier Glubb Pasha, British commander of the Arab Legion, would be replaced by an Arab because of "the inadequate help rendered by the Legion to the village of Kibya.

The spokesman said an official statement would be issued shortly concerning responsibility for the lack of assistance to Kibya. (AFP, Reuter)

ARABS TO BAN AIR FRANCE

The Arab League's boycott office has decided to suspend all facilities granted in League Member States to Air France, "which has proved beyond doubt its constant aid to Israel," ANA reports from Cairo.

KERETH
TEL-AVIV, [illegible]
TEL. [illegible]
TIV'ON, [illegible]

Cables in Brief

COMPETITION. — Russia may soon become a formidable competitor on the world cotton market, it was reported yesterday from Liverpool, where "large samples" of "reasonably good" cotton were shown to the Cotton Association.

MINE. — At least five persons were killed and between 40 and 60 captured when Karens rebels mined a Moulmein-Rangoon train in Burma on Wednesday.

VISIT.—Gen. Alfred Gruenther, NATO Supreme Commander, arrived in Turkey yesterday. The General might confer with military leaders on Turkey's demand that NATO undertake a Near East base-building programme.

Haganah Men to Head Border Defences

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). defence commanders for border settlements will be drawn from members of the Hagana Organisation, the Organisation's Tel Aviv conference decided tonight. The volunteers will be considered as regular Army officers and will be compensated accordingly by the Ministry of Defence for the duration of their service.

ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

of *The Jerusalem Post* reports that the police car was on its way from Elion to Shomra when, at 7.45 p.m., fire was opened on it from close range. The car received several hits, the windshield was shattered and the driver injured by fragments.

The driver continued for about 150 metres. While one man was trying to repair the car, a constable returned the fire. A police detachment and watchmen from Shomra later reinforced him.

At the scene of the shooting, 25 cartridges of various calibres were found.

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ALLENBY — Irene DUNNE, Dean JAGGER: IT GROWS ON TREES

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20864 — 6th Week: La Minute De Verite. No complimentary tickets to this film.

EDEN — Premiere! The great Soviet musical Songs of Youth

ESTHER 3rd Week — Madeleine Robinson — Michel Beck in a great French human drama LE GARCON SAUVAGE

MIGDALOR 2nd week — Claudette Colbert—Robert Ryan: The Sacred Fury

MOGRABI — Richard BURTON, James MASON: THE DESERT RATS

OPHIR — Barbara LAAGE, Ivan DESNY, Marcel HERRAND: La P... respectueuse by Jean-Paul Sartre. For adults only.

ORION 2nd week — CHARLES CHAPLIN in LIMELIGHT

SHDEROTH — James Mason, Stewart Granger: THE MAN IN GREY. Novel by Lady Eleanor Smith

TAMAR 3rd Week — Gary Cooper who won the "Oscar" for his part in HIGH NOON. No Complimentary Tickets. Continuous from 2.45 a.m. to 3.45 p.m. Air-Conditioned

YARON 4th Week — Kirk DOUGLAS, Milly VITALE: THE JUGGLER

CHEN Second Week Israel Premiere — Cecil B. de Mille's mightiest of motion pictures **The Greatest Show on Earth** A Delight for Everybody. In Technicolor. Hebrew and French subtitles. Sat.: 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 9.30. Box Office open from 1 p.m. No complimentary tickets to this film.

Personal Notices

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of
Emmanuel Gluckmann
husband of Katie Gluckmann
will take place at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, November 1, 1953 at 3 p.m.

Our deepest sympathy and condolences
TO SAMUEL SHERMATZ
on the death of your
MOTHER
Co-Workers, Ministry of Health

We announce the untimely and unexpected death of our beloved husband, step-father and son-in-law
David Johnstone Chestnut
on October 29, 1953.
In deep sorrow —
The CHESTNUT, GINSBURG and KASARNOVSKI Families
The funeral service will take place at the British Cemetery, Haifa, today, October 30, at 11 a.m.

The Management and Staff of the BARZEVERIN CORP. LTD., Haifa, regret to announce the sudden death of their faithful employee and colleague
David Johnstone Chestnut
on October 29, 1953, and extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, October 30, 1953
Heshvan 11, 5714. — Safar 11, 1373

'GREAT men,' wrote Carlyle, 'are the inspired speaking and acting text of that Divine Book of Revelations, whereof a chapter is completed from epoch to epoch and by some named History."

CHAIM WEIZMANN

The year that has passed since the death of Chaim Weizmann, leader of the World Zionist movement and first President of the State of Israel, is a year in which the life and character of that great prince in Israel has begun to pass into its proper perspective. When he died, it was Weizmann the person who was in most minds; the assessment of the man, the grief at his going, the personal sorrow for one who yesterday still had walked among men but whose place would henceforth know him no more. The people of Israel and Jews throughout the world felt that they had lost one whom they had known and loved. This sense of bereavement was shared by many of the great ones of the world outside the Jewish community, for with his passing Weizmann also marked the end of an era.

He belonged to the age in which moral factors could still play a part in political decisions, in which the world had not yet gone over completely to the teachings and doctrines of Machiavelli with the cynical subjection of all principles to the dictates of power and its use in defiance of all moral restraints. In Weizmann's generation, it was still possible to bring new nations into existence because there were moral grounds for so doing. For example, there was the emergence of Czechoslovakia after the First World War, and even more notably, that of Israel after the Second—more notable because, while the Czechs lacked political autonomy and independence, they had the land and the people lived on it, Israel was still scattered and dispersed and its mandate to return to its land was the subject of bitter dispute.

Even with his passing a year ago, it had become evident that the assessment of Weizmann would have to be made on the basis of history. He became from early youth a very part of the texture of the life of the Jewish people, of those sections of Jewry which were to lead the struggle along the hard road to statehood. His vision was always clear and direct, and his will was iron to embody that vision and hold to it despite every distraction; it guided him past the pitfalls and traps which history lays for the unwary, and he had the power of command to take the Jewish people with him.

Thus, in the Uganda controversy nearly fifty years ago, the young Weizmann was among those who fought against Herzl himself for the integrity of the Zionist vision. He was among those Jews of Czarist Russia who paradoxically enough refused to be caught in the storm which swept Western Jewry after Kishinev; when any refuge was asked so long as it came soon. It was Weizmann and his group, the actual victims of the intolerable suffering, who said that they would endure all, but would accept no substitute for Zion. In our age of political subservience and acquiescence, it is good to recall that Weizmann was one of the greatest of those who were dubbed "neinsager"—the men who could say "No." The story of Weizmann's greatness, his political and scientific achievements and the diary of the events of his life are told in full elsewhere in today's issue of this paper; as is the tale of the great undertakings which have been set in train in order to give what honour mortals can render to his name.

Few things are permanent in life, and of the great multitude which is impermanent and pass away, man is perhaps the most fragile and the most transitory. It is the "potsherd that is broken, the grass that withereth, the wind that bloweth, as the floating dust, yea, and as a dream that flieth away" as Jewish liturgy so nobly phrases it; and yet the record of this floating dust that is man is imperishable and is history, and there are some men in whom we see the immortality of history and in whom we find proven the consolation that human life need not be lived in vain.

Such a man was Chaim Weizmann. While he lived, he embodied in his person the moment of history in which he lived; he made history, and in his death he will belong to the history which he helped to enrich by calling the Jewish people into new being, once again it is hoped, to play its natural role among the nations.

Scientists, Philanthropists, Here for Yad Weizmann Inauguration

Professor Ernest Chain

By RITCHIE CALDER

IT looked like a fastuful of blackberry jelly. "No," said Professor Chain, "I wouldn't lick it, if I were you. We don't know its properties yet. All we know is that it is a pigment produced by a micro-organism, *actinomycete*. But there is plenty here to enable us to find out. Not like the old days, eh?"

The old days, which Ernest Chain and I were recalling in the new magnificence of the International Institute of Chemical Microbiology in Rome, belong to history. They were the days, 12 years ago, when he and his colleagues at Oxford produced the first traces of penicillin and changed the character of the war against disease. With the help of a dog-bath, stirrup-pump, a set of bed-pans, milk churns and a milk-cooler borrowed from a dairy, they could produce in a week enough penicillin to cover a pin's head.

The world is now left with a legend, which belongs to a J. M. Barrie whimsey rather than to history — how a little bit of fluff floated in through the window of Alexander Fleming's laboratory alongside Paddington Station and settled on a dish where Fleming was breeding a colony of germs. Presto! There was penicillin. The truth is that Fleming, the trained scientific observer, ten years later realised its significance, which had escaped "he original observer. As a biochemist, his concern was to isolate and stabilize the substance. With the support of his professor, Howard Florey, he began his experiments. The result the whole world knows.

Plea to Britain

Chain pleaded (or perhaps "insisted" is the right word) that Britain should immediately establish an institute of microbiological chemistry and maintain its place in science and technology of this vast new field of possibilities — far greater than the development of penicillin or of the other anti-biotics which it suggested.

Micro-organisms can, by biological processes, produce results which the chemist cannot emulate — at least on an economic basis. (The exact chemical synthesis of penicillin is known, but the mould does the work so much more efficiently that an artefact would be superfluous). Most of the vitamins — including the most potent biological factor yet discovered, B-12 — can be produced from micro-organisms, and often much more cheaply than by organic chemical methods. The possibilities of microbiology are, indeed, so vast that they may determine the future of feeding the world's population. Yeasts, for instance, are a prolific source of protein and there are the potentialities of the *chorella*, the most efficient process known for converting the sun's energy into food. It was Chaim Weizmann's "bugs" which by fermentation produced acetone and averted a First World War crisis, while his fermentation process for the production of butadiene from maize, expedited synthetic rubber production in World War II.

Italian Plant

It was with his knowledge and foresight that Chain, in vain, urged the British authorities to set up an institute. He got his institute — but not in Britain. The Italians listened to him and had the imagination which the British authorities lacked. Under the powerful patronage of Dr. Dominic Marotta, Director-General of the Istituto Superiore di Sanita in Rome, a research chair was created for Chain, a whole floor of the Istituto converted into laboratories and a pilot plant established in the basement. Then a large new building was established, which has equipment almost equal in production potential to an industrial plant. Here are combined pure research, applied research and technology. But they are all interacting, and Chain's colleagues from all over the world who assembled in Rome last month for the Micro-biological Congress must have envied him the facilities for original research which the command of his glittering, engineering equipment has given him. Here is a production-line job which works 24 hours a day to put into test-tubes microbiological curiosities.

From an article in the "New Statesman and Nation."

SIR SIMON MARKS

SIR Simon Marks, head of England's famous Marks and Spencer department store chain, is probably more responsible for British Jewry's identification with practical Zionist effort than any other man of his generation.

His meeting with Dr. Weizmann almost 40 years ago stamped the rest of his life with the indelible mark of Zionist dedication, as it did his brother-in-law, Israel Sieff, whose sister he married and who, in turn, married Marks' sister.

Simon Marks was born 65 years ago and educated at Manchester Grammar School. He entered the family business — his father had started a department store in Lancashire's capital — and within a few years had, together with his brother-in-law, built it into a Midlands "chain." Seeking expansion, they moved South and today, at 82 Baker Street, run the headquarters of a multi-million chain which caters to every need and which, according to some, "out-Woolworths Woolworth."

From very early days Simon Marks occupied a dominant position in Zionist activity, bringing to it the full powers of his intellect and ability. It was he who built up the Joint Palestine Appeal from a small organization raising £25,000 through the Keren Hayesod to its present scope; and the Sieff-Marks families contributed of their substance and spirit to Israel funds, to every worthy cause not only for Israel, but to non-Jewish and Jewish local causes in England no less.

In 1934, when Israel and Rebecca Sieff decided to establish a research institute at Rehovot in their son's memory and asked Dr. Weizmann to head it, Sir Simon was closely associated in its planning and financing. Indeed, philanthropy with the Sieffs and Marks and their affiliates is just as much a family undertaking as the family business.

Sir Simon has paid many visits to Israel and is as much at home here as at his town apartment in Grosvenor Square or his country house at Sunningdale in Berkshire. He likes to think of himself as a blunt, uncompromising Lancashire businessman with "no frills and flounces," and it is perhaps because of this mannerism that he has been able to contribute so much to winning support for the Zionist movement.

Abraham Feinberg

ABRAHAM Feinberg, known far and wide to the rank and file in national Jewish affairs in the United States as "Abe," is one of the younger men who have come into prominence since the end of the war.

Feinberg, who is in his early forties, runs a successful nylon stocking business from the Empire State Building. At least, he leaves the running of it to his associates whilst he engages in public activities centred around support for Israel.

It was in 1946 that Feinberg paid his first visit to Israel on what was then necessarily a secret mission. A few months later the nature of the mission emerged: he had come for consultations with Jewish leaders on vital security matters.

Feinberg accepted the appointment of President of Americans for the Haganah and in that capacity was instrumental in providing the Yishuv with the tremendous assistance which it needed when the British forces withdrew.

He is today President of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science and President of the fortnightly periodical "Israel Speaks," besides being involved in a host of other responsibilities. He is on the National Council of the Independence Bond Drive and the U.J.A. and has been a member of Henry Montor's "Cabinet" through the years.

Active in the councils of the Democratic Party in New York, Feinberg is a close friend of ex-President Harry Truman. It was in 1948, when the position looked fairly bleak to an under-financed Democratic Party opposed by a wealthy Republican Party, that Abe Feinberg went out among his friends and raised half a million dollars for the election campaign within the course of a few hours. Similarly, he was responsible for raising the funds for the New York section of Adlai Stevenson's 1952 election campaign. During the Truman regime, Mr. Feinberg was a frequent week-end visitor at the White House, and he is now sponsoring the drive to raise funds for the President Harry Truman Library and Archives at Grandview, Missouri.

It is due to Mr. Feinberg's initiative that ex-President Truman is appearing at the December 3 function in memory of Dr. Weizmann in New York under the auspices of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, and that the ex-President will be visiting Israel probably around the Spring of 1954 in Mr. Feinberg's company.

J.L.M.

Sam Rothberg

SAMUEL Rothberg, 42, is one of American Jewry's outstanding young leaders. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the State of Israel Bond Drive and National Chairman for Special Sales in that organization and also a member of the U.J.A.'s Campaign Committee. An officer of the National Board of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, he has shown keen interest in the scientific as well as the industrial development of Israel.

A frequent visitor to Israel, Mr. Rothberg is one of America's ticipated in every key planning commission of American Jewish leaders that has surveyed conditions here.

A resident of Peroria, Illinois, Mr. Rothberg is one of America's leading distillers and has set an example for American Jewry by purchasing among the greatest number of Israel Bonds subscribed by any single individual in the United States.

Rothberg's latest assignment on behalf of Israel is heading the Board of the newly set-up Israel Investors, Inc., an organization devoted to furthering the country's industrial development by attracting new investors.

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Pioneering Yad Weizmann: L. to r. Benjamin Edelson, Aryeh El Hanani, Meyer W. Weisgal, Shalom Rafkind, the planners; and Abraham Feinberg, Harvey Stone, Harry Levine and Sigmund Gestetner.

ISAAC WOLFSON

MR. Isaac Wolfson is the Colossus of British merchandising of the day. Dynamic, forceful and with an amazing organizing ability, Mr. Wolfson has built up a vast empire of chain stores selling furniture and soft goods, the largest mail order business in England and the second largest (after British Road Services) transport organization to serve his customers.

Wolfson was born in Glasgow some 54 years ago, son of the owner of a furniture store, the late Mr. Solomon Wolfson. He was one of five sons and five daughters. He began business life under his father at 14.

In this early twenties he moved to London and his amazing and almost meteoric rise to prominence dates from that time. Mr. Wolfson today remarks that he would have turned his attention to philanthropy much earlier but that the cares of building up a business with a yearly turn-over of almost £140m. (and a gross annual profit of nearly £14m.) to the point "where philanthropy would be worth while" prevented him from doing so.

He first took an interest in active work for Israel — (his father and elder brother Samuel Wolfson had been to the country before and purchased property here)—in 1947. In 1950 he became Appeal Chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Weizmann Institute Foundation, and in the course of a short time has been responsible for channelling nearly £4m. into this country, towards which he himself has made a munificent contribution.

This is Mr. Wolfson's first visit to Israel, but, as he says, he hopes it will be the forerunner of many others. He is keenly interested in developing Israel's export manufacturing trade, and with about 1,000 stores throughout Britain to handle goods he is in a position to give our industries a tremendous fillip.

A friend once found Isaac Wolfson in his office engaged in abstruse calculations. "I am trying to cut down the cost of window-cleaning by a penny a square foot," he told the surprised friend. When the latter expressed wonderment at the penny-pinching, Mr. Wolfson admonished the other, "Pennies make pounds. I can save around £50,000 a year on window-cleaning in 1,000 shops."

Harry Sacher

HAD Harry Sacher wanted to remain in law, he would have been one of England's outstanding counsels. If the fancy had seized him to devote his life to literature, he would have made a brilliant essayist and historian. Instead, he chose to go into the family business after spending many years in journalism, at the Bar and in Zionist public affairs; and at the age of 72 he can look back on a life of great achievement in all three—or, counting business — in all four domains.

Harry Sacher was born in 1881 in London and after attending University College, London, New College, Oxford (from which he graduated with honours), Berlin University and the Sorbonne, he joined the editorial staff of the "Manchester Guardian" in 1906. He spent four years with the newspaper, switched to the London "Daily News" (now the "News Chronicle") until 1915, and then returned to the "Guardian" for another four years until 1919. He was one of the felicitous leader-writers of this time. Mr. Sacher was called to the Bar in 1909, and practised in Palestine for ten years from 1920. He appeared for the defence in some notable trials, including that of two Jewish Haganah men arrested while in possession of arms in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City in 1921; he secured their acquittal.

Mr. Sacher was a member of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem from 1927 to 1931, and was active under Dr. Weizmann's leadership during this period. With his brothers-in-law Sir Simon Marks and Mr. Israel M. Sieff, he was one of the capable younger group who made the Zionist leader's acquaintance in Manchester in 1906 and subsequently moved with him into the front rank of Zionist affairs. They founded the Political Committee in London in 1920, and Sacher, together with Herbert Sidebotham (Scrutator of the "Sunday Times"), was responsible for editing that fine periodical, "Palestine," which presented the case for Zionism to the British people at the outset of the political struggle.

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Sigmund Gestetner

THE word "Gestetner" is nowadays synonymous with mimeographing. The term that a document has been "Gestetnered" is equivalent to "duplicating."

Sigmund Gestetner, chairman and managing director of the firm that makes and distributes Gestetner machines, stencils, inks and other office requirements throughout the world, is one of the outstanding, if unobtrusive Zionists in England. His counsel, support and constant availability in times of need are a by-word among the inner circle of Anglo-Jewish leaders. He has been chairman or served in other capacities for Jewish public causes: he was deputy chairman of the recent Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest dinner at the Guildhall in London (which raised the £100,000 goal in one evening); he has been deputy chairman or treasurer of the J.P.A. in England, is president of the J.N.F. in Britain and Hon. Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute Foundation.

Born in London 57 years ago, he is the son of David Gestetner, founder of the world famed enterprise. Sigmund Gestetner grew up in a traditional Jewish atmosphere and became intensely interested in Israel at an early age. A chance meeting with Dr. Chaim Weizmann during the First World War brought him together with "the Chief," with whom he became closely associated in later years.

Many years ago Dr. Weizmann asked Sigmund Gestetner whether he could lend the Jewish Agency a much-needed £1,000. "We shall pay you back without fail," Dr. Weizmann solemnly assured his friend. "In that case," Mr. Gestetner remarked, as he made out the cheque, "I shall lend you £2,000. That's the kind of talk a businessman likes to hear!"

Mr. Gestetner was later to be linked with the "Manchester (Marks-Sieff-Sacher) Group" when they moved to London and to become associated with them in the forefront of Zionist activity.

"Sigmund does more for Israel quietly than a dozen other people noisily," is the saying in London.

'Damon and Pythius'

MR. DEWEY Stone of Brockton, Mass. and Mr. Harry Levine of Leominster, Mass. — referred to by Dr. Weizmann in his autobiography "Trial and Error" as "Damon and Pythius" — have been the guiding spirits behind the American [illegible] for the Weizmann Institute since the early days of World War II. Mr. Stone first met Dr. Weizmann at the Zionist Congress in Geneva in 1939, when he was a delegate, and a close personal friendship sprang up between them.

During the early war years, when the Sieff Institute at Rehovot was in a dangerous financial position because "the family" could not maintain their lavish contributions, Dewey Stone and Harry Levine joined forces with Mr. Lewis Ruskin of Chicago, who had then established the "Chicago Committee" to help the scientific institute in Israel, and the "Chaim Weizmann Research Foundation" was thus formed.

The idea of establishing a "Weizmann Institute of Science" was the result of a series of general discussions by the Foundation members on how best to honour the 70th birthday of the Zionist leader, and the small group led by Stone and Levine soon started raising funds to launch the project.

In the days of the Haganah's underground struggle against the White Paper policy both men were active in the U.S., Mr. Levine handling the purchase of arms and Mr. Stone looking after the shipping end.

Dewey Stone, a textile and footwear manufacturer in New England, is Vice-President of the U.J.A. and an officer of the Bond Drive. He is also a Trustee of Boston University, of which he is an Honorary Doctor of Humanities, and is also active in Hebrew Union College affairs.

Harry Levine is an Israel as well as an American manufacturer, having established four factories here in recent years, all connected with the plastics industry, which is his interest in the U.S. His factories here include the United Seran Co., Serafan, and Sulitan, the latter producing synthetic shoe soles. He is Chairman of the Bond Drive in Massachusetts, and was the initiator of the "Zionist Youth Camps" throughout the U.S., which have been instrumental in bringing many young men and women from America to kibbutzim in Israel. His two sons were educated at the Reali

H.O.

Givat Brenner Exhibition Marks 25th Birthday

SHELTERED from the highway by the high, green windbreakers of its orange groves, Kibbutz Brenner has, since our last visit before the War of Liberation, grown beyond all recognition into a rambling garden city. In the large, airy Enzo Sereni Building, we found the history of Kibbutz Brenner since its foundation in 1928 illustrated by an exhibition which, in instructive clarity, might well be compared with the big sister show which has just closed its gates in Jerusalem. The centrepiece is the most fascinating model I have ever seen, a large-scale relief, about three metres square, shows the empty hillscape before the settlement was founded. You press a button and on the dominating heights rise the first buildings, the fortified house, sundry huts and sheds. A tape-recorded lecture tells you all the details of the foundation of what is now Israel's largest communal settlement. You press the button again and up go the first children's houses, stables, rows of tents. While the invisible chronicler describes every stage of development, you see Kibbutz Brenner expand from quinnennium to quinennium: tents and sheds disappear, and are replaced by permanent constructions, and workshops and factories come into existence on the fringe of the village.

Around this central showpiece, Martin Brand, the leading artist of Kibbutz Brenner, has arranged a laudably self-explanatory exhibition. The show "Man and Soil" is grouped in five sections: Man, Soil, House, Culture, Future. Diagrams illustrated by Brand's pictures and kibbutz photographer Ch. Bahir show the development of Kibbutz Brenner from a lonely outpost with 42 members to a large village of 1,600. The presentation is so straightforward and simple that many more details are remembered than when emerging from the considerably more spectacular Israel pavilion in Jerusalem. Exhibition architecture has become a specialized branch of applied art. Martin Brand represents what might be called "Functionalism" in juxtaposition to the "Romanticism" of our official exhibitions. His exhibit will be shown at the Keren Kayemet in Jerusalem and should be studied for his instructive and extremely cheap presentation.

Kibbutz Art

Of equal interest is the exhibition of Kibbutz Brenner's artists shown in the basement of the Enzo Sereni Building. The exhibition confirms the impression we formed at the Kibbutz Meuhad Exhibition in Na'an last year, "hat we have many fine kibbutz artists but no typical "Kibbutz Art." And that is something for which we must be grateful: whilst party lines divide stables and dining halls, there is still no basic difference between Mapai and Mapam painting.

If there is a common denominator among kibbutz artists, it is the emphasis on colour among painters and a strong element of the grotesque among the graphic artists. One also gains the impression that the materially carefree life of the kibbutz artist encourages experimentation in style and technique.

This is especially obvious in the work of Martin Brand, who exhibits impressionist landscapes from his European travels, cubist simplifications and still-life that recalls Braque. All of them are interesting and competent. One would like to see a one-man show by this painter, who has not until now, come to town. J. Lurie, who is at present studying in Paris, shows some lovely children's portraits, a development of Paula Moderson's style. Arie Seligsied and Lisa Shertok are promising beginners among the Kibbutz Brenner artists; the strongest personality is Arie Chazor, the graphic artist. He is a highly gifted draughtsman, whose work runs from grotesques and fantasies in the manner of Leonardo da Vinci to classicist drawings and pleasant illustrations of the bird life in the Huleh marshes. The element of possibly playful experiment is especially clear in Chazor's art.

Kibbutz Brenner's photographer is Ch. Bahir who, besides fine heads, exhibits one of the most beautiful pictures ever made in Israel, a photograph that is final in the force of its expression: those tiny trees, growing in a cracked mud-flat, might well have served as the *Leitmotif* of our "Conquest of the Desert" propaganda.

Milk 'Laboratory'

When my patient guide asked me what I would like to see in the kibbutz, I asked to be taken to the milking house, a unique feature of Kibbutz Brenner. While elsewhere in the most up-to-date dairies cows are electrically milked in their stands, Kibbutz Brenner cows pass through a milking shed which looks like one of the laboratories of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, just around the corner. The milk is drawn off into large receptacles and one really expects the cow to shrivel up as the milk rises in the glass barrel. One also wonders that the cows are allowed to walk on their own feet, instead of being taken in and out on a conveyor belt. It is extremely impressive, rational and efficient. Still one is left feeling that the last human touch in the age-old relation of man and beast has disappeared.

Th.F.M

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Continuing Sir Winston Churchill's War Memoirs (VI)

BATTLE OF THE BUZZ-BOMBS

IN the early hours of June 13, 1944, exactly a week after D-Day, four pilotless aircraft crossed our coast. They were the premature result of a German order, sent urgently on D-Day in reaction to our successes in Normandy.

One reached Bethnal Green, where it killed six people and injured nine; the others caused no casualties. Nothing further happened until late on June 15, when the Germans started their campaign of "retaliation" *(Vergeltung)* in earnest. More than 200 of the missiles came against us within 24 hours, and over 2,000 were to follow in the next five weeks.

The Flying Bomb, as we came to call it, was named "V.1" by Hitler, since he hoped — with some reason — that it was only the first of a series of terror weapons which German research would provide. To Londoners, the new weapon was soon known as the "doodlebug" or "buzz bomb" from the strident sound of its engine, which was a jet of new and ingenious design.

The bomb flew at speeds up to 400 miles an hour, and at heights around 2,000 feet, and it carried about a ton of explosive. It was steered by a magnetic compass, and its range was governed by a small propeller which was driven round by the passage of the bomb through the air.

When the propeller had revolved a number of times which corresponded to the distance of London from the launching site, the controls of the missile were tripped to make it dive to earth. The blast damage was all the more vicious because the bomb usually exploded before penetrating the ground.

This new form of attack imposed upon the people of London a burden perhaps even heavier than the air-raids of 1940 and 1941. Suspense and strain were more prolonged. Dawn brought no relief, and cloud no comfort. There was little that one could do, no human enemy that could be shot down.

Guards Tragedy

MY daughter Mary was still serving in the Hyde Park Anti-Aircraft Battery. On the morning of Sunday, June 18, when I was at Chequers, Mrs. Churchill told me she would pay it a visit. She found the battery in action. One bomb had passed over it and demolished a house in the Bayswater Road. While my wife and daughter were standing together on the grass they saw a tiny black object dive out of the clouds, which looked as if it would fall very near Downing Street.

There was a dull explosion near by and everyone went on their business. The bomb had fallen on the Guards Chapel at Wellington Barracks. A special service for which a large number of distinguished officers of the Brigade, active and retired, had gathered was going on. There was a direct hit. The whole building was demolished in a second, and nearly 200 Guardsmen, including many distinguished officers, and their relations and friends were left killed or maimed under the ruins. As the days passed every borough in London was hit.

About three-quarters of a million houses were damaged, 23,000 of them beyond repair. But although London was the worst sufferer, the casualties and the damage spread well outside its bounds. Parts of Sussex

A few Robot launching planes were used by the Germans after the Allied offensive in France captured launching sites. Heinkel bombers came in low over the North Sea at night to release the bombs. Allied fighters soon cut down this type of robot launching.

and Kent, popularly known as "Bomb Alley" because they lay on the line of route, paid a heavy toll; and bombs, although all were aimed at Tower Bridge, fell far and wide over the countryside from Hampshire to Suffolk.

One landed near my home at Westerham, killing, by a cruel mischance, 22 homeless children and five grown-ups collected in a refuge made for them in the woods.

Fighters Stripped

OUR Intelligence had accurately foretold six months before how the missiles would perform, but we had not found it easy to prepare fighter and gun defences of adequate quality. Our fastest fighters, specially stripped and vigorously boosted, could barely overtake the speediest missiles.

To make things worse, the enemy fired the bombs in salvoes, in the hope of saturating our defences. Our normal procedure of "scrambling" was too slow, and so the fighters had to fly standing patrols, finding and chasing their quarry with the help of instructions and running commentaries from Radar stations and observer corps posts on the ground.

The flying bombs were much smaller than normal aircraft, and so they were difficult either to see or hit. There were poor chances of a "kill" from much more than 300 yards; but it was dangerous to open fire from less than 200 yards, because the exploding bomb might destroy the attacking fighter.

We had realized, of course, that some bombs would escape both fighters and guns, and these we tried to parry by a vast balloon barrage deployed to the south-east of London. In the course of the campaign the barrage did in fact catch 232 bombs, each of which would almost inevitably have fallen somewhere in the London area.

Nor had we been content with defensive measures. The original "ski sites," 96 in number, from which the bombs were to have been launched in France had been heavily attacked by our bombers from December 1943 onwards and substantially eliminated. But depite all our efforts, the enemy had succeeded in launching the assault from new and less pretentious sites, and bombs were penetrating our defences in numbers which, although far smaller than the enemy had originally hoped, were presenting us with many problems.

Arrangements had been made to evacuate mothers and children and to open the deep shelters which had hitherto been held in reserve, and I explained in the House of Commons that everything in human power would be done to defeat this novel onslaught.

We now know that Hitler had thought that the new weapon would be "decisive" in fashioning his own distorted version of peace. Even his military advisers, who were less obsessed than their master, hoped that London's agony would cause some of our armies to be diverted to a disastrous landing in the Pas de Calais in an attempt to capture the launching site. But neither London nor the Government flinched.

Caverns Blown Up

OUR bombing attacks on launching sites went on for a time, but it was clear before the end of June that these were now poor targets. Bomber Command, anxious to share more effectively in relieving London, sought better ones; and they were soon found. The main storage depots for the flying bombs in France now lay in a few large natural caverns around Paris, long exploited by French mushroom-growers.

One of these caverns, at St. Leu d'Esserent, in the Oise valley, was rated by the Germans to store 2,000 bombs, and it had supplied 70 per cent. of all the bombs fired in June. Early in July it was utterly destroyed by Bomber Command, using some of their heaviest bombs to crush the roof in. Another, rated to hold 1,600, was smashed by American bombers. We know that at least 300 flying bombs were irretrievably buried in this one cavern. London was spared all these, and the Germans were forced to use bombs of a type which they had previously condemned as unsatisfactory.

Our bombers did not achieve their success without loss. Of all our forces they were the earliest engaged against the bombs. By the end of the campaign nearly 2,000 airmen of British and Allied bombers had died in London's defence.

At the headquarters of the Air Defence of Great Britain much thought had been given to the roles of fighters and guns. Our dispositions had seemed sensible enough: fighters ranging out over the sea and over most of Kent and Sussex, where the bombs were dispersed and guns concentrated in a belt nearer London where the bombs drew into a more compact front as they approached their target.

By the second week of July, however, Gen. Pile and some discerning experts came to the conclusion that the guns could do very much better without undue prejudice to the success of the fighters if the batteries were moved on to the coast.

Their Radar for fire control would have more scope, and it would be safer to use the proximity fused shells which were now arriving from America.

These shells, which were designed to explode as they passed near the target, were dangerous to use over land since, if they missed the target badly, they did not explode; until they fell to earth.

Gun Sites Moved

The new development was a vast undertaking, and it was executed with the most praiseworthy speed. Nearly 400 heavy and 600 Bofors guns had to be moved and re-sited. Three thousand miles of telephone cable were laid; 22,000 men and women were moved, and the vehicles of Anti-Aircraft Command travelled 2½m. miles in a week. In four days the move to the coast was completed.

For a few days after the redeployment, our combined defences destroyed far fewer bombs, mainly because the fighters were much hampered by the new restrictions on their movement. But this set-back did not last long. The guns soon got their grip, and the results improved rapidly.

By the end of August, not more than one bomb in seven got through to the London area. The "record bag" was on Aug. 28, when 94 bombs approached our coast and all but four were destroyed. The balloons caught two, the fighters 28 and the guns 65. The V1 had been mastered.

The Germans, who keenly watched the performance of our guns from across the Channel were completely bewildered by the success of our artillery. They had still not solved the mystery when their launching sites were overwhelmed in the first week of September by the victorious and rapid advance of the British and Canadian armies from Normandy to Antwerp.

Goldberg and the Golden Fleece

Australian Doctor Flew Sheep Stud to Israel

By a Special Correspondent

UNTIL recently, there were only 36,000 sheep in Israel, all of Mediterranean type, bred for milking to make cheese, their coarse wool was fit only for rug making. Before the State was established, the sheep population was half a million, but the Arabs were then the principal shepherds to that most of the flocks were driven across the border during the fighting in 1948. More than that, woolen mills were stading idle because Israel was without foreign currency to buy raw wool; textile operatives from Poland were doing manual work because there was no place for them in their own industry; and of course the meat shortage hardly needs amplification.

All these facts struck Dr. Solomon Goldberg when he returned to visit his home town in 1951. Born in Rishon leZion 52 years ago, as a child he emigrated to Australia where he later studied medicine. In 1938, he was approached by the Jewish Welfare Society of Sydney to help procure land in Griffith for the settlement of European migrants. In this effort, he became interested in farming, especially rice-cultivation and sheep-raising. Soon he had acquired three farms, and now owns a property of 3,650 acres fully irrigated, which pastures 10,000 sheep and yields 200 tons of rice a year, as well as conserving 500 tons of hay and grain. The farms have won State-wide competitions for fodder conservation and Corriedale stud sheep.

Negev Chosen

Motoring through the country on his visit, Dr. Goldberg noticed lush grass and herbage growing profusely among the orange-trees, in the olive groves, by the roadside. Like every good Australian, he was used to seeing stock graze on such vegetation. He also observed that, in the cereal harvest, any grain inadvertently split went to waste, while Australian farmers contrive to graze many head on it. With Israel so short of food, it seemed provocative to Dr. Goldberg that such opportunities should be missed. So he went straight to the Director of Animal Husbandry in the Israel Ministry of Agriculture and told his intriguing story. Here was nutritious grass ploughed back into grove and orchard, grass on the verges withering in summer and blown away, seed dropped after the harvest germinating in the early rains or under irrigation and again ploughed in.

Dr. Goldberg was determined to rectify things, very simply, by introducing good Australian stock producing fine wool and tasty meat.

The Director was more than won over: he loaned Dr. Goldberg two of his officers, with motor transport and guards, to survey the various sites; and the choice fell, ideally, on a tract in the region of Dorot, the Northern Negev, a low undulating area, through which an irrigation network was planned to pass.

Kibbutz Dorot contains 300 families, which have worked the land for over 20 years, and, when due allowance had been made for their growing needs, the Jewish National Fund granted Dr. Goldberg a 49-year lease, with option to extend for a further 50 years, at a nominal rental beginning one half per cent of the capital value and rising to two per cent. For the Jewish National Fund this was an exceptional contract, for Dr. Goldberg's scheme would, at most, support 20 men on the land: ordinarily the Fund expects to settle 300 families on such an area. Fully the intrinsic and long-range merits of the scheme prevailed over precedent.

To help overcome the considerable obstacles in the way of financing his scheme, and knowing that contract rates for earth-moving in Israel were very advantageous, Dr. Goldberg had the idea of acquiring two caterpillar bulldozers, which would earn enough for the wages of the workers on the Dorot sheep station as well as for accessories such as fuel. The crops grown in Dorot would be sold to add to the income.

But buying bulldozers — that was easier said than done, and disappointment or disinterest balked Dr. Goldberg at every turn of his unremitting search for money — London, Paris, New York, until he was about to give up the Israel Sheep Enterprise, and had entered the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, to concentrate on further medical specialization. Then a chance encounter with a young Jew providentially led to a meeting with Mr. Alexander Brest, owner of a gigantic earth-moving firm in the United States who, a year earlier, had bought a million dollars' worth of tractors. Mr. Brest was an instant ally and, after a moment's telephoning, secured from the makers the guaranteed delivery, in 30 days, of two tractors.

Air Lift Idea

How, next, to find $25,000 to pay for them? On went the quest — through New Orleans, Louisiana and Kansas to Los Angles. And again, the gods suddenly smiled. In California, the story of Dr. Goldberg's visions and

Prize-winning Australian sheep are one of that country's pillars of industry.

ventures came unpremeditatedly to the ears of Mr. I. D. Markson, an imaginative owner of chain stores, oil wells and dude ranches. That was the happy end.

As for the transport of the flock, farm machinery, seed and stock could be shipped from Australia to a Mediterranean port and thence transhipped to Haifa. But stock could not be so handled; transhipment delays might be fatal. So Dr. Goldberg first considered an air-lift. Flying Tigers of Los Angeles, which flew the Himalayas with Army supplies before the Burma Road was built, seemed ready, for $10,000, to take on the job in a chartered Skymaster returning empty after ferrying German migrants to Australia. But, no! The smell of sheep could not be dispersed, and that meant subsequent loss of paying passenger load; and even Dr. Goldberg's ingenious contraption for inner cocooning of the aircraft as a detergent, failed to persuade the Flying Tigers. British Overseas Airways, however, did initially consent to charter a converted plane to him for £11,000 flying humans out and deodorized sheep back.

Returning from the vanquished United States, Dr. Goldberg paid a quick visit to Israel and concluded to plod away at the Jewish National Fund until at long last he had obtained a signed agreement, of his own drafting, for the lease of the Dorot dunams.

From that point, his odyssey took him to Karachi and Calcutta, armed with letters from the late Sir Robert Waley Cohen of 'Shell', which guaranteed utmost local aid in satisfying the water, fodder and other needs of the pioneer ewes; and back to Griffith in July 1951. The Israel Legation helped in getting an export licence — with characteristic Goldbergian optimism — for 1,200 Corriedales; equipment — flood-lights, barbed wire, ploughs and tractors — a caravan for the workers, and seed were despatched to the Negev.

Pedigreed Rams

The Israel Department of Soil Conservation was most cooperative at this stage: its engineers helped to survey the land, designed a dam ensuring one quarter of its irrigation, and laid out the ground-plan of the station. The Wadi Majnun — Crazy Creek in the vernacular — cuts through it in winter spate twice or three times a year, and damming that flow could be immensely valuable.

It took till mid-1953 to find the money for seed and equipment and to solve the transport problems. The nucleus contingent was to be 12 pedigreed Corriedales, including three pedigree rams. And then it was that fortune took a friendly and final hand in the game.

Dr. Goldberg, indomitably inquisitive, discovered that BOAC had inaugurated a regular weekly flight of a York aircraft carrying animals to various European Zoos in Europe, and monkeys to America for the making of polio serum, and succeeded in chartering it to fly his sheep from Singapore to Lydda, for £3,500. Not less persistent was his pursuit of shipping to Singapore, until he had bargained with the Blue Star Line to convey the stock from Adelaide to Malaya in pens built to the specification of its Navigation Department. The installation specially designed in 1951 by BOAC was shipped back from Sydney, in readiness.

Nature now played a short but scurvy trick. After five months of drought, torrential rain fell in Griffith on Aug. 3. The straight trek of 550 miles to Adelaide was cut: re-routing through Victoria to South Australia added 500 miles to the journey. With 120 sheep on a 10,000 mile cruise tucked under tarpaulin, the motor truck had to be tractor-towed the first four miles out of the farm. The sodden path ahead was bulldozed, and a second caterpillar warped the back of the truck to keep it on the crown of the highway until the bitumen was reached.

Stockmen's Ordeal

From there on, the driver and two stockmen drove for two days and nights, stopping only for light refreshment, and arriving at Adelaide at 6 p.m. of August 7, their cargo safe and sound, except for one which was chilled when the truck submerged a bridge in a swollen river of Victoria and died of pneumonia.

Fremantle on August 18, and thence comparative tranquillity, as the following terse cables from the chief stockman tell:

6 August. Arrived Murchison, midday. Lost all. Bad going and sloppy.

7 August. Arrived Coonalbyn. Lost all. Completely bad journey.

11 August. Malay sailed (from Adelaide).

24 August. Arrived Singapore 119 sheep OK.

27 August. Everything super Calcutta. Left for Karachi on schedule.

28 August. Karachi. Sheep good. Organization wonderful.

29 August. Bahrein. Last stop. Sheep excellent.

30 August. Arrived Lydda. Good reception.

To end matter-of-factly, the basis of the undertaking is to establish good wool-producing and meat-providing sheep in Israel without using up large tracts of land. If the original pre-Israel sheep population of half-million is rest red, the value of the raw wool would be $5m annually, and that of the manufactured products a great deal more, not to mention tripling the meat ration — and all by utilizing vegetation and the post-harvest grain.

Incidentally, subterranean clover, which Dr. Goldgerb has now transplanted to Israel, originally came from the Middle East. It is the best type of sheep pasture in Australia, and should prove no less satisfactory in its ancient soil.

From the breeding nucleus at Dorot, farmers throughout Israel will be supplied with stock: for instance, an average orchard of 25-30 acres should graze 20-30 sheep easily. Only wethered rams would be rented out thus, and no problem of breeding or lambing would face the orchard owners, while a mobile team from Dorot would tour the groves and do the shearing once a year, sending in the clip to the central mills.

From Griffith in New South Wales to tailored garment in Tel Aviv: that is Dr. Goldberg's ambition, and realisation is at hand.

What's New

By Ellen & Dahn Ben-Amots

WE wanted to find out something about Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, actress, editor, columnist, journalist, playwright, Congresswoman and U.S. Ambassador to Italy, and we thought that the best way would be to speak with her personal secretary, Miss Baldridge.

At 8:30 on a Saturday morning we turned up at the Villa Taverna, the Ambassador's residence in Rome's wealthy Parioli section. We were greeted by an Italian houseboy of 40 who led us up the carpeted staircase to Miss Baldridge, a tall, blonde young woman wearing a well-tailored grey suit and neat white blouse. She suggested that we go to her office so she could be near the phone. There were two telephones in her small office, a desk covered with papers and memoranda, a metal filing cabinet and three chairs. "Excuse me," said an elderly lady in a pink dress who put her head in the door. "Please put a call through to Venice for me. I want to speak to Miss Maxwell." "Certainly, Miss Case," said Miss Baldridge, picking up the 'phone and ordering the call in Italian. As faithful readers of the "Rome Daily American," we realized immediately that Miss Maxwell was Elsa Maxwell and Miss Case must be Miss Margaret Case, editor of "Vogue" and close friend and guest of the Ambassador. We complimented Miss Baldridge on her un-American Italian. "I wanted terribly to work in Rome," she said, "so I studied in Washington until I could say *buon giorno* with a good accent." We smiled appreciatively. "Italian is very important in my job because I have to deal with Italian servants all day. An ambassador usually has a wife to take care of the household, arrange entertainments, personal affairs and so on, but that's my job here." In other words you're the Ambassador's wife, we said licking our pencil. "Don't let McCarthy hear you say that," she protested with a laugh.

Trieste and Vacations

To get to the point, we asked Miss Baldridge about Mrs. Luce's daily schedule. "Well, she gets up at eight o'clock in the morning," she said, "and goes over the papers." Which ones? "The European editions of "The New York Times" and "Herald Tribune," the "Rome Daily American" and two Italian papers. She doesn't speak Italian, but she reads it very well. She knows French, Spanish and German so it isn't too difficult for her. Then she has a small breakfast — tea, orange juice and one piece of toast, maybe — and at quarter to nine she calls me in to go over urgent papers and letters and the day's social schedule. Exactly at ten she arrives at the Embassy and there she has appointments every 15 minutes or half hour until one. She has to see the Embassy personnel, Congressmen, envoys from the State Department and, of course, groups of visiting Americans, just as the President has to see visiting Boy Scouts. She also spends a good deal of time at the Italian Foreign Office, especially since the Trieste business. Her only vacation was interrupted by Trieste. She and Mr. Luce had rented a yacht, the 'Nicki,' and were cruising down the coast, but she was called back after ten days. So where were we? Oh yes, at 1:30 she comes home for lunch. She has to eat so much rich food at parties that she usually has only an omlete and green salad and perhaps a little dessert. After lunch, the Italians take a *siesta*, but for Mrs. Luce it's a work hour. She's fantastic really. I never knew anyone who worked so hard. At three, she goes back to the Embassy for another slew of appointments until seven. Then she comes back home to change and either goes to a cocktail party or gives one herself. That goes on every day. She accepts all the cocktail parties she can. It's a very good way to make contacts. As long as she can meet one important person at each party and get off in a corner and talk with him for 15 minutes, it's worthwhile. After cocktails, she goes to a dinner, again either here or out, which usually breaks up at about 12:30. Then she comes home and works until two. She's simply amazing. She just never slows down."

Here, the telephone rang, and Miss Baldridge handed us a copy of Mrs. Luce's official biography from which we learned that she was born in 1903, that she served two terms as a Congresswoman from Connecticut (1943-1947), that outside politics she's had her greatest success as a playwright ("The Women," "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," "Margin for Error," all of which were made into films), that her first marriage to a New York clothing manufacturer ended in divorce in 1929, that she has been married to Henry Robinson Luce, owner, publisher and editor of "Time," "Life" and "Fortune," since 1935, that she was converted to Catholicism in 1946, and that she was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Italy in March 1953.

"Now let's see," said Miss Baldridge hanging up the 'phone. "On Sundays Mrs. Luce tries to sleep late before she goes to Mass. Then after lunch she takes a drive outside the city. There are some beautiful places near Rome. And then she answers personal correspondence. It's a pleasant day, and kind of a cleanup day. Mrs. Luce has a permanent staff of 13 here at her residence, but five of us, including me, aren't on the official payroll. Since the State Department ordered a 20 per cent cut in all Embassy personnel, Mrs. Luce has been paying us herself. We're really understaffed now, and we work like slaves. But she works so much harder, we just can't complain." We noticed a book on the desk entitled "Saints for Now" edited by Clare Boothe Luce. It included a preface by Mrs. Luce on "Saints" and 20 articles by other authors on various saints. We asked Miss Baldridge whether Mrs. Luce still writes. "No," she said, "she has no time now. She has a pen in her hand constantly, but she can't turn it to anything private. She gets dozens of requests for articles, but she just hasn't any time for them."

We wanted to know how Mrs. Luce looked to her secretary. "She's a real beauty," said Miss Baldridge, "and it frustrates the heck out of me. I see her without make-up in the morning. That's when you can tell if a woman is really intrisincally beautiful. And she is. I've taken all the mirrors out of my apartment. She loves pastel colours in clothes. Her favourite dress style is a cardigan neckline, three-quarter length sleeves and a soft full skirt. She's very slim. Wears a size 12, I think. And she always wears low-heeled shoes because of back injury she received a few years ago. She almost died the other day when an American journalist who'd been visiting in Rome went back and wrote an article saying 'The Italians love Mrs. Luce, but they hate her shoes'. She loves flaired coats, and her evening dresses are always of a gossamer shimmery material that sets off her blonde hair. She wears very little jewellery at a time, and it's all exquisite. And all of it is real, of course. What's that commandment about thou shalt not covet? Well, I covet. She has gorgeous gold bracelets and rings with enormous heavy pearls and pins with various precious stones. And she wears a little gold cross around her neck. It's very sweet. And you must have heard about her rose! She has this little clip in the shape of a crystal pitcher which actually holds water. She wears it on her lapel every day with one fresh rose in it. It's her trademark."

Prints and Prose

The phone rang again. Miss Case appeared in the door and asked. "Is that my call?" It was. We heard her exclaim, "Elsa!," as we left the office for a tour of the Villa which, we learned, had been built in 1576 as a seminary for monks. First, we looked into two guest rooms, in one of which we found Japanese prints — "Mrs. Luce collected them when she was a correspondent in the Far East during the war" — and in the other, several prints of waterfalls — "Mr. Luce is mad about these. He has 50 more upstairs." There were also about a dozen American primitives and two religious paintings on glass. On a chest in the hall outside Mrs. Luce's bedroom was a large coloured photograph of General MacArthur — "She took it herself" — and two books, *Out of the Square, a modern miracle story* by Peter de Polnay and *Candelmas Bay, a novel of Maine fishermen ("She wanted a strong man's love")*, by Ruth Moore. We couldn't see Mrs. Luce's room as she was speaking in there with a visiting Congressman's wife, but we were told that it was done in blue and gold satin and brocade. On our way to Mr. Luce's room we passed a couple of Dufys and two abstract birds made of wood and wire.

Downstairs in the dining room, drawing room, grand salon and halls we found paintings by Manet, Pisarro, Vlaminck, Segonzac, Delacroix, Renoir, Chagall, Rousault, Utrillo, Redon, Sisling and Dufy from Mrs. Luce's private collection. There were also two heads by Jo Davidson, a cabinet full of Chinese jade statuettes from the Ming dynasty, a silver cigarette box inscribed "To America's Foremost Woman in Politics," a photograph of Mrs. Luce by Cecil Beaton and a portrait by Brockhurst. We walked out into six acres of immaculate gardens, and Miss Baldridge pointed out a clearing with six marble tables. "This is where Mrs. Luce entertains in the summer. It's simply gorgeous at night with spotlights on the trees and candles on the tables. She sometimes has cocktail parties here with as many as 300 people, but even these don't take care of all the people she has to see. Those that are left over are invited to shake hands with her at the Embassy. She also has many small dinners here for 20 or so guests and for these we have lovely menus and place cards written out in Gothic script by some Carmelite nuns. Their convent is right next door. They live off little jobs like this so we must think of them and send them things to do."

We asked Miss Baldridge whether she had ever heard Mrs. Luce say anything about Israel. She thought for a minute. "I just can't recall offhand," she said. But she's been everywhere, so she must have been there some time. Look, if you call me on Monday I'll try and get her to make some little remark that will give you an angle for your article. But I wish you could meet her. I'm sure you'd be fascinated by her. Perhaps you could come to the four o'clock Handshake at the Embassy on Monday." We said we'd love to.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 1—7 1953
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 1	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome
MON. Nov. 2	0600	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich), Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0745	SABENA	(Athens), Brussels, Paris, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	1200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES. Nov. 3	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED. Nov. 4	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS. Nov. 5	0630	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Nov. 3	1045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 1, 1953	s.s. PACIS	Limassol, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Nov. 5, 1953	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Nov. 8, 1953	s.s. NEGBAH	Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles.

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POSTMARK NEW YORK

By IRENE BLAYZOR

NOT since the 1930's when the Coughlinites and Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund were spewing their doctrines of race hatred and violence across the country has there been such an upsurge of "crackpot" and openly fascist groups as we find in America today. In the '30s, it was felt that the flourishing fascist groups were a reflection in this country of the rise of fascism in Europe — Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy, Franco in Spain. And under the pressure of the war against Germany, the groups disintegrated. Coughlin was silenced by the Catholic hierarchy. Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund was declared an enemy organization and Kuhn imprisoned.

But how can we explain the growth and flourishing conditions of today's fascist organizations? Is the political atmosphere receptive to their doctrines? The Attorney General's office and the Department of Justice have taken the stand that fascism and Communism are one and the same thing, both subversive of the American system. But nowhere on the list of "subversive" organizations issued by the Attorney General do the names of these fascist groups appear and they seem to thrive in inverse proportion to the Communists. Under the impact of the arrests and convictions of its leadership for conspiracy to overthrow the Government, blacklisting and prosecution in Federal and many other fields of employment, the Communist Party has dropped to the position of a "legal" illegal party (for it is still permitted to put a slate on the ballot if it can get the consent of a nominee to run) and its membership has dropped to the lowest point in its history. The fascist groups, on the other hand have increased their membership, and conduct their activities more openly and vocally with each passing week.

Uniformed Germans

In New York, the National Renaissance Party holds Friday evening street meetings each week in Yorktown (former stronghold of the German-American Bund). These meetings are attended by uniformed storm troopers and, according to the Party's Bulletin, the uniformed corps meets in a private centre for regular weekly military drill.

Leader of the National Renaissance Party is James Madole of Beacon, N.Y., who was one of the instigators of the Peekskill riots four years ago when gangs of hoodlums broke up a concert by Paul Robeson, Negro singer, overturning and burning cars, and making it necessary for the police to rescue concertgoers. "Of course we're Nazis," Madole told a recent street meeting. "If they don't know we are Nazis now, they never will. The Jews on that paper (referring to the "New York Post" which had attacked them) will pay."

Barry Gray, columnist for the "New York Post" described one incident at a street meeting when "five of Madole's pals worked a 12-year-old boy over because the lad walked by wearing a *yarmulke* on his way from a nearby synagogue."

Anti-Semitic Leaflets

At the street meetings, anti-Semitic leaflets are given out; one of them lists on the back 18 "pro-American" pamphlets and stickers, including one of the "Protocols of Zion" forgery, available from a Marilyn Allen in Salt Lake City, Utah. The literature abounds in the usual fascist contraditions. The "Bulletin" at one and the same time reviles a "priest-rabbie which by sentimental talk about Brotherhood, eggs on every misguided mob" and "Judaeo-Christian doctrines based on such false premises as the 'brotherhood of man.'" The paper calls Hitler the George Washington of Europe and denounces "Jewish international bankers together with Franklin D. Roosevelt, their "tool" and speaks of the historic mission of "blond beasts of prey against the litter of democracy... feminism.... socialism.... equality which nature abhors."

The National Renaissance Party boasts a membership in New York City of 6,000, including 700 storm-troopers. It has branches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Beacon and recently reported a new branch in Louisville, Kentucky, with another organ, "The American Eagle."

Politically it has backed Impellitteri and wanted a Taft-MacArthur team nationally.

Still another publication, "The American Nationalist" of Inglewood, California, published by Frank L. Britton, finds a real Jewish plot in the "U.S. press attempt to portray Russia as anti-Semitic when in reality it is just the opposite."

These are, of course, what are usually called the "lunatic fringe" groups and while their growth is an alarming symptom, they need not perhaps be taken too seriously as long as they remain just that. So far as can be discovered, they have as yet been unable to secure any substantial backing or the support of conservative business leaders. The only wealthy man known to be connected with NRP is Frederick Chas. F. Weiss, owner of an estate at Mt. Hope, N.Y., who has industrial interests in Germany.

TWO PAINTERS OF DREAMS

PAUL Loewy and his son-in-law Dan Hoffner, both exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists' House, have this in common: they are happily lost in dreamlands of their own. From time to time, it seems, they return to the world on this side of the mirror and tell about their wanderings in pictures of gracious and enchanting beauty. It is not for me to decide who is the leading element in this family of dreamers, and I have kept to alphabetical sequence in this review.

There can be no doubt that Dan Hoffner is the first great surrealist we have the pleasure to acclaim in Israel. He combines perfect mastery of the craft with a genial gift for fantastic composition. Moreover, the message he intends to convey by his virtuose paintings of hieroglyphics is decipherable for anyone wishing to do so.

Every single one of his 13 oils represents an important stage on his way from cubist abstraction to surrealist clarification, though figures remain strong, triangular stylizations. And every one of beauty in its own right. Look at the "Cafe," where the head of the waiter in the centre is the only living heart in a wilderness of empty masks. Study the fascinating pattern of the old town, leading up to the spire of "Street with Lantern" in the left hand corner. There is an element of the monumental in the "Blue Painter" and medieval craftsmanship in the "Blue Madonna." The "Calling Voice" and the "Actors," empty cloaks, acting on their own volition, are classic surrealism.

The three pastels "Doom" could be shown in a textbook as exemplary specimens of expressionist art—the feeling of deepest depression is perfectly conveyed by pattern and colour. Dan Hoffner's drawings (see the tiny vignettes) should be studied by all the youngsters, who believe that "Progressive Style" is a shortcut to save them the bother of strict academic training.

Puppet Master

PAUL Loewy is known to all older art lovers here as the director, producer, stage designer and father of all the actors of the unforgettable "Wooden Troupe." He is essentially a man of the theatre and all his paintings are in some manner backdrops for the stage. But I must confess that of Loewy's stage designs I consider only the simple ones, like those for Strindberg and Kotzebue, the Chinese play or "Galut Street" to be quite successful. Many of the others, for all their beauty, are too intricate for my taste: I would find it difficult to concentrate on the play before I had digested all the thousand details of the backdrop.

But Loewy's curtain designs are unreservedly lovely and lead one quite naturally to the "Dream Castles," in which one could lose oneself, as in the landscape paintings of Chinese fairy tales. The "Safad" series is exciting, culminating in the sublimation "Remembrance of Safad." The "Night Impressions" are truly haunting. Of the nostalgic "Reminiscences," the "Dream" is a painting which deserves publication in "Imago."

Loewy's "Flight Impressions" are an extremely interesting escapade into abstract art, where for a brief moment, the roads of father and son-in-law meet. It is almost impossible to believe that two artists so closely related in mentality can work together without influencing the other in artistic conceptions.

Some of Loewy's beloved puppets lounge on the mantlepiece. Many have been marvellously photographed by Lerski. We are told that there is a slight chance of a revival of the "Wooden Troupe." That is good news, and we hope it this case organizations concerned with Israel's cultural life will finally find a way to help this unique institution.

If the American Fund for Israel Institutions can provide money for the somewhat controversial National Opera, a subsidy for the "Wooden Troupe" which one and all would welcome with open arms, should be feasible.

T.A.P.M.

Levanon's Sensitive Landscapes

THE Cheriminsky Gallery (36 Gordon St., Tel Aviv) is showing paintings by Mordechai Levanon whose collected works have not been seen for some time. This is an interesting exhibition. Here you have the Israel landscape as the sensitive mind feels it rather than as the eye perceives it. The poetic imagination is at work giving a mysterious and almost unearthly character to the known. Jerusalem is a dream city of blue grottos and green mountains, "quarrying" becomes a mystical process and a visionary atmosphere envelopes hills and valleys.

This poetic quality has always been the chief charm of Levanon's work, compensating for certain obvious defects, and it has not been lost in his new trend towards a more modern treatment, that is, more emphasis on construction and formalization. There was a period when he had not mastered the new approach and did not seem to be at home in the old; but in the present collection, it is clear that he has his feet firmly on the new path.

Canvases such as landscapes Nos. 4 and 8 are well organized, with unified and interesting design, and are poetically charming in colour. There are several such successful syntheses to be noted. Among the watercolours, which sometimes tend to be too turgid in colour, there are a few outstanding works such as the early morning landscape (No. 3) which is very ethereal in colouring, and the delightful Ein Karem with its clear and vibrant atmosphere.

Michal Golan

AT the Katz Galleries a young painter, Michal Golan, who has not exhibited for several years, now has a one-man show. Once a pupil of the late Avni, his influence is still to be observed in her portraits, especially in the way the mouths are painted. She shows a certain aptitude for portraiture; a study, mostly in reds and yellows, of a young woman with a kerchief over her head is particularly lively and nicely painted as is a charming sketch of a child with plaits.

S.W.

'3—D' Pictures In Safad

ON receiving Mr. B. Efrayim's invitation to view three dimensional pictures and four dimensional sculpture, curiosity took me to Safad. After refusing to view pictures through telescoped hands, I concluded that Efrayim, as the result of a grounding in Cubism and Futurism, had been intelligent enough to work out for himself the laws of perspective and a mathematical division of spatial structure. Add to this that he belongs to those who preach social lessons through art; and one can understand why he thinks that he has made a new discovery. Efrayim's theoretical principles are summed up in "New York of Today," a huge picture of steel scaffolding and pipes, a bridge and the subway. His best work, however, combining both mathematical control of composition and a sense of colour harmony is "Girl in Green" and several flower pieces.

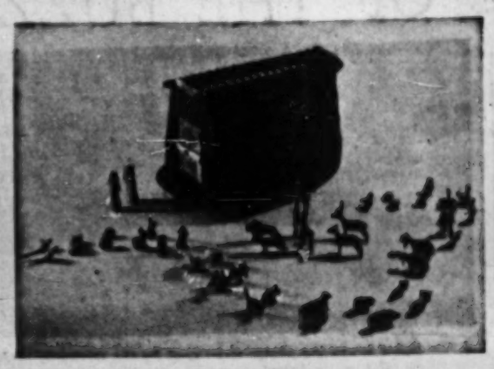
Precisely on account of his theories, I rate Efrayim more highly as a sculptor, particularly in his bas-reliefs of beaten steel. The idea of the four dimensional arises simply from his perception of a likeness between the device of recurring motifs and the philosophical space-time theory. Nevertheless, while one admires the bas-relief of a group of athletes jumping hurdles, it is also clear that, as with the Cubists who had the same idea in their use of double faces, any valid relationship to space and time can easily be disproved. A still finer piece is his "Guitar Player," well proportioned, full of movement but by no means four dimensional. In both instances the true explanation lies in a successfully produced rhythm.

His bas-reliefs possess excellent form (see "Old Safad Woman"). Facial lines are less distinct and either tend to an embittered or to pre-Columbian elements. *H.*

Swedish Comment

THE exhibition of paintings by Dr. S. Zulkis of Tel Aviv recently on view at Halmstad, Sweden, was very favourably reviewed. The press remarked on the high standard shown and stated that this, their first introduction to Israel painting, augured well for this country's art.

Noah's Ark at the Palace



OF all the tales most loved by the young ever since Noah was a sailor, and among the toys most cherished by generations of children, Noah's Ark takes pride of place.

Made from odds and ends of wood and crudely coloured, Mr. and Mrs. Noah, together with their children and motley cargo of birds and beasts, have been fashioned by hand by village carpenters, and turned out by the thousands by machine in city factories all the world over.

Seldom, if ever in the past has a serious artist been known to turn his attention to the Noah family. Today in Jerusalem, however, one of Israel's foremost sculptors is working on the last of 50 pairs of animals to go into a very special Ark.

Rudolph Lehmann, who is noted for his animal sculpture, has been commissioned by the Coronation Forest Committee to make a Noah's Ark. The ark, a gift for Prince Charles and Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth II's children, was intended as a souvenir of the inauguration of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest to be planted on the Hills of Nazareth by the Jewish National Fund with money subscribed by Jews of the British Commonwealth.

Wood from an ancient olive tree which grew among the pines of the forest dedicated to the late King George V, the Queen's grandfather, has been used.

The traditional Noah's Ark was built entirely of wood; accordingly, Lehmann has used wooden pegs in his construction in place of nails or glue. The natural grain and polish of the olive wood, with its variations in tone, corresponds amazingly well with the natural colours and markings of the various beasts and birds and is much more effective than applied colours.

The Ark, with the majority of its inhabitants, was launched on the seas of nursery life when it was presented by Ambassador Eliath to the Duke of Edinburgh, who accepted it on behalf of his children at a banquet this past week celebrating the inauguration of the Coronation Forest project, at which the Duke represented the Queen. Given by the Coronation Forest Committee, the banquet took place at the famous Guildhall in the City of London. This was the second occasion in history, on which a Jewish organization has been privileged to hold a function in this historic building. *H.F.*

NO EVIDENCE OF HEREDITARY CANCER

WASHINGTON, (NANA). — There is absolutely no evidence that cancer is hereditary in human beings. This is the opinion of the committee on Growth of the National Research Council, composed of some of the country's foremost cancer experts.

Numerous experiments with animals have shown a very hereditary susceptibility to cancer — in some cases as high as 100 per cent. But this is true only of pure-bred strains, bred for many generations with the single idea of preserving this single hereditary factor for experimental purposes.

Man, the annual report of the committee points out, is not a pure-bred animal and cannot be. Every possible hereditary tendency in the race is mixed up.

The report states, "The existence of human strains with different sensitivities to cancer is inconceivable."

STAR-GAZING

THE time during which Venus adorns the morning sky is becoming shorter, and this star will soon be so near the sun as to be invisible. But until then there will be some interesting "meetings." At present, Venus is in the Virgo constellation and on the morning of the 5th can be found not far from Spica, the brightest star in Virgo. Spica's brightness is 1.2, Venus'—3.4 on this day. This means that Venus shines 50 times as brightly as the first-magnitude star. (It will be interesting to compare the brightness of the two stars.) On the morning of the 7th, Neptune is very close to Venus but this can be seen only by telescope.

The meeting of Venus and Saturn on the morning of the 14th, however, can be observed with the naked eye, Saturn being about twice the width of the full-moon to the left of Venus. Finally, it will be worth while for the keen observer to look out for Mercury on the mornings of the 23rd and 24th. Since Mercury is always more or less close to the sun and can only be seen during a short period, it is not easily found: Venus' position will give a fine opportunity to locate it.

The evening sky at 7 and 9 p.m. respectively: Pegasus is easily found exactly in the South, at medium height. Its main stars form almost an exact square. Except for these, the constellation contains almost no stars visible to the naked eye, so that identification will be easy.

In the North-East, Auriga has just risen in the shape of a pentagon. Its brightest star is the yellowish Capella. It has been known to be a double star for many years, but recently improvements in observing apparatus have made it possible to discern details in the two components. They are two giant stars, each surpassing our sun many times in bulk. This is a rare combination, as in most double stars one component is much larger than the other. These giants are wasting their luminosity in such a way that their lifetime will probably be much shorter than that of our sun. While the life of the sun is reckoned in thousands of millions of years, that of the giant stars is counted in millions of years only! To the right of Auriga we find Taurus with the famous Pleiades as well as the less known V-shaped Hyades cluster with the reddish Aldebaran. Jupiter, the largest of the planets, at present can be found in Taurus which outshines all other stars.

JOSEF EMOIRA

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 48.9 & 250 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Solemn Music": Works by Ravel, Mahler, Bach, Bizet, Handel. 11.30 Memorial Service on the First Anniversary of Dr. Weizmann's Death. 12.30 Music by Brahms. 1.45 Break for Music. 2.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Youth Concert. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto in E minor (Mendelssohn); "Manfred" Symphony (Tchaikowsky). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No.5 (Bach), Boyd Noel String Orchestra, Conductor; Boyd Noel; Violin Concerto in G major (Mozart), Paris Symphony Orchestra, Conductor; Georges Enesco, Soloist; Yehudi Menuhin; Symphony No. 85 (Haydn), "Friends of Music" Orchestra, Conductor; Fritz Stiedry; Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Brahms), Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor; Igor Markevitch. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.06 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto grosso (Handel); Andante and Rondo Hongroise (Weber); Hiawatha's Wedding Feast (Coleridge-Taylor). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Prelude "Khovantchina" (Mousseorgsky); Alexander Nevsky (Prokofiev). 11.48 The Hulleh. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatre and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: "La Serva Padrona" (Pergolesi). The Voice of Hermann Jadlowker. 6.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 Hamavdil. 7.03 "Guests in the Studio". 7.15 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.15 Melaveh Malkah. 9.30 Readings from Dr. Weizmann's Letters. 10.00 Concert: Tragic Overture (Brahms); Symphony No 4 (Tchaikowsky). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

400, 228, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

Today: 8.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.05 Music (R). 4.30 Talk. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.15 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.2 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Exploring the Negev. 11.45 "Looking Around."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melodies. 11.35 "How Israel is Governed." 11.50 Melaveh Malkah. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216 & 320 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 24.62 M.): 6.20—7.00 p.m.

Today: News, News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. Parliamentary Review; Programme Parade. International Commentary.

Radio Review

Querying the Quiz

THERE can be no doubt as to the popularity of the Saturday night quiz. Its lengthy run is in response to national demand. Shmuel Rosen, star of the quiz and of "Twenty Questions," has achieved a country-wide following unequalled by any other radio personality. He is the object of an adulation emulated in other countries by great heroes and film stars.

'Shmulik' (who is so successful that his nickname is a household word) has certainly an attractive approach and bubbles over with good spirits that are wellnigh irresistible. He always sounds as if he is enjoying himself and his enjoyment tends to be infectious.

But would I be condemned as guilty of gross heresy if I ventured the opinion that Shmuel Rosen is not the last word as a question-master? There are times when he is too overwhelming, and his bubbling spirits too effervescent. The teams which are there to answer never assume any reality: they never put on flesh and bones, but remain ghostly voices occasionally punctuating the compère's virtuosity. They are merely foils to the questioner, instead of the questionmaster being a foil to them.

Last week we were told that the participants would be a number of old friends, who were introduced by their first names. As not one of them was an old friend of mine, they remained colourless names. Where they came from and why they were chosen I never discovered, and even more mysterious were the distant voices of 'reserves' deployed into action at strategic moments.

Drawing Audience

The ideal quiz is not a concerto for solo questionmaster: it is a symphony for all participants. The members of the team should by allowed to develop some personality: they should be drawn out of their shell, their idiosyncracies nurtured, their humour brought out, even their perplexities played upon. In the current quizzes, the teams display fantastic wizardry and an impressive omniscience, but generally they only have a single chance to reply — rightly or wrongly—and then retire to the shadows.

I do not want to deprecate the sterling work that is being done by Shmuel Rosen, and his absence from the air would be almost a national tragedy, but I should like to suggest that there are other approaches to quizzes and that it would be in order occasionally to ring the changes and try compères with differing styles.

Sunday's edition of the Children Hour's programme 'News from the World of Youth' included much excellent material. There were recordings from a Hapoel Hamizrahi institution in Pardess Hanna which was celebrating its tenth anniversary: a description of a Hashomer Hatzair camp in Migdal Ashkelon and recordings of its choir; and a review of the Keren Kayemet annual 'Moladeti.' The feature was well-balanced, although I would like to have seen the order of items reversed — to start with the Pardess Hanna feature was to put the climax at the beginning, and the other items were bathetic.

Youthful Cross-Talk

The children from Pardess Hanna were delightful. Their voices were clear and fresh, with contrast provided by the huskiness that seems to be not uncommon among boys from oriental countries. Moreover, the little pageant that was put on included a real cross-talk act. Two children impersonated a new immigrant arriving and then visiting the doctor, and were nothing short of hilarious. Our radio programmes could be enlivened by the inclusion of a pair of good cross-talk comedians, but the only ones used to date are Dulgan and Schumacher who speak in Yiddish. It is ironic, but encouraging, that a pair of youngsters in the course of a feature on the tenth anniversary of a Hapoel Hamizrahi institution should have succeeding in walking, where adults have failed, to tread.

Pick of next week's listening: Weizmann memorial meeting (today at 11); Brahms concert (today at 12); 'Public Administration', by Edwin Samuel (first in series; Second Programme, Saturday at 5.35); 'The Life of a President' (Sunday at 5.45); Lecker, Goldmann and Sharett on Weizmann (Sunday at 8.45); Knesset Memorial Session (Monday at 4); Bank Leumi Jubilee (Monday at 8).

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Hadassah: Patients Are People

Teaching Professionals and the Public

By K. J. Mann, M.D.
Director, Hadassah Medical Organization.

A Hadassah district nurse, after demonstrating how to prepare baby food for a new mother, tries out her recipe. Photo by Kluger

"NEVER forget that your patient is a person," is the advice given to many a young physician on his graduation day.

But it is left to him to find out the hard way (through long experience in home and clinic) that his patient is not merely an embodiment of the biology and anatomy he has learned; but a social entity, a unit in a family and in a community. If he becomes a good doctor, he will learn that ill-health is caused not only by physical factors demonstrated in lecture room and laboratory, but also by emotional unhappiness and economic distress; and that an undreamed of proportion of ill-health might have been prevented through systematic education of individuals, families and communities in positive health values like good nutrition, cleanliness, and tolerance and affection in family life.

But medical schools the world over have permitted the teaching of the emotional, social and environmental factors in health and disease to lag far behind the exhaustive training given in the mere tangible aspects of medicine. One reason is probably the spectacular advance made by the natural sciences towards the conquest of disease as against the less obvious and comparatively recent progress in the social sciences.

New System

However, the most likely explanation lies in the fact that medical teaching and care traditionally have been based on the focus and centre of medical attention — the large hospital, where the physician, nurse and student see a patient as an example of disease, and whose family, home and occupation are incidental entries on a record card. Appreciation of that traditional friend, the family doctor, began to wane. There was an increasing accent on specialization and a more mechanical concept of medicine. Today, leading physicians the world over are attempting to reorientate medicine to provide a basis for good health in the fullest sense of the term, integrating our valuable physical and technical advances with a training in positive "family medicine". The family doctor's prime role has been restored, but this time with all the additional skill, insight and efficacy which modern training can bestow.

Hadassah was thus among the world's most progressive medical institutions when, nearly 30 years before it assumed responsibility for medical teaching in Israel, it took health work outside the hospital walls and into the life of the community by establishing its network of mother and child welfare stations. The work of these stations is not limited to the traditional concepts of ante — and post-natal care (scientific testing, weighing and clinical examination), but reaches out into the fields of hygiene and nutrition and, above all, education of young mothers to take proper care of themselves and their infants. The nurse is not satisfied to see the baby in the clinic but also regularly visits the home, with a view to combatting, where possible, special and economic factors which might have a bad effect on the child's development.

With the establishment of the Lasker Mental Hygiene and Family Guidance Centre in Jerusalem, to which Welfare Stations can refer mothers for help in the prevention and cure of emotional disturbances in small children, the scope of the Mother and Child Welfare service was widened still further to embrace this important psychological field.

The system of mother and child welfare stations became known as the "Tipat Halav" (drop of milk) service. In the course of time it was taken up by the other medical agencies operating in Jewish Palestine. Its efficacy can best be illustrated by the dramatic drop in maternal mortality — from 2.11 per 1,000 in 1942 to 0.75 in 1952 — and in infant mortality — from 132.1 per 1,000 live births in 1922 to 35.7 in 1952 — as the work of the mother and child welfare stations developed.

Another group singled out by Hadassah for preventive and promotive health measures was the kindergarten and school children. Since 1919, the School Hygiene Service has examined the health of schoolchildren, seeking out defects of posture, nutrition, vision and hearing for early correction, tackling psychological disturbances, arranging for systematic dental care, weeding out sources of infection and striving to make the Israel school a healthy environment for healthy children.

Family Medicine

Hadassah's first attempt to bring social medical service to the whole family, as distinct from the special groups represented by mothers and children, was made in 1942 with the establishment of the District and Social Medical Service. This gave general medical care at home and through neighbourhood stations, to families without means to obtain medical service elsewhere. Now centred in six stations in the poorest districts of Jerusalem, the service concerns itself not only with the diagnosis and cure of disease, but also with the alleviation of the social and economic difficulties in the home environment, in cooperation with the Government and Municipality.

This Social Service was separate from the Tipat Halav and School Services, and until recently there was no serious attempt to integrate Hadassah's various services to special groups into a comprehensive service where the physician and the student could see the patient in his natural surroundings, as a unit in a family and a community. In 1952, however, there was a significant advance in this direction with the initiation of the experimental community health centre at Bet Mazmil to serve as a pilot for the development of integrated family medical care. The work of this centre is orientated towards the promotion of health and prevention of disease, with diagnostic and curative service given as necessary.

It is based on the principle of giving integrated medical care to the whole family unit, regardless of age and special groupings, so that medical care is continuous and coordinated. The work is carried out by teams comprising a physician, two nurses, a psychiatric case worker and health educator who, working in unison, cover every aspect of the physical, mental, social and economic make-up and environment of the 250 families for whose health they are responsible. A primary aim and method of the centre levels towards positive health values and acceptance of responsibility for maintaining and improving health standards.

Field Work

In the coming academic year, for the first time, students of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School and the Henrietta Szold Hadassah School of Nursing will have an opportunity at the Bet Mazmil Centre of seeing patients in their natural surroundings — at home with their families — instead of seeing them only in the abnormal environment of the hospital ward. At the same time, in the University Hospital and Medical School the imminent establishment of a Department of Psychiatry, soon to be followed by Departments of Family Health and Social Medicine, reflects this widened conception of health and an attempt to find the proper balance between the natural and social sciences in training tomorrow's physicians.

Thus, step by step, through contsant endeavour to find a health formula to meet the needs of the community, Hadassah has evolved a pattern of social medical services and teaching through which Israel's future physicians, nurses and health workers will learn that patients are indeed people.

Buying Winter Shoes

THIS week I had to face the truth. The children's ragged summer sandals — although they are being worn with socks now, are not adequate for even the mild Tel Aviv November. Winter shoes have become an imminent necessity.

A tour of the town soon convinced me that the price of these must be operating as a cogent argument against large families; for there are no shoes under IL.8 really worthwhile for three-year-olds and the price goes up with the size.

This led me on another tour — of pediatricians this time; for if there's to be but one pair of expensive shoes for the winter, that pair had better be worth buying. How to choose shoes for children? I asked them.

The doctors fell into two strongly antagonistic groups: Said one: a small child must wear a boot. Protection and support of the ankle is essential to strengthen the muscles of the foot and leg. Said the other: a small child must never wear a boot. Any protection and support of the ankle invariably weakens the muscles of the foot and leg.

So whatever your preference in this respect, you have authority to back you up and justify a nose-in-the-air attitude to your neighbour who does the opposite. (My own inclinations, by the way, are anti-boot.)

But all the doctors agreed that open-heeled sandals are not good for children under five, as the child's heel needs snug support. They ascribe many foot troubles to sloppy sandals. It is much better to run barefoot, they say.

They advised too that the sole should act as a sturdy platform to the upper. The seam joining sole and upper should form a clear distinct "step" to the shoe.

When you buy shoes, stroke the lining carefully with the tips of your fingers, feeling for any ridges or bumps. The lining of a good shoe should be smooth. In particular, there should be three quarters of a centimetre between the tip of the child's big toe and the seam of upper and sole at the toe.

Correct Fittings

A patient search for the correct fitting is essential. (Vain advice for us. Our factories still have only one last. Those of us with narrow feet must suffer; although narrow fittings will be produced here fairly soon, I am told.) Square-toed shoes for children always, the doctors concluded, pointing out that healthy, beautiful feet are a greater elegance than pointed shoes in childhood.

I also wanted to discuss slippers; and to my surprise, at last, found the doctors in agreement in principle. It seems that when we fuss about "not-walking-on-the-cold-stone-floor-barefoot" we are indeed fussing. Children adjust to being barefoot on a cold floor. This doesn't cause them to catch colds and it's good for the foot. If you are still conservative and cling to slippers, be as careful of their fit as you are with shoes. Roomy socks of four-ply wool will do as well and better than expensive slippers.

Finally, keep an eye on how your children walk. If their toes markedly point in or out, if their gait is uneven, if they do not walk first on the heel and then on the toe, examine their shoes carefully. Perhaps these deviations necessitate a doctor's advice. But more probably they are indications that your child needs a new pair of shoes.

Priority for Children

If so, don't economise. Shoes are a priority. It is a more genuine economy to restrict their wardrobe in other ways and your own household expenses; for a well-fitting shoe will ensure a healthy foot; and healthy feet should be the prerogative of all our children.

"But what of our children who will have no shoes this winter if they don't get discarded ones?

(As my bill came to IL.18.30, there is no doubt that children's winter shoes will constitute a severe financial problem for many families.)

"Shoes take on the shape of the wearer's foot," the doctor said. "And every foot is different. But of course for us it is always the question of making temporary compromises and keeping the optimum clearly in mind, for we must not lower our ultimate standards."

So if you can aim high for your children, buy those new shoes carefully and be sure to pass on the old.

ELIZA

gardening notes

DWARF ANNUALS

DWARF Annuals (p'rahim n'nahim), i.e. those plants which do not generally grow to a height of more than 15-20 cm., can be divided into two groups; those with showy, sometimes rather large blooms, and those with tiny but abundant flowers.

Plants with showy blooms, like the pansy and the daisy are planted in small formal beds, they are particularly suitable for children's gardens. They are also planted singly or in clumps as potplants and the blooms can be used as cut flowers for small vases. Dwarf plants with very tiny blooms, e.g. alyssum are effective only if planted en masse and are mainly used as ground cover *(tsimhei-mishtah)*, for naturalizing in woods and as a temporary substitute for lawns. They can also be planted in small groups in a rock-garden *(gan-alayim)*.

Plants of both classes can be used for edging *(tsimhei safa)* along long flower beds. They are planted at distances of about 15-20 cm.

Viola tricolor hortensis, the pansy *amnon v'tamar*, or *segel shlosh g'vani* of the Violaceae family *(mishpahat hasigliim)* about 10 cm. high, is a short-lived perennial of straggling habit, which is best used as an annual plant. The triple coloured blooms, 3-5 cm. wide come in blue, yellow, white and almost every other colour. The plant thrives as well in sunny as in semi-shady places and if faded flowers are removed immediately it will bloom for quite a long time.

A smaller wild type of this plant, the common viola tricolour the ancestor of our garden pansy grows wild in Israel. It is a very small annual with pretty blooms and similar colouring to the pansy.

Bellis perennis, the daisy, *(hinanit* or *bat hen)* of the daisy family (Compositae morkabim) is also a short-lived perennial plant mainly cultivated as an annual flower in the winter. The flower head *(harkefet)*, 3-5 cm. wide bears white, pink or red flowers. The double-flowered red strain is much favoured as a pot-plant at Passover.

The wild form of Bellis perennis and the similar Bellis silvestris grow wild in Israel in wet places and on hillsides. Both its pretty blooms and its well-known Hebrew name of "bat hen" make it one of our most popular plants for use in kindergartens.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

Personality Portrait

Photo by Pinn

FELICE Monteallegre-Cohn Bernstein, born in Puerto Rico and educated in Santiago, Chile, is accompanying her husband, conductor Leonard Bernstein, on his concert tour with the I.P.O. and on his travels through Israel. Charming in a delicate and serious way, she is a prominent dramatic actress in America. Lately, she has been performing on television; "the dramatic theatre is dying in America," as she put it. Working on TV, she said, means the utmost concentration, and added that more people have seen her as Nora in 'A Doll's House' than saw Sarah Bernhardt in all the roles she played throughout her life.

She herself, is no musicomane: she studied the piano with a prominent pupil of Claudio Arrau in Santiago, but has not played since she married her pianist husband. She considers her husband's best interpretations to be Mozart's piano music. From Israel, the Bernsteins will go on to Italy, where the conductor has a contract to fulfil, and will then return to their baby in New York.

Mo.

Caring for The World's Children

LONDON, (OFNS). —

AN agreement signed in London this month between the British Government and UNICEF — the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund — to simplify and expand the work of the latter in British dependent territories follows happily on the United Nations decision of the day before, under which the organization is to become a permanency as the United Nations Children's Fund.

Not the least important part of UNICEF's work is the founding of maternal and child welfare centres. UNICEF-aided countries are reckoned "good" when the mortality rate is from 50 to 100 per 1000 live births; in "bad" localities the mortality rate might run up to 300. In some localities half the children die before they are ten years old. In many countries life expectancy is only 30 years.

So far, 5,300 maternal and child welfare centres have been founded — about a third of what UNICEF envisions. They might consist of no more than two or three rooms each; but all are making their mark.

One lesson must ceaselessly be taught to the mothers: no amount of treatment for disease is of any use unless it is aided by cleanliness in the home. In this connection, the campaign now being carried on by Unicef and the French authorities in Morocco against trachoma is particularly interesting, for in this, cleanliness is, above all things essential.

Two diseases in particular show the success of Unicef's efforts. Malaria — which, it is estimated, causes three million deaths a year in under-developed countries — is effectually fought by spraying village houses with D.D.T.

Some 65 nations (including Israel) subscribe annually to Unicef's work. At the last meeting of the Executive in March, funds had fallen to $2,600. But with promises of subscriptions renewed and new promises being made, a revenue for 1953 of $16,300,000 was assured.

Next year this will be improved upon. And every dollar spent by Unicef on trucks, lorries, medical supplies, milk and fish-oil, foods and welfare centres is matched— and sometimes more than matched — by contributions from the countries which benefit.

עוד עברי למתחילים (41)

בחן את עצמך!

- – הגיע תורנו להתיצבות. בהודעה כתוב, שכל הגברים, שנולדו בשנת 1935, צריכים להתיצב השבוע לבדיקה רפואית בגבעה.
- – היה לנו מזל, קבלנו את דירתנו מהר. רק חדשים אחדים אחרי שהגשנו את הבקשה ומלאנו את השאלון לקבלת שכון.
- – עשיתי רשימה של הרהיטים החשובים ביותר, שאנו צריכים לקנות תכף: ארון-בגדים, ארון-ספרים, מטה, ספה, שלחן, וכסאות.
- לקבוץ שלנו יש אלפים דונם אדמה בערך. במשק החקלאי שלנו יש כרם, פרדס, לול ורפת. יש לנו גם נגריה. אם יש לך פנאי, מוכן אני להראות לך את המקום.
- אני מכירה תופרת טובה, היודעת לתפר גם חליפות לנשים. התופרת הזאת קבלה פרס ראשון בתערוכת אפנה בתל-אביב.

Israel Invents Detergent Bar

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AS a result of years of laboratory and applied research, Messrs. Neca Ltd. (Near East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries) of Tel Aviv have manufactured the first detergent in bar instead of in liquid form.

"Syntabon" is being sold to the housewife in small wrapped bars enclosing a questionnaire; the company will collect the answers for presentation to the Soap and Fats Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, so that a decision on the possible grant of foreign currency for large-scale production can be reached. So far, no detergent soap in bar form has been produced anywhere else in the world. The main advantage lies in its economy in use. Linen, silk, woollens, as well as dishes can be washed with detergent. "Syntabon," which is *kasher*, will probably be marketed in handy bars as well as in a larger size for the laundry.

BRIDGE

A TOURNAMENT HAND

By JERUSALEMITE

North: S. 10; H. K 8; D. Q 10 5 4 3; C. K J 6 3 2
West: S. K 9 8 6 5 2; H. A 3; D. 9 7 6 2; C. 5
East: S. 7 4; H. Q J 10 9 7 2; D. —; C. Q 10 9 8 4
South: S. A Q J 3; H. 6 5 4; D. A K J 8; C. A 7

South opened the bidding with one diamond, West called one spade, North responded with two At the end of the bidding, South emerged as declarer strapped to a six-diamonds contract.

West made the ace of hearts and continued the suit. A low trump was led from dummy to trick three, and East let go a heart.

How should South now bring home the bacon? He is short of entries to ruff out his losers in hearts and spades, even if he places west for the holding of the spade king. Nor would it do him any good to try to establish a long club in dummy, because the suit is most likely to split very unevenly. West is marked with two hearts and four diamonds, and he is unlikely to have more than one single club.

South will find a solution to his worries in the execution of a simple squeeze against East. Having won the trump in the closed hand, he plays the ace of spades and ruffs a low spade in dummy; then he re-enters his hand with another trump and leads the queen of spades through West. It does not matter whether West prefers to cover the first or the second spade; dummy ruffs and makes the queen of trumps, and declarer re-enters his hand with the ace of clubs. All he needs to do now is to cash his last trump, and East will find himself uncomfortably squeezed in clubs and hearts.

Yes, We Have Onions!

By Devorah Emmet Wigoder

MANY people only use onions for seasoning, to accentuate strong flavour. But actually onions have many possibilities as a main dish or as onion soup:

Cut up about three large onions and drop them into a deep pan with two tablespoons of fat. Cover and simmer gently for 15 minutes without browning them. Add one quart of soup stock or water and two teaspoons of salt, a quarter teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of Vitam's bouillon sauce. Boil until the onions are tender. This is best served with squares of toast and grated cheese, either separately or by putting a square of bread sprinkled with cheese in the bottom of the soup plate before pouring the soup. A good hard cheese made by Strauss is available in sections; one section should serve four people.

With the promise of rain and the cold weather in the air, we are thinking more frequently of soups. Have you ever tried "perpetual soup pot," starting from the day you cook for *Shabbat* until the next time round? Make a large pot of soup of mixed vegetables and add something to it each day. Leftovers, juices from the vegetables you've cooked or just a large onion and a small tin of tomato puree. You'll be surprised how having the soup ready will make meal planning easier. Here is a good soup to begin with:

Potato Parsley Soup

Peel four medium-sized potatoes, slice and add to two tablespoons of fat. Cover and cook for five minutes. Add three or four sprigs of parsley chopped fine (stems as well) to three cups of water, two teaspoons of salt, a pinch of pepper, and pour this over the potatoes. When the potatoes are tender, rub through a sieve and add one cup of milk, reheat, taste for seasoning and serve. (If you want to keep the potatoes in slices, leave out the sieving and add either more milk or more water).

And now, a good menu for Saturday night supper, serve it with a large tossed salad and carrot sticks:

Make enough pie crust when you're cooking for *Shabbat* and keep in the refrigerator. Line a pie dish with the dough and spread the following over the dough: two and a half cups of onions sautéd in two tablespoons of fat (tender but not brown).

Onion Cheese Pie

Make a custard: to two tablespoons of fat and two tablespoons of flour mixed to a smooth paste, add two cups of boiling milk, and a beaten egg. Stir well. Add salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon of Vitam, half a pound of yellow cheese or four sections of Strauss cheese. Blend the custard well, pour over the onions. Bake in a low oven or in the wonderpot for 45 minutes. This is nice hot but can also be served cold. Garnish with paprika or dill.

While we still are able to buy fish — Baked Tomato Surprise fish — is a nice companion dish. Cut a thin slice from the heads of four or six tomatoes, remove the pulp. Sprinkle with salt, invert 20 minutes. Meanwhile, in three tablespoons of fat, add a combination of parsley, chopped green pepper, chopped onion, quarter cup of tomato pulp, three quarters of a cup of bread crumbs or matza meal, a teaspoon of Vitam, Ketchup and sugar. Cook together for three minutes. Refill the tomatoes. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in hot oven for 20 minutes or wonderpot for 30. Serve hot garnished with parsley.

Another good companion for fish is Egg Plant Italian style: peel a large eggplant, slice in round sections about a quarter of an inch thick. Dip slices in salted water and then in bread crumbs or matza meal. Fry in deep fat and drain. On each piece place a thin slice of yellow or sectional cheese, cover with another slice of fried eggplant. Put in oven or wonderpot until the cheese has melted. Serve with your favourite tomato sauce or this easy one. One small tin of tomato puree, bay leaf, sprig of parsley, half an onion, salt, half a teaspoon of sugar, pepper, dash of Vitam. Cook for 15 minutes. Make a thin paste of two tablespoons of flour, add to sauce and stir while cooking. When sauce thickens, remove from fire. Pour over eggplant. This appears to be more work than it really is. Try it.

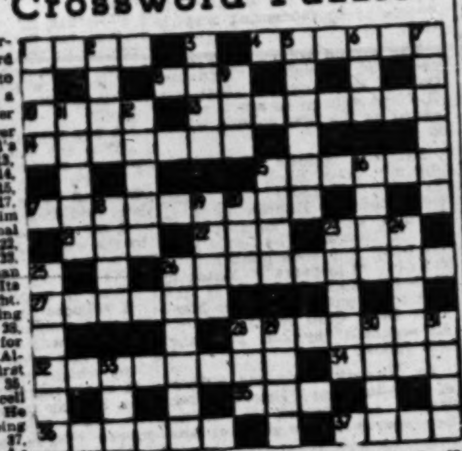
Here is something inexpensive which is lovely for afternoon tea or breakfast — no eggs and little fat — and only one tablespoon of sugar!

Irish Bread

Pour a bottle of lebenia into a glass and add to it half a teaspoon of baking soda. Put two and a half cups of sifted flour into a bowl, add two and a half teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon of fat, then add the lebenia all at once, mix well. Add a tablespoon of sugar, a dash of salt. This cake-bread is good as it is — but the addition of raisins, caraway seed, or cut up figs adds something special. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 min., or in a wonderpot for an hour. It is best served warm with margarine or jam, and has a real "homemade" taste to it.

For an easy but tempting dessert, try Vanilla Cream Pudding Pie: Make a pie shell by rolling out bits of broken up biscuits, add to this two tablespoons of melted fat and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Brown in a frying pan, line a round baking dish with the mixture. Then, take two Ardi's vanilla pudding packages and make according to directions. Remove from fire, allow to cool and whip with a rotary beater or egg whisk. Pour into pie shell. Meanwhile, to a bottle of drained lebenia add a teaspoon of vanilla, and a tablespoon of sugar. Whip well and pour over the pie. The result is wonderful. And for some variations — try slicing bananas over the top of the pie when it has set before pouring the lebenia over it. Or finely slice figs and decorate the pie top. One of the most exciting variations is to use Ardi's chocolate pudding but instead of topping it with lebenia use a chocolate bar grated coarsely over the pie. The effect and the taste give a happy ending to the meal.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1, Perhaps a standard light. 4, Seem to be more than a fruit. 8, Six-letter word. 10, Eager to knock David's block off? 13, Evening paper. 14, Money matters. 15, Gold spell. 17, Money gives him power. 21, Animal in Whitechapel. 22, He's in front. 23, Rather less than a swig. 26, Its angles are right. 27, This shopping costs nothing. 28, Draw. 32, Box for dry leaves. 34, Always put the first woman first. 35, May describe cell or dock. 36, He produces topping things to wear. 37, Formerly made from a cone.

DOWN.— 1, Fail to work for your bread? 2, Put mother in the sea. 3, This jockey often broadcasts. 5, Learned man. 6, She's in devastating form. 7, Men of the range? 9, Hate to be beheaded. 11, House in which to be unwell. 12, Dan comes to tea, almost. 13, Be short of. 16, No big branch. 18, Clipped coupon. 19, Personnel of a railway junction. we hear. 20, A name to go with Patricia. 23, Are part of a trap. 24, The spot for soft fabric. 25, Fair sort of back. 26, Go round and round. 28, Put two and two together? 29, It's under pressure on the road. 30, British river. 31, Describes what really happened. 33, Work in practice.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1, Floor. 4, Ti-a-R-A. 9, Beggars. 10, Ended. 11, Alone. 12, Snipe. 15, Deposit. 16, Awl. 17, (br)Aden. 18, Define. 19, D-over. 20, Crayon. 22, Peck. 24, Eel. 25, Parades. 26, Spray. 27, Dinah. 28, Harem. 29, Ringlet. 30, Len-in. 31, Nests.

DOWN. — 2, Landed. 3, Oberon. 4, Red (cap). 5, A-gent. 6, Trapper. 7, Isle. 8, Re-now-n. 13, Simon. 13, Dance. 14, Pedal. 15, Aimed. 16, Leaks. 18, Decay. 19, Dolphin. 21, Recipe. 22, Pal-ate. 23, Cement. 25, Pangs. 26, Snarl. 28, Hen.

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Players are requested to book their entries in pairs or singles, at the affiliated Clubs in Tel Aviv: "Talpioth," Scopus, 105 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 20044; "Tiltan," Eden, 29 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 5784. Entrance fee IL.3 per player. Deadline Nov. 18, 1953. Kibbitzers are welcome!
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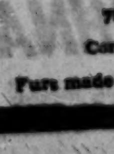
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STATES AND PEOPLES

HISTOIRE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES, edited by P. Renouvin. Vol. I: LE MOYEN-AGE by François—L. Ganshof. Hachette, Paris. 321 pp.+5 maps and plans.

By JOSHUA PRAWER

The publication of collective works dealing with important aspects of history is a special trait of modern French research. Besides such bulky series as the *Evolution de l'Humanité* (some 100 volumes), edited by H. Berr, there is now in the press an *Agriculture through the Ages*, and a *History of Commerce*. In addition to these there is the scientific series of the *Collection Budé*, which in its first volumes deals with markets, servitude, tenures, etc. — a cross-section of human history viewed from the standpoint of these institutions.

The new series edited by Prof. P. Renouvin of the Sorbonne, one of the most distinguished contemporary historians, proposes to give in six volumes an *essai de synthèse* of international relations. The chief novelty lies in the fact that the subject acquires here a far wider meaning than the one usually allotted to it.

This is not a manual of diplomatic history. International relations, as Professor Renouvin reminds us in his introduction, comprise all aspects of life which in any measure influence relations between state and peoples. Consequently, running parallel with political history in the narrow sense of the term, there are economic and social changes on the one hand, and on the other emotional and itellectual developments and artistic aspirations, which form an integral part, and contribute to the interlocking of international relations. This is a refreshing historian's *credo*, one which was already vigorously expounded by the great French Jewish historian Marc Bloch who was killed by the Nazis, and such a militant historical review as the *Annales*. A *homo diplomaticus*, a being isolated from a *homo economicus* and *emotionalus*, can only exist in a sort of schizophrenic concept of history. True, the relative weight of their respective contributions is not fixed; it is left to the historians to determine it in each case, according to their own experience and beliefs.

Reviewing a Millennium

The first volume to appear is the work of the renowned Belgian historian F.-L. Ganshof; there are today few mediaevalists more fitted for this task. His enormous erudition, ranging (to judge by his published studies only) from paleography, through diplomatic, political, economic and social history to the history of law and linguistics, permits him not only to squeeze into some 300 pages the political history of 1,000 years against an Euro-Asiatic background, but also to give to each section its economic and social basis, and to equip it with a short essay on its outstanding spiritual phenomena.

The great danger in this kind of writing is the substitution of the narrative by an inventory of events, but this is happily avoided by the author's clear-cut notion of what is important and what is not, and by a literary talent of great merit.

Three sections review the development of international relations, in the sense previously defined, from the destruction of the Roman Empire to Charlemagne, the new feudual Europe, the waning of the Middle Ages; three interpolated chapters break the narrative to review the technical side, the instruments of international relations in the ninth, 12th and 15th centuries respectively. The narrative describes the creation of States and the crystallization of nations and their mutual relations, followed by such general trends as the great agricultural expansion, the precocious development of commerce and such phenomena as gothic architecture, political thought, religious developments and universities from the dim fifth century through the mid-fourteenth century depression up to the 15th century's "contracted" economy.

The "technical" chapters, on the other hand, show the development of international concepts such as territorial waters, frontiers; the development of the foreign service from meetings of warrior chiefs to the 15th century *ambassiator et orator*, legates and nuncios of Italian and papal politics. Naturally, this cannot form a continuous narrative; it is a review illustrated by carefully chosen examples (quite often with an eye on the lighter side of life). The same sections deal also with ways and means of economic exchange, like the *lettre de change*, fairs, banks, and ultimately the great northern "bourse" which centralized the exchange of merchandise and payments.

We hope that this short review will give the reader an impression of the vast amount of material compressed into the limited space of this book. This limitation justifies also the exclusion of some material though, frankly, we cannot think of much that has been omitted.

The study of Prof. Ganshof is an historical confession *sui generis*, giving a well thought-out picture of the rehabilitated Middle Ages. It combines the painstaking research of sources and details with the uncommon talent of painting a bird's eye view history on a huge canvas.

Readers of French history books will be glad to notice the excellent type of print, the clear maps and plans and, for once, an adequate index. The very complete bibliographical notes, listing books and articles up to 1953, enhance the value of this book as a reliable guide for further research.

DAN HOFFNER: Guitar Player. From the artist's current exhibition at the Artists House Jerusalem. (Review on page 6).

DEATH PENALTY CHALLENGED

HANGED — AND INNOCENT? By R.T. Paget and Sidney Silverman. Gollancz, London. 278 pp. 12/6.

By ANDREW BOYD

Written by two Labour members of Parliament, with an epilogue by a Conservative member, Mr. Christopher Hollis, this book has a wider significance and interest than might at first appear. Messrs. Paget and Silverman's tract for the times seeks to show that three men may have been wrongly executed in Britain during the last few years.

The cases as such are sad and sordid, and of no particular interest except to crime addicts. The objections in one rest not on fact but on a very debatable legal quibble which is unlikely to gain much support. The second has several unsatisfactory features which point to the possibility that another man — since convicted of a similar murder and now in a criminal asylum — might have committed the crime. The third reiterates doubts on a verdict which have already prompted an official inquiry, though the authors' disagreement with the enquiry's finding that there had been no miscarriage of justice has enough substance to make many readers feel renewed misgivings on the subject.

But the book as a whole, and the epilogue in particular, does not so much challenge the efficiency and fairness of British justice as use the fact of human fallibility as an argument against capital punishment. It is this wider question of whether the death penalty should be abolished in Britain which gives the book, which appeared during the same week as the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, its importance and topicality.

An Unnecessary Evil

For some years now public opinion has become increasingly concerned about this matter. Indeed, in 1948, the House of Commons voted for abolition, only to have their bill thrown out by the House of Lords. The arguments of the abolitionists are here recounted by Mr. Hollis in a sharp and pungently expressed contribution which is much more effective than his colleagues' passionate pleading.

The abolitionists point out that in the 36 countries where capital punishment no longer obtains, the murder rate has, so far as can be judged, remained about the same; and they stress the obvious but none-the-less terrible fact that in the event of a miscarriage of justice the penalty is irreparable. They furthermore urge that executions are revolting to all civilized people — but so, too, are wars and other such sometimes unavoidable evils.

This, in fact, seems to be the crucial question: is capital punishment an unnecessary or a necessary evil? Mr. Hollis and his friends take the first view. The second, despite doubts, has so far prevailed in Britain as a whole. Capital punishment has been considered necessary as a deterrent, particularly perhaps to protect the police who go unarmed in those great industrial cities which breed crime — and which, incidentally, are much less numerous in abolitionist countries. But that it has also been considered an evil, is proved by the fact that over the past 50 years an average of only thirteen people have been hanged every year.

The Royal Commission has recommended that, in future, juries should decide whether the death sentence should be imposed on murderers, and added that if this recommendation were accepted, little more could be done to limit liability to suffer the death penalty. The Commission was precluded by its terms of reference from considering the question of outright abolition, though its suggested reforms all point towards the same conclusion as is reached in this book. But despite this, Britain seems likely to follow the path of gradual inevitability in this matter for at least a few years longer.

The Genius of Chaplin

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, by A. B. Joffe, Sifriat Poalim, Tel Aviv. 213 pp. and 36 pp. illustrations.

Today, when Chaplin has given his final discharge to Hollywood and America, returning to the arms of a world broad enough to appreciate the freedom-loving, humane genius of his comedy, the appearance of this first critical study of his life and work in Hebrew is a true tribute.

Those who do not know Charlie, will find here a fascinating introduction which, with the help of the plentiful illustrations, stories and analyses of the films will whet a taste which only seeing the real thing, the Chaplin film, will be able to satisfy. Needless to say, for the older reader who remembers as far back as the silent films, there will be more than the nostalgic pleasure of reliving Charlie. He will discover at every turn of the page, avenues to real understanding.

A. B. Joffe has not chosen the easy way of irresponsible sensationalism which Chaplin's private life offers to the cheap biographer, nor the mystifying, psychoanalytical vapourings of such works as Parker's "Last of the Clowns." He writes straightforwardly and clearly, with no adornments, even, we feel, too plainly.

We learn to differentiate Chaplin from the burlesque, slapstick comedians of the Keaton-Marx-Ritz class. Indeed, were he merely another comedian, America would never have had the need to alienate him. But comedy for him is no Hollywood escapism; it is the real reflection of life. His Charlie is not a dream character, a fantasy, but one of the most universal characters created in our times. The greatness of his "little man" is that he begins as a tragi-comic victim of machine-age anarchy but evolves into an active hero of history. So Chaplin too: his pathos and art, the magnificent humour of his unexpectedness, his dream and realism,—all are now placed at the service of mankind, "for there's nothing in the world more important than life."

This is some of the understanding the author brings so pertinently to the David of the "Seventh Art," who at 63 is girded to fight the terrifying Goliaths of reality.

DOV VARDI

New Literary Magazine

The appearance of "Encounter" (October, 1953, 2/6) has been hailed as a major literary event, which it would be even if the death rate of the "little magazines" throughout the English reading world were considerably lower than it unfortunately is. The editors of this new venture are Irving Kristol, former managing editor of the American monthly "Commentary," and Stephen Spender, who needs no introduction in this country.

The first issue includes many famous names, as far as *belles lettres* are concerned. "Pages from a Diary" (1926/8) by Virginia Woolf; poems by Edith Sitwell and C. Day Lewis; a short story by Albert Camus (The Wind at Djemila) and another ("The Head of a Leader") by Christopher Isherwood, dedicated to the memory of Ernst Toller. Denis de Rougemont gives his impressions from India and Leslie Fiedler, a young American literary critic, writes a "postscript to the Rosenberg Case," perhaps the most provocative and interesting article of all.

Fiedler distinguishes between two cases: the real one which reached its climax in 1951 and involved certain questions of fact about the transmission of secrets to the Soviet Union, especially the handing over of sketches for the detonating device of the atom bomb. Mr. Fiedler, however, is mainly concerned with the "second" Rosenberg case, the one which had very little, if any, connection with fact but became (under expert guidance) a powerful myth. Mr. Fiedler analyzes the mendacity of the so-called Rosenberg letters: Ethel Rosenberg, having called President Eisenhower a "Gauleiter," in private letters refers, in a painfully adulatory letter to him to that "embarrassment which the ordinary person feels in the person of the great and famous", reminding him that he has been a "liberator". Not less questionable is the attempt to build up a suitable "Jewish background" for two persons who, in fact, never cared about their Jewishness. Mr. Fiedler reaches the conclusion that they should have been granted mercy.

Hugh Seton Watson writes on "Asian Nationalism," while J.K. Galbraith, probably the best-known of the younger generation of American economists, deals with the "poor countries."

Stephen Spender writes on "American Diction v. American Poetry," while M. Alexander gives an unkind but perhaps not unfair appraisal of Mr. Deutscher's book on Russia after Stalin. There are also four book reviews, the length of each of which would confront the editor of this page with an insoluble problem.

"Encounter" is published by the "Congress for Cultural Freedom," and the editorial of the first issue is headed "After the Apocalypse": "After the Apocalypse comes — another day. Just another day. But our own. What caused the "Congress" to come together? Two things: a love of liberty and a respect for that part of human endeavour which goes by the name of culture."

W. L.

Harold Isenstein: NIELS BOHR

The noted physicist will deliver a lecture in Rehovot next week during the Yad Weizmann observances.

HUMAN STORIES

DIE KREATUR. By Manfred Sturmann. Illustrations by Guenter Boehmer. Tschudiverlag, St. Gallen, 196 pp.

To this reviewer, Mr. Sturmann was known only as a lyric poet of sensitivity and a sure touch, mastering the idiom known to her own generation and never indulging in the experiment unintelligible to her and many of her contemporaries. Here he reveals himself as a writer of beautiful prose.

The eight stories are of varying merit and interest, but one and all informed by a heart-warming, sometimes heartrending feeling for the creatures of the earth, whether dogs or humans. Personally, I liked best the last three, with Jerusalem of our days as the scene, especially the delightful, if infinitely sad story of the soldier's homecoming, welcomed by none but his dog. The illustration to this tale is also the best in the book; the dog's delirious joy and the man's melancholy content, deftly expressed in a few strokes.

The style of the stories is constrained and spare, avoiding anything approaching sentiment, allowing facts to speak for themselves. It may have been influenced by Wiechert.

A delightful little book, beautifully produced by the Swiss publisher.

FOR ESME — WITH LOVE AND SQUALOR. By J. D. Salinger. Hamilton, London. 217 pp. 10/6.

Mr. Salinger is a very young American who wrote a remarkable novel about an adolescent, "The Catcher in the Rye." In these very short stories, again, the soul of groping, timid, almost pathologically disturbed and painfully searching youth — American youth of the intelligent classes — is beautifully and sympathetically portrayed in a simple style, with a freshness not easily analyzed.

This is a subtle book, perhaps slightly artificial, but this cleverness will probably rub off when Mr. Salinger gets older and more assured and finds it unnecessary to show off. Here is a great hope.

PAULA ARNOLD

Round The Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Saul Tchernichovsky, the tenth anniversary of whose passing was observed recently, was the "symbol of the Jewish people's will to live." In a comprehensive monograph, "Hayav Vi'tzirato" (Life and Work, Tversky, IL.2.100) Yoseph Lichtenbaum traces the various phases of the poet's life and offers an appraisal of his creations in poetry and prose.

Menashe Ravina presents "Hatizmoret V'khèleha" (The Orchestra and its instruments, Music Institute, IL.2.100) in which he examines the structure of the symphonic orchestra's instruments and gives something of their history.

"Moledet" (Homeland, Am Oved, IL.0.900) is a selection of "Scrolls of Fire," edited by Reuven Avinoam, vocalized for new immigrants and the youth. Y. L. Barukh has chosen the best gems from the Halakha and Agada and has arranged them so as to be comprehensible to the ordinary reader in "Rashei P'rakim BaTalmud" (Outline of the Talmud, Rubin Mass, IL.2.250). "L'ma-an Tziyon Lo E'he-she" (For the Sake of Zion I Shall not Remain Silent, Mosad Harav Kook, IL.2.500) is the title of the new book by Rabbi Y. L. Maimon in which he reminisces over the Zionism of the past generation and analyzes the source of its pioneering inspiration.

The second volume of Professor A. H. Fraenkel's "Introduction to Mathematics" (Massada, IL.2.500) will be as much appreciated as the first volume which is sold out.

Heinrich Heine's "Sefer Hashirim" (The Book of Songs, Tversky, IL.2.800) has been translated into Hebrew by Y. L. Barukh, and the "Biography of Arturo Toscanini" by David Ivan (IL.1.400) has been published by Gazit. "Cleopatra" (Massada, IL.2—by Emil Ludwig) is the first to be published in the Massada Book Club series. "Sha-ar Ha-argaman" by Lin Yu Tang will follow.

Dr. Yitzhak Deutscher, author of "Stalin" and "Russia After Stalin" is expected to arrive here shortly as the guest of Am Oved, who have just published his "Ha-agudot Hamiktzoiyot B'ivrit Hamoetzot" (IL.1.950), a study of trade unionism in Russia since the Revolution.

Osé Halhatim (The Juggler, Friedman, IL.0.750) by Michael Blankfort is the first book on Israel to be filmed by Hollywood.

Graetz' "History of the Jews" is now appearing in a popular edition. Vol. I, Book I (Ayin, IL.0.900) takes us to the period of the Judges.

Idit offers selected stories by Guy de Maupassant (IL.3.500).

FUTURES: Carmel and Neor promise the publication shortly of the works of John Steinbeck, and N'kudim of "The Blue Danube" by Vicky Baum. Gazit will issue Van Loon's "Lives" and the manuscript of Moshe Shamir's "Melekh Basar V'dam" is with Sifriyat Poalim and scheduled for publication within the next three months.

M.H.

And Abroad . . .

The following is one of "Imaginary Conversations" published in "Now and Then," the excellent house organ of Jonathan Cape, the London publishers.

'I want,' said the elderly lady with the large handbag, 'a book.'

'Just the place for a book, madam,' said the assistant brightly. 'Any particular one in mind?'

'Yes; but it's just gone out of it.'

'Perhaps I can help you, madam.'

'I doubt it.'

'Let me try, madam. Do you remember the author's name?'

'It began with a B, I think. Or was it a K?'

'Good. Man or woman, madam?'

'I beg your pardon?'

'Was the author a man or a woman, madam?'

'That's hard to tell, isn't it? With all these Joyces and Evelyns and Pats.'

'I see, madam. Was he or she, by the way, a Joyce or an Evelyn or a Pat?'

'Not to my knowledge.'

'Was it a novel, madam?'

'I suppose so. It was reviewed by that woman.'

'Which woman, madam?'

'The one who writes reviews.'

'In which paper, madam?'

'I don't remember.'

'A Sunday paper, madam?'

'I don't take Sunday newspapers—they're too lowering.'

'You're sure the reviewer was a woman, madam?'

'I've always understood she was.'

'Have you any idea what the book was about, madam?'

'Love, chiefly, as far as I can remember.'

'I see, madam. What sort—I mean, was it a... what you might call a romance?'

'I dare say.'

'When did you read the review, madam?'

'Oh, months ago.'

'You're sure the author was a woman, madam?'

'I didn't say so.'

'No, of course not, madam. Can you remember anything else about it?'

'Only that my daughter said I wouldn't understand it.'

'It was that sort of book, was it, madam?'

'What sort of book?'

'Well, you know what I mean, madam.'

'I don't in the least. My daughter said I wouldn't understand it because I'd never been in China.'

'Ah, now we're getting warmer, madam.'

'Glad you think so.'

'China, you said, madam?'

'China, my daughter said.'

'About how much was it, madam?'

'About how much was what?'

'I mean, what approximately was the price of the book?'

'Exactly the value of a book token my son sent me.'

'What was that, madam?'

'I've lost the book token.'

'Perhaps if you look round the shop you'll see it, madam.'

'But I lost it weeks ago.'

'I meant the book, madam.'

'How could I see it if I don't know what I'm looking for?'

'Well, there you have me, madam.'

'I suppose I must try elsewhere, though I've been to several other shops already.'

'Good morning, madam. Of course, there is this: *A Many-Splendoured Thing*.'

'That's the very book. Why couldn't you say so without asking all those questions?'

"A Many-Splendoured Thing" by Han Suyin: with an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald. A Book Society Choice.

BIRDS' REVOLT

KISS ME AGAIN, STRANGER. By Daphne du Maurier. Doubleday & Co., New York. 319 pp. $3.00.

Miss du Maurier is an excellent craftsman, and she knows how to produce, maintain and resolve suspense. These eight stories are each a good thriller, quite unlike each other, some original — as in the mounting horror of the birds' revolt or in the excellent title story — some rather trite, as that of the aristocratic lady who makes a plaything of a crippled little adoring photographer and when she has had enough of him, pushes him over the cliff as she might swat a fly. One and all, they are too slick, too contrived, too heartless to move, even though they thrill.

P.A.

Life and Letters

Shakespeare in Arabic

An Arab company now touring Morocco will present Arabic versions of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Shaw's "Man and Superman," and Ibsen's "Ghosts." *(Reuter)*

Valuable Book Gift

A collection of rare Hebrew books printed in Italy in the 16th century was presented to Yale University by Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz, the noted maecenas of Jewish letters. The collection includes first editions of works on Kabbala, theology and exegesis.

Competition on Sociology

A competition open to scholars of all countries, offering a prize of 250,000 Lire ($400) has been announced by the Luigi Sturzo Institute in Rome. The subject given is "Problems of the Methodology and Principles of Sociology During the First Half of the 20th Century." Manuscripts, in five copies, must be submitted to the Institute before April 30, 1955. *(UNESCO)*

Of Slippers and Batons

In "Dance News Annual, 1953," edited by Winthrop Palmer and Anatole Chujov (Knopf, New York), the leading critics of the U.S., and representative writers from England, France and other countries, survey the whole *parquet lumineux* of ballet, modern dance, musical comedy dance, dance on the screen, and television.

Lincoln Kirstein's "Alec, or the Future of Choreography," a sarcastic piece, has a striking resemblance to Harvey Swados' "The Dancer," (New World Writing — Second Mentor Selection). Highly informative are "Dance in New York — Season 1951-52" by John Martin of The New York Times; Edwin Denby's "Superficial Thoughts on Foreign Classicism"; and P. W. Manchester's "The Legacy of Ballet Russe." The 63 illustrations are closely related to the text and a delight to the eye.

"The New York City Ballet" by Anatole Chujoy (Knopf, N.Y.) gives the full story of the idealistic experiment that has evolved into America's first resident ballet company. Here is the story of such epochal ballets as Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite" and "La Valse"; Benjamin Brittens "Illuminations" (based on Rimbaud); Aaron Copland's "The Pied Piper" and Leonard Bernstein's "Fancy Free" and "The Age of Anxiety."

"Dance to the Piper", Memoirs of the Ballet by Agnes de Mille (Hamish Hamilton, London) has become a best-seller in America, an unusual success for the autobiography of a dancer. Miss de Mille's background is interesting enough; she is the grand-daughter of Henry George, her father was a playwright for the producer D. Belasco and her uncle is movie-director Cecil B. de Mille. At the mature age of eight she saw Pavlova and made up her mind to become a ballerina, but was not allowed to have lessons until she was 14. Her book is a stimulating account of an artist's life, lived the hard way.

"The Perfect Conductor" by Frederick Goldbeck (Pellegrini & Cudahy, New York) is a well-tempered and intelligent description of the many ways of listening to music with the eye as well as the ear. Extensively illustrated with music examples and enlivened with portraits of famous composers and conductors (Koussevitzky, Charles Munch, Igor Markevich, Rafael Kubelik, among others), it compares music with other arts, especially literature.

The author deals with the relationship of the conductor to his score and its interpretation, the various instruments, and the use different composers have made of them. The other chapters deal with rehearsals and the perfect conductor's technique, soloists and programme-making. A most stimulating book.

FRANGO

Chess

OCTOBER 30, 1953.

PROBLEM No. 772

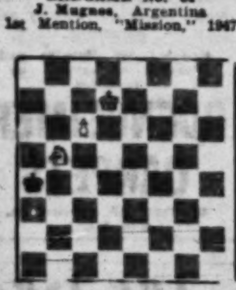
Dr. I. Berenblum, Rehovot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh3; Qg8; Ra6, Rf3; Ba3, Bd6; Ktc8, Ktd7; Pd2. (9)
Kd5; Qc6; Re7, Rf7; Be8; Ktb7, Ktd8; Pa5, c3, d4, h7. (11)

White mates in two

ENDGAME No. 64

J. Magnes, Argentina
1st Mention, "Mission," 1947



Kd7; Ktb5; Pa3, c6. (4)
Ka6; Ba5. (2)

White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 768 (Ellerman): 1.Ktd5!!; Endgame No. 62 (Kubbel): 1.c6 h1Q! 2.B:h1 Bh2 3.c7! B:c7 4.Kc6 Ba5 (d8) 5.Kb5+ (Kd7+) and wins.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

Here is one of the finest games played by the winner of the tournament against the ex-champion of the world:

Game No. 415

White: Euwe Black: Smyslov

1.d4 Kt6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 d5 5.c:d Kt:d5 6.e4 Ktb6 7.Kte2 c5 8.d5 e6 9.0-0 0-0 10.a4 Kta6 11.Kta3 e:d 12.e:d Bf5 13.Ktc3 Ktb4 14.Be3 Rc8 15.d6 Bd3 16.B:b7 Rb8 17.Bg2 B:f1 18.K:f1 Ktd7 19.Kte4 Kte5 20.Kt:e5 B:e5 21.B:c5 Qa5 22.Be3 Rfd8 23.Kte4 B:d6 24.Ktf6+ Kh8 25.Bd4 Be5 26.Ktd7 f6 27.B:e5 f:e5 28.Qd2 Rbc8 29.Kg1 Qc5 30.Bh3 Qc7 31.Qe3 R:d7 32.B:d7 Q:d7 33.Q:e5+ Kg8 34.Qed a5 35.h4 Qd6 36.Qe4 Rf8 37.Rd1 Qf3 38.Qc4+ Qf7 39.Qc5 Qf5 40.Qc4+ Qf7 41.Qc5 Qf5 42.Qc4+ Kg7 43.Qd4+ Qf6 44.Qc5 Rf7 45.Rd2 Qe7 46.Qc3+ Rf6 47.Rd4 Ktc6 48.Rd5 Qe6 49.Rc5 h5 50.b3 Kf7 51.Rb5 Qd7 52.Kg2 Qe7 53.Qc4+ Kg7 54.Qd3 Kh6 55.Rd5 Rf7 56.Rd6 Kte5 57.Qd5+ Kh7 58.Rh6 Qc7, and Euwe resigned.

24th CONGRESS OF THE FIDE MEETS IN SCHAFFHAUSEN

The 24th congress of the International Chess Federation met in Schaffhausen during the recent World Championship Candidates Tournament. An important new procedure was agreed upon in respect of the Candidates' Tournament and World Championship match of the 1954-1957 cycle. In the Candidates' Tournament of 1956 only seven players will be entitled to play: the winner of the tournament at Zurich and the first six in the interzonal tournament to be played in 1955. If the winner of the Zurich tournament should succeed in becoming world champion in the interim, the runner-up will take his place in 1956. The defeated world champion is not entitled to compete in the next Candidate's Tournament, but may play for the championship in a triangular match with his conqueror and the winner of the 1956 Candidates' Tournament. Hence, instead of the championship match running to 24 games, each contestant will have to play 16 games with each of the others.

The rigid limitation of participants in forthcoming Candidates' Tournaments will serve to increase the strength of the zonal and interzonal tournament; and will eliminate the financial burden of an event.

The Argentine Chess Federation announced that the next team tournament will be held at the beginning of September, 1954.

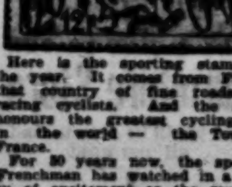
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Steinberg, M., The Greatest Story Never Told. Southland Press, Los Angeles.
Kubie, N.B., The First Book of Israel. Franklin Watts, New York.
Heath, A., Abstract Painting. Tiranti, London.
Viscount Samuel, Belief and Action. Pan Books, London.
Toulin, E.W.F. R.G. Collingwood. Longmans, Green, London.
Havkin, N.B., Ornamography. Mass, Jerusalem.
Gross, B.M., The Legislative Struggle. McGraw-Hill, New York.
Ballantine Books (Received through Paleo Co.):
Greene J. & Abell E., Stories of Sudden Truth.— Pohl F. & Kornbluth C.M., The Space Merchants. — Wilson E., I Thought of Daisy.— Kuttner H., Ahead of Time.— Steinbeck J., The World of Li'l Abner.— Howley C., Executive Suite.— Elison H., Summer Street.

HEBREW

Bendel M.M., B'shvilei Haomanut (In the Paths of Art). Hotsa'at Hug Yedidim, Tel Aviv.
Eich Toldot Ish Saloniki Ve'ish Yerushalayim (Literary contributions in honour of I.R. Molcho) Ahva Press, Jerusalem.
Benesson M., Kranot Pensia (Pension Funds). Histadrut Hapekidim Be'Yisrael.
Gideon R., Hukei Medinat Israel (The Laws of Israel). (Vol. 3.) Hotsa'at Dr. Robert Gideon, Tel Aviv.
Simon, A., Chaim Weitzmann. Hotsaat Magnes, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Hoshet, Y., Mashkiot. Association of Hebrew Writers and Dvir Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv.
Shechter, Y., Mi'Mada Le'emuna. Association of Hebrew Writers and Dvir, Tel Aviv.
Sefer Ha'Iriya. Haifa Municipality.
Braun, N., Rabbi Ibn Gabirol's Sefer Tikun Hamidot. Hotsa'at Mahbarot Lesifrut, Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.
Havkin, N.B., Ornamographia. Mass, Jerusalem.

Stamp of the Week



Here is the sporting stamp of the year. It comes from France, that country of fine roads and racing cyclists. And the stamp honours the greatest cycling race in the world — the Tour de France.

For 50 years now, the sporting Frenchman has watched in a frenzy of excitement as the muscular pedalleurs whirl round a road course of 2,765 miles over mountain and plain.

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Winner of the race this year was France's own Louis Bobet. Price of the stamp in London, 6d.

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of all advisory bodies and production engineers operating in this country. The Census Questionnaires have been sent to those concerns and engineers whose addresses are known to the Institute. Any concern or engineer who has not yet received the questionnaire, is requested to apply for that purpose to the ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF PRODUCTIVITY, 1 REHOV PERETZ, TEL AVIV.

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THE JERUSALEM
POST
CHAIM WEIZMANN MEMORIAL SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1953 — HESHVAN 21, 5714 — SAFAR 21, 1373

GREAT HUMANITARIAN

By WILLIAM E. RAPPARD

IT is fitting to open this tribute to Chaim Weizmann with a brief account of the circumstances which first brought me into official contact with him, and later gained me the friendship, which I shall always recall with joy and pride. From 1920 to 1924, I was Secretary of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and from 1924 to 1939, one of its members. That body, it is well known, reviewed the annual reports of the British Mandatory Administration of Palestine over an uninterrupted period of 20 years, and I therefore had frequent occasion to talk to Weizmann about the cause dearest to his heart—Palestine.

It was easy, above all, to appreciate his incomparable powers of persuasion, which were exerted not only on members of the Commission but also on all the leading political figures of the day: Balfour, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, General Smuts, President Wilson and many others. A British Prime Minister once said to a leading American Zionist: "Whenever I see him, I cannot resist him, but this time I had to."

The many semi-official interviews I had with him were renewed in Geneva and London from 1921 to 1939. These were followed by several personal... and more or less unofficial ... meetings with him, all the more welcome to me because they were entirely disinterested and free of any official strings. In the course of 30 years of continuous relations, a very solid friendship developed between us which, for my part, consisted of affection and veneration, and on his part brought out touching kindness. The last time I saw him was under the hospitable roof of his Rehovot residence. I will always treasure the memory of my relationship with Chaim Weizmann as one of my most precious assets.

Winning of Balfour

As I recall some of the episodes in these relations, I wonder at my own receptiveness; for, alas, solid memory was never one of my strongest traits. Not so in the case of my relationship with Weizmann: even his most trivial *obiter dicta* had a savour which firmly fixed it in the most faulty and rebellious memory. The first of these reminiscences dates back to the inauguration of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1925. Weizmann graciously invited me to be his guest on this occasion. As a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, however, I did not feel free to accept his invitation. We had to keep an even balance between Arabs and Jews, and it was embarrassing for a member of the Commission to accept the hospitality of one of the parties pleading their case. A little later I was privileged to receive a similar invitation from Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner for Palestine. I had no compunction about accepting his invitation, coming as it did from a personality who, equally with ourselves, was committed to impartiality. I sailed in the s.s. "Esperia" from Genoa, and when I met Dr. Weizmann on board, I was quick in offering him both my thanks for the invitation, and my apologies for my inability to accept. Weizmann replied:

"You owe me neither excuses, nor thanks. It was perfectly clear to me that you would decline it, and moreover, you have done well in so declining it. As to the thanks which you have nevertheless offered, I reject them just as I reject Your excuses. Do you realize, my dear Rappard, what a joy it is to a Jew, to be able, for the first time in 2,000 years, to welcome one of his friends in his own country?"

That journey from Genoa to Alexandria was memorable in more than one sense. In Naples, we were joined by Balfour and his party, and to that fortuitous circumstance I owe one of the most interesting evenings of my life. All the world now knows that Weizmann converted Balfour to Zionism in 1906. Weizmann was then an unknown Lecturer in Chemistry in Manchester, which was visited by the British Prime Minister in the course of his election campaign. Here is the conversation which ensued 20 years later, between Weizmann and Balfour, as I recorded it on the spot:

Balfour: *How did you secure that appointment which has given me the pleasure of your acquaintance?*

Weizmann: *I said to myself that your coming to Manchester was providential. I was anxious to enlist your interest in our cause not only because of your exalted office, but also because of what I thought your probable attitude to it would be. I took steps to be entered in the waiting list, a long enough list, of the agenda of your appointments. You were good enough to receive me and lend an ear to my pleadings. I had carefully prepared my little speech, but notwithstanding the courtesy with which you heard me, I never believed I would succeed in capturing your attention.*

Balfour: *Indeed, I did not understand the purport of that memorandum, and I had my head full of more urgent preoccupations.*

Weizmann: *As I saw the very limited number of minutes allotted to me coming to their end, I decided to go the whole hog, and in an attempt to enlist your attention at all cost, I put the question point-blank to you: "Mr. Balfour, which do you prefer, Paris or London?"*

Balfour: *Yes, I remember that question which appeared to me rather strange.*

Weizmann: *I ventured to put that question as a starting-point to my next statement which ought to have impressed you. As I dared to foresee, you said: "It is obvious that I prefer London, because it is ours." Following which I ventured to ask: "Mr. Balfour, do you realize that London was a swamp when Jerusalem was ours?*

Balfour: *Yes, I remember that statement which was all the more impressive because it was unexpected.*

At the end of the interview, which lasted almost an hour, Balfour was won over to Zionism.

The conversation in the s.s. "Esperia" has lost none of its vividness in my memory. It is an unusual privilege for an historian to be able to verify the exactitude of a development of which he had so often read previously.

University Ceremony

The third occasion of a meeting and a talk with Weizmann, also relates to that memorable occasion, the inauguration of the Hebrew University. Meeting him by chance, I expressed my sense of expectancy in anticipating the proceedings on the following day, and particularly from his own address. He warned me not to expect too much from his speech. When, at the end of the proceedings, we met again, he asked me about my reaction to the various addresses, and I replied, frankly, that it seemed to me that he had missed a rare historic occasion. He replied with a characteristically charming smile, both intelligent and somewhat melancholy:

"Don't you understand, my dear friend, that this had to be Balfour's day?"

I need not comment on that statement: one does not need a great deal of imagination to appreciate that it was the statement of a truly great man. Such self-abnegation and self-effacement, such complete dedication and submission by an individual to his cause can only call for unbounded admiration.

A man's greatness can be gauged either by the importance of his work or by the difficulties he has to surmount in order to accomplish it. By whichever criterion Weizmann's career is judged, it certainly offers all the marks of greatness. Remember how that poor and lonesome Jew, an obscure individual born some 60 years previously in the marshes of Pinsk, became the head of the State which he created. To prove how he created the State by enlisting the interest of all the political heads of the civilized world in the 20th century, to analyze this superhuman effort which has triumphed over the fanatical anti-Semitism of his day as well as over the passionate hostility of a fraction of his richer and more influential co-religionists, is to tell a tale more improbable than most miracles.

Yet it is not external greatness with which we are here concerned. It is rather a mysterious and even more impressive greatness which emanated from the person of Dr. Weizmann and of which even those who ignore his political role must be aware. As Weizmann himself said in one of his last political addresses in New York in 1947: if there is one thing which, in the case of individuals as of nations, is more important than what they do,

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From a sculpture by Robert R. Berks.

A State cannot be created by decree, but by the forces of a people and in the course of generations. Even if all the governments of the world gave us a country, it would only be a gift of words. But if the Jewish people will go and build Palestine, the Jewish State will become a reality — a fact.

CHAIM WEIZMANN (1874-1952)

Living Memorial: A National Asset

By LEVI ESHKOL
Minister of Finance

WHEN I was invited by the Prime Minister to become a member of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee, I asked myself two questions: can we afford it? And if so, what shall be its character?

The first question was more difficult to answer than the second. The second was implicit in Dr. Weizmann's life, his Zionist philosophy, and his concept of the Jewish State. But having answered the second question it was easy to rationalize the first; who, if not Weizmann, deserved better of the State?

A monument to Weizmann had to embody the attributes of the man we are all honouring. Science and culture, the aesthetic and the practical, were the synthesis of Dr. Weizmann's personality. Weizmann alive was of heroic stature; and his heroic qualities become even more obvious as time goes on. Weizmann not only led his people back to Zion, but also from the 19th into the 20th century.

Yad Chaim Weizmann, then, was to be built in the image of the man whose name it will bear and yet be of great positive value to the country. This is the motto of Yad Weizmann.

The nucleus exists: the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Agricultural Experimental Station, the Sieff Research Institute, the Weizmann House and their beautiful environs. It was only needed to bring these elements together and build on the foundation.

The Institute itself also represents the two diverse elements in Dr. Weizmann's life, Science and *Hibbat Zion*.

But what can one say of a people engaged in a struggle to root themselves once more in their own land, who set apart some of their best minds to study and experiment with problems of pure science — problems seemingly unconnected with our environment but which in my opinion, have an enormous bearing on the future character of the country? In the past, Jewish genius in various centres of research succeeded in unravelling some of the mysteries of life. I have no doubt that in Yad Weizmann, with the Weizmann Institute as its nucleus, Jewish genius will, on its own soil, prove as fruitful and potent.

As Minister of Finance I must husband our resources. We cannot afford many of the good things of art and culture for first things must come first. We must plant before we can reap, and this generation is building, first and foremost, roads and farms and factories, the things that sustain life and create hope for the future. But there must be one place as a symbol of the better life our children will enjoy, and if I must choose, then let it be Yad Chaim Weizmann. We owe it to Weizmann's memory, not only because he was the first President of Israel, but because he was—Chaim Weizmann.

CLOSING OF AN EPOCH

By MAURICE SAMUEL

While Mr. Samuel was writing his latest book 'Level Sunlight', news came to him of the passing of Dr. Weizmann. He suspended his work for a few days in what he describes as a 'kind of informal Shiva'. The last chapter of the book, written under the impact of the melancholy event, is here reproduced by permission of the publishers, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

I saw my own life enclosed within the span and purpose of his. Once again I felt — and this time more strongly, and as it were by official notification — the closing of an epoch.

As far as we Jews are concerned you might call it the epoch of our last chance. Weizmann's childhood saw the beginning of the great migration to America; in his last years the Jewish State was established. Had these things not been accomplished when they were, they would never have been accomplished at all. We squeezed through into survival by the historical margin of a lifetime.

But it was, in spite of our frightful loss of blood, something more than mere physical survival. What we rescued out of our downgoing in Europe was not simply millions of individuals; we rescued the elements of our ancient peoplehood and the promise of a spiritual continuity. This is what matters, and this is what Weizmann represented.

A figure that recurred persistently to me in my meditations on Weizmann was Yohanan ben Zakkai. This Rabbi, who lived in the time of the second destruction, took thought for the preservation of the spirit of his people, foreseeing that if the Jews relied on force alone, they would vanish from the face of the earth. While the Romans were besieging Jerusalem he founded the academy at Yavne, and with his name more than any other, is associated the system of intellectual and spiritual disciplines which has held the Jewish people together since his day.

Man of Action

Except for the fact that Weizmann had often expressed a preference for ben Zakkai the shcolar over bar Kochba the warrior, the recurrence of the parallel was puzzling, until I considered the similarities which the very dissimilarities suggested. Ben Zakkai lived in an epoch when the Jewish State was being dismantled, Weizmann during an epoch when it was being reassembled. Ben Zakkai was the scholar, Weizmann was the man of action. But if it was the Jewish State that was being destroyed in ben Zakkai's time, it was the Jewish people that was being destroyed in Weizmann's. If ben Zakkai was the scholar, his scholarship was the highest statemanship of the time. If Weizmann was the man of action, his primary concern was with the spirit of his people. Ben Zakkai stole out of besieged Jerusalem and begged the Roman conqueror for the apparently innocuous privilege of opening a school; Weizmann went up to liberated Jerusalem while northern Palestine was still in the enemy's hands, for the apparently useless purpose of laying the foundation stones of the Hebrew University. Neither Titus the destroyer nor Allenby the liberator understood what was afoot. But as Yohanan ben Zakkai was determined that the Jews should not cease to be Jews because they had lost their state, so Weizmann was determined that they should not cease to be Jews because they had regained it.

BEN Zakkai is a mnemonic of history, the symbol of a process. The creation of the disciplines that preserved the Jewish people in exile began before his time, and was completed after him. Other great spirits contributed, and with them masses of the obscure. But tradition rightly focusses attention on ben Zakkai because at the one fitting moment which would never recur again he crystallized the process in the unforgettable act. So with Weizmann: great spirits and obscure masses were the artificers of the Zionism he believed in. He became its symbol because in the crucial epoch his entire life was the process in action.

...ssage of the People

The difficulty in comparing the dead of long ago with the recently dead lies in the fact that of the recently dead we know only one half of their lives — the half just ended. The other and larger half is yet to be lived, and we have to guess at its length, its weightiness, and its pattern. Strange things can happen. It is impossible to doubt that men whose names are forgotten have been important factors in the shaping of human events. We also know that history and legend seize on certain names and endow them with a lasting force that has nothing to do with what their owners really did; and you may talk and write yourself blue in the face, you will never correct the usurpation. On the other hand there are historical figures who have been successfully "reinterpreted," and henceforth have exercised a different influence, perhaps more in line with what they really were, perhaps not. Of Weizmann we can say that he certainly will not be forgotten; the second half of his life will be very long; it will also be weighty, that is, influential. But we cannot be so sure that his memory will not be distorted, that his name will not be used for purposes he would have rejected. The image which Israel and world Jewry will retain of him a 100 years from now will be the answer to the questions I set out with. The character of the Jewish people will be revealed by what it thinks of Weizmann . . .

I FOLLOWED all the newspaper reports of the obsequies, and later received many accounts from friends who attended them. These shadows and echoes were my substitute participation in the rituals that channel the grief of personal loss into wider sympathies and deeper understanding.

He was buried with the pomp that befits the head of a state: with lowered flags, and gunfire, and public mourning, and arrayed troops, and processions of ministers and diplomats. The draped catafalque was erected in the garden of his home, below the stone balcony — more rarely part than balcony — on which he used to sit, brooding over the green fields of Judea and the desert hills of Transjordan in the distance. Relays of sentinels stood at attention about the catafalque two days and two nights. When the time came to remove the body to the nearby grave among young olive and fruit trees planted for his seventieth and 79th birthdays, the coffin was borne by eight high officers of the Israel Defence Force. Three field guns in the nearby wood fired 21 salvoes in a last salute.

Interwoven with these, the solemn tributes of the modern state, were the immemorial rites and prayers of the Jewish tradition. But in these, too, the remains of Chaim, son of Oser and Rachel Weizmann, of the village of Motol, in Pinsk, were treated with the high ceremonial reserved for the elect of a free people. By special dispensation a portion of the estate had just been consecrated as his individual House of Life, his cemetery. The military chaplain and a *minyan* of Rabbis had circled it seven times to the accompaniment of the appropriate prayers and the prescribed blasts on the *shofar*; and the farewell prayer at the graveside had closed with these exalted words: "May his soul be bound up in everlasting life with the souls of the Kings of the House of David and the Princes of Israel, the holy and the mighty, until the end of days."

During the time of the lying-in-state there flowed in from the governments of the world, from the friendly, the indifferent, and the hostile alike, the courteous expressions of condolence which are international protocol. About these, as about the grave and moving choreography of the obsequies, there was nothing singular, in view of the dead man's official status, except this: for the first time the minimum of international form, the compulsion of the last propriety, applied automatically to a Jewish as to any other leader. It may not be worth much; but how much anguish and frustration has gone into the securing of it! And how much it means by that token, at least to the recipients.

Universal Admiration

Two months after Weizmann's death I received the *In Memoriam* volume issued by the government of Israel, and here, in a sampling of the world's press comment, was something more significant than the appropriate symbolism of state funeral rites and international protocol. I was well aware of Weizmann's standing in the world at large; nevertheless I was startled by the reverberations that followed his death — by this renewed demonstration of the disproportion between the apparently limited field of his endeavor and the universal admiration that he had won in it. For he had been concerned with a small people — one might even say with a section of that people — and with a small territory. In a world of colossi he, who might

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A SYMBOL in AMERICA

By LOUIS LIPSKY

AN inner feeling of reverence and gratitud makes it appropriate, on this first anniversary of the passing of Chaim Weizmann, to pay a tribute of remembrance of his great historical contribution to the building of the Jewish Homeland and to the creation of the Jewish State of Israel, of which he was the first President.

We, in our own Zionist lives, have personal reasons for remembering him.

He came to us in 1921 as the bearer of the Balfour Declaration, as the acclaimed leader of the Zionist movement, but virtually unknown personally. We were then no longer probationers in Zionism, but had touched hands with other men of great spirit and mind who came to us out of the East. He was the first who symbolized the ideal of The Return. He seemed to carry the burden of the great responsibility for fulfilment. He spoke as if in him, generations of the Galut had found a voice for their longing and their hopes. His humility was the product of his Jewish breeding, and his patience seemed derived from their suffering. He bound in a common interest the Jews of the East and the Jews of the West, and by the magic of his words moulded a Jewish unity. He raised the prestige of our cause in American life and made Zionism sympathetic to men of intellect and liberal ways of life. He was of the East with its mystery and of the West with its practicality.

He visited hundreds of American cities, many times, over many years. Communities remember his appearances on platforms, in conferences, in homes; remember his dignity and good humour, his wisdom and patience. He was at home with us all the years of his creative leadership. He came to us in the fullness of his manhood—vigorous and enterprising—and grew old under our eyes.

A Jew Among Jews

He was not only the colourful leader of our sacred cause and its unwearied servant. He was completely our own in language and tradition and in manner. Alien cultures touched him and won his deepest interest, but their influence did not change his personality. He remained primarily a Jew among Jews, a distinguished brother, from his childhood in Pinsk, his manhood in London, to his old age in Rehovot.

For over three decades he was the Builder and Burden-bearer. He lived to see the birth of the State he had dreamed of. New forces of Jewish life summoned by grim necessity had taken over command in the brutal ordeal of birth; arms and armies had to be assembled; the youth of the land went forward to fight and die to ease the pangs of birth; the framework of a State had to be raised; homes and food for the masses of refugees streaming into the land from the furnaces of death had to be found. Inevitably the restraints and precautions of the past—the hesitations and fears—had to be discarded and a way had to be found for the tremendous wave of creative life that poured over into the cities and villages to establish and defend the Liberation.

Legend of Generations

IT was quite natural for the tried and weary leader to find it hard to grasp the meaning of the new Time of Day into which he and all his works were precipitated. The Magic Word he had feared to utter in the heyday of his life had become an all-embracing reality. It was proclaimed by Israel's flag, by Israel's army, by Israel's democracy; it had become a commonplace, registered in the family of nations.

Biographers and historians will gather in many volumes the words he uttered and pass judgment on the deeds he performed. There will be the records of stately addresses at Congresses, the formal official utterances written with discretion and restraint, the more informal replies to the general debates in the Zionist Congresses or in the meetings of the Actions Committee; the fragments of speeches delivered in many lands to the Jewish communities. The legends will be collected. The wise sayings will be told and retold to the children of many generations to come.

HE rests by choice not in Jerusalem, but in Rehovot, the child of his vision, which was to be the creative centre of Israel's future. May his troubled spirit rest in peace!

Weizmann Institute's Role in the State

By MEYER W. WEISGAL

The following article by Mr. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science, is a summary of his review on policy in the Institute's 1953 report, and has been especially prepared by Mr. Weisgal for this Memorial Supplement.

FOUR years ago, Dr. Weizmann was in our midst, celebrating with us the formal dedication of the Weizmann Institute of Science on the occasion of his 75th birthday. We had then completed the first five years of planning and launching the Weizmann Institute as an extension of the parent Daniel Sieff Research Institute. We stood on the threshold of a period which, we felt, would determine the character and course of the Institute's future activities.

Today, as we observe the first anniversary of Dr. Weizmann's passing, it is difficult even to begin to discuss the Institute's affairs in his absence. We miss the stimulus of his inspiration, his judicious and clear-sighted counsel, his observations on men and events, and, above all, his wise leadership in guiding the life of a scientific institution in the modern world.

Core of Fulfilment

Yet, although he is no longer with us, we are fortified by the sure knowledge of how Dr. Weizmann would have wanted us to act. He bequeathed that knowledge to us as his scientific testament just as, in the wider sphere, he bequeathed as his political testament to the Jewish people his concept of what the content and substance of the Jewish State ought to be.

IT may perhaps not be inappropriate to describe the Institute, which he prized so highly, as the core of his concept of Zionist fulfilment and of the Jewish State. He regarded the function of a relatively small scientific institute in a small country as capable of developing some of the basic elements required for a sound national existence. He felt that the Institute ought not only to help in creating the processes and instruments needed for economic sovereignty, but that it should also cooperate in the establishment of scientific and cultural values, and in fostering the requisite climate of moral appreciation of these values for a heterogeneous society.

It was, therefore, a wise decision on the part of the Government of Israel to proclaim, in association with the Jewish Agency Executive, the establishment of "a memorial site at Rehovot in commemoration of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first President of the State of Israel."

How Institute Evolved

In so doing, the Government and the Jewish Agency gave permanent form to the qualities and purposes of which he was the living embodiment. Their announcement that Yad Chaim Weizmann will comprise scientific and cultural institutions is in line with Dr. Weizmann's own broad conception of the role which science and culture must play in moulding the character of the State.

No better medium than Yad Chaim Weizmann could have been devised to give effect to the objectives which he pursued in his lifetime and which he left us as his enduring legacy.

I THINK it is worth recounting some of the factors, intangible as well as tangible, which went into the Institute's evolution.

The rapidly moving events inside and outside Israel since 1944 had a great impact on the Institute's development. Its aims and organic growth were (and will continue to be) decisively affected by the far-reaching political and economic changes, which similarly influenced the character, scope and results of the activities conducted on behalf of the Institute outside the country.

It is well to remember the background of this crucial epoch. When we conceived the enlargement of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute in anticipation of Dr. Weizmann's 70th birthday in 1944, the State of Israel had not come into being and its imminent birth could not be predicted. All unknowingly then, the Weizmann Institute began its life during what turned out to be the final stages in the transition of the politically dependent Yishuv of Palestine into the politically independent State of Israel.

Dr. Weizmann had always firmly believed that purely political activity aimed at obtaining a Jewish homeland, without laying a solid basis of practical upbuilding, was ineffective and, in some respects, even disastrous.

Political Facts

HE argued that, in the final reckoning, every new kibbutz, every field newly ploughed and cultivated, every new home built or new school founded, were political facts. A new tract of land redeemed and settled by pioneers, another outpost settlement, a new factory, a new street or suburb added to a Jewish town, were to him the reinforcement of our demand for political recognition and statehood.

Events fully vindicated his lifelong insistence upon the creation of "political facts." The Zionist instruments which had forged the framework of the State-on-the-way, the laborious process of adding brick by brick to the evolving structure, were the logical precursor of the State itself. It was through their agency that the new Israel Government was able to take over the responsibilities of a sovereign economy without seriously dislocating the country's normal life.

Synthesis of Zionism

Had it not been for these "political facts," whatever their nature, the new-launched Israel might well have foundered at the outset under the loads imposed on it of a war with its neighbours and the necessities of mass immigration which arose in 1948 and later. In the long run, it was the practical basis that really counted in the political struggle.

Dr. Weizmann's long-held theory, which had become known as "the synthesis of Zionism," was based on his conviction that the new society in Eretz Yisrael would evolve best through the enrichment of its cultural elements and the cultivation of its scientific skills.

His articles of Zionist faith are of direct concern to us in surveying the inception and development of the Institute; they dominated his thinking and planning in connection with the expansion of the Sieff Research Institute. He was determined that the expanded Institute should become an important component of the evolving Homeland, another "political fact" and even more, — a tool to help in creating the scientific foundations of the national structure.

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TWO LEADERS of ZION

By HARRY SACHER

AS is well-known, Dr. Weizmann's appreciation of Dr. Herzl in "Trial and Error" provoked controversy. I should like, nevertheless, to quote two sentences which he wrote, not in order to revive a controversy which I think was largely misdirected, but in order to indicate a contrast between those two illustrious men. These are the sentences:

"The very fact that this Westerner came to us unencumbered by our own preconceptions had its appeal"; "He was not one of the people, and did not grasp the nature of the forces which it harboured."

Both these statements are, I think, true, and there is no real contradiction between them. It is quite possible for a leader to make a great impact upon a people and yet be remote from it, just as a man may be loved without really comprehending the person in whom he inspires love. There is no doubt that Herzl enjoyed a devotion from the Jewish masses, which no other Zionist leader, not even Dr. Weizmann, could claim; a devotion which was not shaken even when, over Uganda, they declined to follow him. Doubtless his personality and his services to the cause were the taproots, but the difference of upbringing, his remoteness, what Dr. Weizmann calls the Westerner in him, helped. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico.*

The fact that he was so unlike themselves made a powerful appeal, and throughout his Zionist life there was nobody who could be contemplated as his rival. It was inconceivable that he should resign or be deposed as happened with all his successors. Dr. Weizmann was not his inferior in genius, and he had to his credit in the Balfour Declaration an achievement which was denied to Herzl, but his hold on the Zionist organization was for years precarious and was more than once broken, although no "error" as conspicuous as Uganda could be charged against him. He was vulnerable, as Herzl was not, precisely because he was "one of the people." We Jews are a critical, sceptical, "democratic" folk. Our Lord must be infinitely distant, but we are quite prepared to stone a prophet. Weizmann was born in Motil, he spoke Yiddish, had been through *Cheder*, and risen from the ranks. He was one of us and could be treated as such. He could not be fashioned into a legend.

BUT there was another side to all this. What in one climate may be a hardship, in another may be an advantage. The impact which Dr. Weizmann made upon Gentile statesmen of the highest calibre was infinitely greater than anything Dr. Herzl achieved. Men like Balfour, Lloyd George, Smuts and Truman recognized in him an equal and one of the great personalities of an age. To men of that temper who met him Herzl meant little precisely because of his "Western" quality. They were very familiar with the Westernized Jew and probably thought that he was a shadow of themselves, that he had borrowed from them and had not made the borrowing completely his own. To assimilate to somebody or something is to acknowledge the superiority of that person or that thing. To the Gentile Herzl was not quite successfully trying to be one of themselves. On that ground they felt themselves to be his superiors — and of course they had the power which he lacked.

In statesmanship as in war it is better to fight on ground chosen by yourself than on ground chosen by the other side. That is precisely what Weizmann did. Nobody could doubt that, with a culture inferior to none, Weizmann was a Jew and presented himself as nothing but a Jew. A strange Jew, whom one did not meet in drawing rooms or clubs, whose roots lay in an alien society, whose traditions were different but were more ancient and more venerable. He was a man of genius, but they were familiar with genius. Here was something unlike, remote, a challenge, not modernity but antiquity, not assimilation but native aristocracy, not politics but living, pregnant history.

Two Generations

TO each his generation. Weizmann could not have aroused the Jewish masses, organized them and given flesh to the spirit, and without Herzl there could not have been the material for Weizmann to fashion. Herzl could not have convinced the statesmen of the world, created and seized the opportunity, brought forth the Balfour Declaration and prepared the passage to Israel. The times were different, the personalities were different, the tasks were different. But to both we owe an equal debt, and both are numbered among the Jewish immortals.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S ROLE IN STATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

BEFORE beginning to analyse the Institute's development, let me say that we who labour for the Institution as laymen have a deep understanding of the insistence by scientists on freedom of inquiry. It is in that spirit that I approach the discussion of the human factor which governed Dr. Weizmann's thinking about the intellectual and scientific aspects of Zionist upbuilding.

He had written in "Trial and Error":

The creation of scientific institutions in Palestine is essential if we are to ensure the intellectual survival of the Jewish people. It may take us as much as 50 years to regain our strength in this field, and the only hope is that the men of high qualification who come to us will influence the young generation of Palestine in the direction of skill, discipline, order and high-quality performance.

It was his feeling that there should be a scientific Halutziut parallel with the Halutziut of field and farm. He visualised "intellectual and scientific development" in its widest sense. The intention went beyond creating a class of intellectuals, or even a group of trained scientists useful to the country. The Homeland as a whole was to be permeated by the spiritual effects of scientific Halutziut.

HE saw no distinction between the spiritual and the useful. For him the scientific spirit was a social, political and human necessity, not less so in a pioneering country than in a country long established. It was unthinkable to him that the State in the making should neglect the disciplinary and practical values that show him the scientist's training.

But the building up of a scientific Halutziut was beset with unusual difficulties. The scientist had to begin by creating his equipment and environment; he also had to produce the atmosphere and the scientific tradition that stems from it.

The paradox of scientific pioneering is that it must maintain in a semi-wilderness the scientific fastidiousness which we associate with elaborately equipped research centres. Moreover, although geographically far removed from such centres, the Haluts-scientist must, unlike his fellow-Haluts on the soil, be in constant touch with the latest developments. He must be alert to all that goes on in his field in every part of the world.

Rare Combination

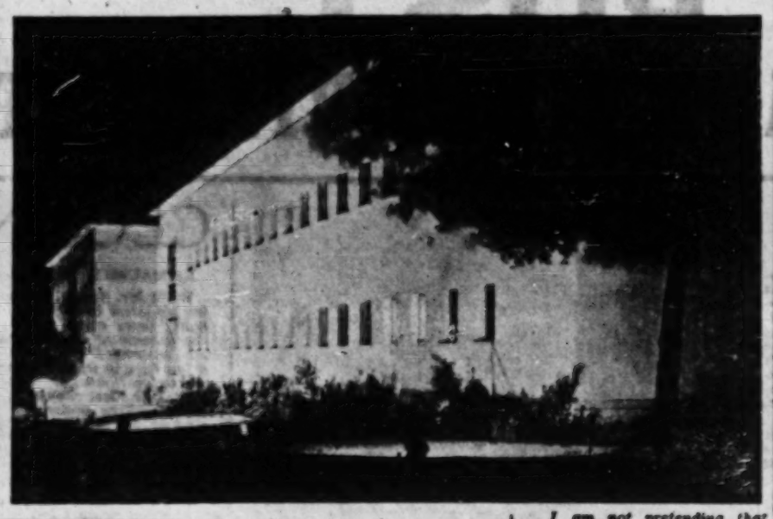
IT obviously needed a rare combination of scientific ardour and spiritual courage to accept an invitation to work under such conditions and against such obstacles. Even where they may have had some emotional relationship to the Zionist ideal (not always the case), the majority of Jewish scientists living outside Eretz Yisrael shrank from the prospect.

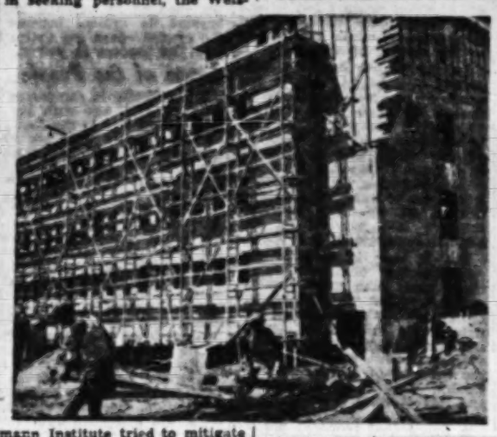
Dr. Weizmann constantly encountered this type of scientist when he sought the right human material, first as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University and later as head of the Sieff Research Institute. Their hesitancy or refusal to go to Eretz Yisrael was not necessarily based on narrow motives. They feared for their usefulness no less than for their careers; they declined to carry their training and expectations into a wilderness.

Facing the same difficulties in seeking personnel, the Weizmann Institute tried to mitigate some of the more apparent hardships by providing proper laboratory facilities and housing, and creating the necessary atmosphere. It sought men qualified to play their part by virtue of record and potential achievements; and at the same time, it tried to find scientists who felt a certain spiritual kinship and intellectual affinity with the Zionist undertaking.

The task of gathering the right human material was no easy one. But the ultimate effect was to, introduce, even if by chance rather than design, that element of selection which for two generations had been the criterion of Zionist pioneer immigration.

Seen against this background, the Weizmann Institute has maintained the policy of Dr. Weizmann and his associates in creating the surroundings, atmosphere and equipment which tend to make the outlook less formidable for a scientist prepared to leave a centre of research or learning in the Diaspora for the State of Israel.





Above is a night view of the Weizmann Institute of Science. At left is the new Isaac Wolfson building for Experimental Biology which is being rushed to completion this month. Below, a drilling rig from the Weizmann Institute carries out geo-physical research. Photos by Schleissner

Impact of Events

LIKE every other instrument of the Jewish national home, the Institute had to undertake a drastic revision of its programmes when the Yishuv was transformed in 1948 into the State of Israel.

The criteria which had influenced the original formulation of the programmes lost part of their validity. It was no longer a question of adducing political and moral arguments for independence, or accumulating "political facts" to support the claim for statehood. The great historic argument had been won; the claim was acknowledged and granted; the aspiration attained fulfilment.

New criteria were presented with unprecedented suddenness for every part and organ of the Yishuv. They were dictated by two new realities: the compulsions of a sovereign economy and the pressing needs of national security.

It must be remembered that this situation developed in a tiny country, with natural deposits yet to be plumbed and exploited, surrounded on three sides by hostile neighbouring countries along frontiers presenting complicated defence problems. No greater task confronted a small embattled people nor was it more indomitably accepted. The Institute was therefore summoned to play a worthy part in grappling with the two new realities of a sovereign economy and the needs of security: new responsibilities that invoked a new mandate for its existence. I think that it met the challenge if not completely, then to a very large extent.

New Fields

IT is axiomatic that a new civilization and society (such as were initiated in Israel in 1948) are shaped by their accessible and potential natural resources; in other words, they cannot develop qualities that exist outside the conditions of their environment. They can, however, manipulate those attributes of their geographical existence to their own use and advantage. Inevitably, therefore, the physical nature of a resurgent civilization must influence programmes of scientific research.

Dr. Weizmann regarded the Institute as an organic part of the new society to which the Zionist movement aspired. But its role was obviously not intended to be a quiescent one; it was meant to be functional, to serve a definite and constructive purpose, to be useful in the broadest sense of the term.

Organic Function

As part of the national body it was to be moved by the same central impulse, to be nourished from the same ideological sources. Its character and capacities were not to be fashioned by external pressures but through the normal, living interchange of influences between one section of the body and another.

Seen from this aspect, then, the Institute had to react, by its policies and performances, on the State; the State, by its own character — which is a compound of social problems, natural resources, economic and other needs and shortages — to react on the Institute. Nowhere in the world is the purest scientific research imaginable divorced from the total character of the surrounding civilization. Indeed, it is the scientist who must determine what raw materials are available and how they can best be processed and utilised, or what substitutes can be evolved to replace deficiencies and establish economic welfare.

It may perhaps not be inappropriate to quote in this connection from Bertrand Russell's "New Hopes for a Changing World":

I am not pretending that man is omnipotent... (There are) limits to human power. But I am concerned to say that these limits are much less narrow for modern scientific man than they were for our ancestors, and that no precise boundary can be set beyond which the limits cannot be made to recede. Deserts are a challenge...

Deserts will always be a challenge and the Institute cannot escape, as indeed it has not escaped, the power of their attraction for the pioneer.

The changes of emphasis in the Institute's scientific programme produced by the events of the last few years, coupled with the impact upon the country's economic life, confirm rather than contradict the overall purposes of the Institute. The country's need for the Institute's services and aid in the tasks of economic upbuilding has never been more emphatic.

On the other hand, there can be no question that if the State is to become a strong, self-supporting entity, economically prosperous and culturally enlightened, it must of necessity delegate heavy responsibilities to its scientific institutions. The latter cannot evade contributing their due share to the creation of that economic self-sufficiency which is the mainstay of a growing nation's political sovereignty and security.

Two instances of projects by which the Institute has served the State are the geophysical survey of Israel undertaken by its Department of Applied Mathematics, part of which is being continued at the request of the Ministry of Development in association with oil prospecting companies, and the investigation of the Negev's mineral deposits by the Isotope Research Department.

Important practical results were achieved by both projects, and some of the minerals tested are now in commercial production or about to be commercially produced. In addition, the projects emphasized three points:

(1) they showed that scientists in Israel can take on enterprises of this kind independently of outside aid;

(2) they were of great value to the country's economic development and saved a large amount of foreign currency otherwise necessary to bring scientists and technicians from abroad;

(3. they highlighted the effective inter-relationship between fundamental and practical research.

In surveying the plans for the future, there are two directions in which development is indicated. The one concerns facilities for postgraduate work, which is an acute problem for young scientists in the country. Because of the limitations locally, talented young men and women are compelled to seek opportunities for specialization abroad if they want to avoid being stultified. It suggests that the need might be met by the creation of an Institute of Advanced Study, on the Princeton model. There is already now a basis for advanced study at the Institute, which has engaged over the past five years in training young scientists in pursuance of its research programmes. The erection of the first section for the Experimental Biology Department at the Institute, and the planned establishment of an Institute of Physics, make the scheme all the more realistic in the natural growth of the Institute as a centre for research in the exact sciences.

Secondly, the creation of a new unit to be concerned with applied science, launched on a small scale but planned with a view to ultimate expansion, would help in the formal regulation of the balance between fundamental and applied research. The way it would operate is that if a certain research project reached the point where it became a formula, a new group would take over and explore the practical possibilities, thereby relieving the "pure" scientists of all further responsibility.

Dynamism of Science

IT only requires to be said in conclusion that an Institute of Science cannot afford to remain stagnant. It must move forward continuously with its times and the legitimate needs of its environment.

Nothing corrodes the fabric and capacity of a research centre more than the static condition which results from intellectual isolation and withdrawal from living contacts. Dissatisfaction with results — even the best, a constant striving for new avenues of reality; an unceasing alertness to fresh suggestions and influences, — these are the spiritual elements of a great centre of science; and these elements are to be found only in a responsive relationship to the living world in which science performs its missions for mankind.

יכין חקל

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YAKHIN-HAKAL cultivates 26,000 dunams of existing Citrus Groves, which are 30 per cent of the country's citrus fruit growing area.

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YAKHIN-HAKAL, brought into being, canning-industries, and by-products, whose output reaches IL.1,500,000 per year. In the Export Drive "Yakhin Preserves" has reached the top place, and supplies 10% of exports in this field.

YAKHIN-HAKAL, enables new settlers of middle-class background to integrate themselves into agricultural settlements with suitable conditions. During the last 3 years the Company built 200 farm-units in 4 new villages. A new settlement which is now in the course of creation, is especially intended for newcomers from Anglo-Saxon countries, who are able to invest foreign currency in their new homes.

From a summary of the activities of Yakhin-Hakal one receives the impression of an enterprise of wide ramifications, that carries on its work — agriculture — over an area of 50,000 dunams, all of which is irrigated, cultivated, and gives forth its fruits. Its yearly output reaches IL.4,000,000; it permanently employs 2,000 workers, and it strives continuously towards an augmentation of the country's agricultural basis; towards ever-increasing employment and towards the absorption and consolidation of the new immigration.

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The Closing of an Epoch

(Continued from Page 1)

have allied himself with one of them, had chosen to work in miniature and to, in the end, his name towered among the highest. So much was clear from what they wrote about him in New York and Washington, in London, and Ottawa, and Paris, and Buenos Aires, and Copenhagen, and Rome. For these were not merely respectful obituaries of a man of distinction: you would have said that every one of the writers had known at first hand the magic of his greatness; and indeed, many of them had. But the impress he left beyond the personal and the Jewish. He had managed, in the mysterious fashion of spiritual genius, to irradiate the time with the effect of his presence. "The death of Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, has removed from our midst one of the titans of this century..." "His moral force was so great and so concentrated, that the vast disparity between his gifts and his material power was scarcely felt..." "All people with hopes and dreams in their hearts may say, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel...'" There is a lifting of the heart even among strangers in the recollection of this man's life.

Problems of the People

I HAVE often wondered at those of my fellow Jews who have turned away from the problems of their people with a shudder of intellectual and spiritual claustrophobia. They have protested that they need, in order to occupy their capacities and satisfy their sense of service, a wider area than we offer. Their protests are often sincere; it is their sense of instrumentality which is at fault. And I too am a victim of this error when I marvel at the contrast between the numerical insignificance of those whom Weizmann gave his life to, and the vastness of the numbers whom he benefitted indirectly. Certainly the world is physically at the mercy of the giant nations; but that is no reason why little nations should not be the matrices of significant movements, and influences, and men.

But not even Weizmann's impact on the world at large gives us the measure of him. It is no small thing to have brought a momentary touch of grandeur into many lives, but this effect was incidental with him. It was not what he was aiming at. Only one thing mattered to him — the destiny of Jewry and Judaism. To the extent that men glimpsed through him the potentialities and hopes of his people, he was glad to have impressed them; but only to that extent. One obituary notice of him says: "His vibrant, eloquent voice, lowered for emphasis, cutting deftly through details to the essential, was one of the greatest one-man propaganda instruments in history." No doubt it was. For that matter the whole of Weizmann was "one of the greatest one-man propaganda instruments in history." But even if we use the word "propaganda" in an honorable sense, this is not the way he wanted to be thought about. He did not want to leave the impression of having left a great impression. He had a more important purpose in mind.

Many reputations are nothing but achievements in reputation; their owners are famous for their fame, and are content to have it so. Weizmann was too profoundly purposive — and ironical — to fall a victim to such vanity. Nor does the description fit his reputation. He took pleasure in his fame — the craftsman's pleasure, in which the instrument and the objective, the means and the end, are harmoniously blended. He wanted the instrument to be identified with the objective, not with the craftsman.

HOW, then, can we get his true measure? In the last analysis, only by an intimate study of his objective, which was the renewal of Jewry's destiny. This may be asking a great deal, but how do we get an authentic, first-hand picture of any man's intrinsic greatness if not by studying his subject matter and his relationship to it? Qualified philosophers assure us of Plato's greatness, and mathematicians of Einstein's. We assume the greatness is there, but we cannot taste it on the palate of understanding without a knowledge of philosophy and mathematics. We are moved by hearsay, not by the substance; we are shaken by the fever of others.

And yet I have just said that many have known the magic of Weizmann's greatness merely from a meeting with him; that he irradiated the time with the effect of his presence; that there is a lifting of the heart even among strangers in the recollection of this man's life. Is not this itself intrinsic greatness, irrespective of the particular purpose to which it was harnessed? Yes, it is intrinsic greatness, but not irrespective of the purpose. Those who have been moved, in personal encounter or through hearsay, by the personality of Weizmann, are perhaps not aware that the source of the emotion was not the man, but the ideal that found perfect expression in him. The first will speak of his charm, his skill, his aplomb, the irresistible suggestion of dignity and grace which he made his listeners share with him; the second will speak with wonder of the reports given by the first; and both will have something to say about the spectacular aspects of his career. They will all be stirred by a sense of the unusual and exalted, and they will transmit to later times the rumor that becomes the legend. But the understanding of Weizmann's greatness lies in the knowledge of what he was to the Jewish people.

I saw many photographs of the lying-in-state, and I looked longest at those of the plain people who had come — hundreds of thousands of them — from the cities and villages, from Galilee and the Emek and the Negev, to pay their last respects: careworn faces and threadbare clothes and shapeless shoes; old women in kerchiefs, their deep-sunken eyes staring across God knows what vistas of memory at the draped catafalque; workers with stern lips and gnarled hands; professionals with furrowed brows; schoolchildren awed by the solemnity of the surroundings and by the weeping of the grownups. *Amcho*—Thy people. Here was Weizmann's everlasting love, the bedrock of his faith, the object of his sleepless concern, the source of his measureless will power; this was his crushing burden and his never-failing inspiration. He knew thousands of them — but literally thousands — by name and place and personal history; old Chalutzim of Nahalal and Ain Harod, farmers of Rehovot and Hadera, artisans and labourers of Tel Aviv and Haifa, shopkeepers, doctors, teachers, chauffeurs, men and women of the Hagana, the ultimate substance through which the meaning of Jewish history was to make itself manifest. And not these alone; he knew and loved their like in Johannesburg and Bulawayo, in New York, and Montreal, and San Francisco, in Manchester, London, Paris, Rome. He remembered still others — again by name and personal history — among the millions who had died before or in the great holocaust: out of his childhood in Motol and Pinsk, out of his visits to Warsaw and Bucharest, from countless congresses and conferences and campaigns and committee meetings and mass meetings. He was soaked in the Jewish masses.

He kept his state because that is the way of the world between the representatives of peoples, and he kept it faultlessly, out of innate kingliness, out of a liking and a capacity for what was becoming and symbolic. He was at home among the great, but the masses were his home. Like a perpetual ambassador he could seldom be in his home, but you had only to see him there to know where his heart was. Not that his kingliness left him even there, but it was a *heimish*, a homey kingliness, which invited love, and trust, and equality.

Simple Courtesy

THIS invitation went out from him equally to all whom he met, and if it was sometimes abused, it was not by the common people. His simple courtesy was misunderstood by those who had prominence without eminence, and they disliked him because they could not force his intimacy on their level and for their purpose. They wanted servility, not courtesy — the special treatment that would teach others their place. With these Weizmann returned dislike for dislike — with these and with all careerists. He would not toady to them. But neither did he toady to the masses — for he loved them.

There is only one true love — the one that cherishes and encourages, above all other things, the goodness that is in the beloved. Such was Weizmann's love of the Jewish masses. The easygoing and the indulgent (let alone the ambitious) are incapable of true love; their hearts are set on popularity, which is masses meet self-regarding love. They have their reward, for the masses meet self-regarding love with self-regarding love, to the mutual undoing of the leader and the led.

Weizmann's insistence on Jewish quality was an expression of love, and in this he was authentically Prophetic, however he might differ from the conventional picture of the Prophets themselves. Sometimes we rebelled against the severity of his demands, only to discover later that our own leniency was weakness. The last time I saw him, in the fall of 1951, I experienced one of these twinges of impatience. I had come back from a tour of the north, the day before my departure for America. I had seen again the outposts in the famous hill country, and I had looked down from the heights of Menara into the Huleh Valley, 30 years ago a waste, now decorated like a gigantic bowl of earthenware, with the green patterns of our villages. I had looked only at the good, and closed my eyes to dangers. On the ride down from Haifa, along the Sharon Plain, I had thought of the cultivated and intelligent people in the colonies; I had thought of the bright side of the cities, of labour leaders who have a lively interest in music and art and literature, of manufacturers who quote Isaiah and Dostoievsky and Kant, of members of Parliament bristling with Biblical and Talmudic verse; of shopkeepers and workers to whom books and concerts are as necessary as bread; of the groups who will not traffic on the black market, of those who are allergic to chauvinistic pride. I thought of the shepherdess, in the Valley of Jezreel who had suffered almost to death in the Maquis, and now writes her French verses while she tends her flocks between Carmel and Gilboa; of volunteers of the Soiel Boneh sweating in the copper mines near the Egyptian border paying a regular toll of lives to marauders, and refusing to withdraw. Of all these I thought, and put the rest out of my mind. And late that evening, after I had taken farewell of Weizmann, I strolled through Rehovot. The hot *Khamsin* that had tormented us for three days had broken. The air now blew from the sea, cool by comparison, and the town was out. The crowds on the sidewalks and at the sidewalk cafés were lively in a dozen languages, with Hebrew predominating, especially among the young. It was pleasant to mingle with them, be of them. But I was haunted by the recollection of the brooding, failing old man in the wheel chair, and of his ceaseless warning. I said to myself: "What does he want of this people of Israel? Why is he so despondent about it? Let him rejoice for the remnant that has been saved, according to the promise, and ask nothing but that it live."

But round about midnight, when I had finished my notes for the day, I opened the Bible and almost instinctively turned to the book of Deuteronomy and the story of the last days of Moses; and I marveled again at this picture of the greatest of all human leaders, the most loving and the most far-sighted the most compassionate and the most demanding, whose last words to his people were a balancing of accounts, promise and admonition, blessing and curse, without concession to national conceit and the self-adulation of the mob. He said of himself, just before his death: "I am an 120 years old this day, I can no more go out and come in." But his spirit was as fresh as when he led Israel out of Egypt, his standards were as high. It is a daring, perhaps a blasphemous comparison, and Weizmann would not have thought of it. Perhaps we may.

Message for World

IT was his wish to be buried near his own house, within sight of the Institute that child of his old age. The Government honoured his wish; moreover decided to convert the entire area of the estate and the institute into an active and living memorial to be named Yad Weizmann, for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is a courageous thing, and in the spirit of Weizmann, to find the strength, in the midst of want and danger, for such an enterprise. He was the type whom dead monuments cannot represent; only a centre of learning which both symbolizes and realizes his incorporation with the Jewish future could be his proper memorial. But the Yad Weizmann will fail of its purpose if it does not become a centre of renewal for the whole of world Jewry. The man who lies buried there would not have understood a narrower compass.

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WEIZMANN: SCIENTIST AND STATESMAN

By JACOB HODESS

IN writing of Weizmann one must bear in mind the different periods of his actions and reactions; quite apart from Weizmann the Zionist and Weizmann the man of action and practical scientist who entered the field of diplomacy late in middle life. Closely associated with him for more than 30 years, I was privileged to watch the flowering of his genius in the pre-Balfour period. Up to that time Weizmann was known in the Zionist world as a formidable critic, a role appropriate to his temperament. His intellectual equipment, his witty, dazzling quips, his lively irony, gained him a name in the Movement. His deep-rooted Zionism was mingled with a touch of Bohemian ease and an almost gay light-heartedness. His critical spirit was displayed in the democratic group to which he belonged, which opposed Herzl's inattention to cultural Zionism. His power as a critic was given more scope in his opposition to the Uganda proposal and subsequently to Zangwill's territorial schemes.

It is permissible to doubt whether Weizmann himself though conscious of his strength, [illegible] ambitions in the direction [illegible] had chosen for him. He had been fairly well advanced in his scientific work. At one time, as is known, he thought of taking up a position in an educational institution in Palestine, pending the establishment of the Hebrew University which was then still a dream. Even later, when already caught up in the whirlwind of events and having made, together with Nahum Sokolow, considerable progress in the negotiations with the British Government, he still appeared to have had in mind other plans for the future.

Three giants of the Zionist Movement: Weizmann, Sokolow and Ussishkin (left) in London after the First World War.

Exacting Experiments

THE Weizmann of the pre-Balfour Declaration, it should be remembered, was preoccupied with exacting scientific work. He became "a man of action" owing to a sense of Zionist duty and to the circumstances into which Jewry and Zionism had been plunged. He could neither retreat nor turn aside, though he frequently thought of doing so. "Man's temperament is his fate", Lassalle had said; Weizmann could not, with his temperament, escape the position in which he had become involved.

There could, however, be no doubt about Weizmann's appearances at that period. His fine tall figure, slim in those days, his distinguished face and features, arrested attention. His deep-set eyes, his brow and temples proclaimed a personality, a combative character in which hidden forces were lurking. The engaging, suave smile and frank, friendly manner did not conceal an underlying severity, at times bordering on harshness, relieved, however, by a suggestion of faint derisiveness. Obviously a dual, complex character, a man of purpose and temperament, whose hidden fires and energy awaited release.

These impressions of Chaim Weizmann in his forties, later generally confirmed after closer association in the course of years, linger in one's memory. Jewish history imposed upon him unprecedented duties and responsibilities, and the tremendous efforts, unceasing worries and constant conflicts, coupled with uninterrupted strain in his exacting scientific work, naturally affected the character of a man so susceptible to events and influences. But nevertheless, the characteristics of Weizmann's early years remained unchanged.

A scientist whose artistic temperament was an important element in his work, Weizmann would probably have excelled as a creative literary artist, but for his strong sense of practical realism which craved the concrete achievements his scientific work provided. A good deal of the criticism, justified and otherwise, levelled against him was due to his dramatic impulses. With his temperament and restless urge for definite accomplishment, it was not surprising that he lacked what may be called contemplative Socratic sagacity. It was rather surprising that he was able to maintain, whenever he chose, the willpower to subordinate his natural impulses; this discipline he had acquired in the laboratory during scientific investigations. He frequently employed the habit of patiently waiting for the emergence of "the bug", as he mockingly used to say, at critical moments in his Zionist activities. There were times when temperament gained ascendancy; the conflict between his lively mind and his emotions occasionally led to difficulties, sometimes manifested in a strange spirit of contrariness troublesome to himself and to the movement he headed. Certain things said or political moves impetuously made, provoked opposition and sharpened personal antagonism. But impetuosity has to be taken together with the outstanding quality of his dynamic force, his unmatched initiative power, his incessant urge for action and achievement. Indeed, the uncontrolled, capricious impulses contributed at times to his charm and tended to extend his influence. Ahad Ha'am, his warm friend, and others may have frowned at such escapades, but Bialik was profoundly impressed and fascinated by such spontaneity.

Achievement of 1919

IT is generally held that the Balfour Declaration marked Weizmann's greatest achievement. His initiative, his resourcefulness and restless efforts had indisputably been vital factors in securing the Balfour Declaration. But it is neither historically accurate nor is it fair to the efforts of other people, to maintain that the British pledge to the Jewish people was Weizmann's exclusive achievement. He himself, it must be said, had never made such a claim. In my opinion Weizmann's emergence as a statesman was at the Peace Conference, on that memorable day in March 1919, at the Allied Conference when the Zionist claims were heard. Rabbi Sylvain Levi's treacherous statement on Zionism might have proved disastrous but for the fact that Weizmann, who had already spoken earlier, had secured a second chance to answer a question put by the American State Secretary, Mr. Lansing: Weizmann rose to the historic occasion and in a few minutes revealed his statesmanship. His unprepared words were few, simple, unhurried, unostentatious, clearly expressed, closely reasoned. They were uttered under unfamiliar, unprecedented conditions. The mood was tense, the impression he made immense. Balfour characterized the brief encounter as the "swish of a sword." It was but even more, a striking revelation of statesmanship. In those days there were a number of distinguished Jews in different parts of the world, and even a fair number of outstanding Zionist personalities, but it would be hard to point to anyone who could have dealt with the situation so swiftly, comprehensively and effectively as Weizmann had before the Council of Ten.

> *The Balfour Declaration was given not to the Zionists alone but to the Jewish people as a whole; and the entire people must accept it with clean hands and a pure heart.*
> Chaim Weizmann (1918)

Bridge of Generations

In the literal sense, a statesman is one skilled in the craft of managing a state. A statesman without a state or even a territory is something unique in history. Jewish statesmanship had disappeared with the physical disappearance of Jewish statehood some 20 centuries ago. Spiritual and intellectual statesmanship had replaced geographical and political statecraft and had maintained the integrity of the Jewish people. Jewish statesmanship in the political sense was renewed by Herzl, the only Jewish statesman before Weizmann. A rare genius, a creative mind, a visionary as well as a man of action, Herzl had bridged a historic gulf of nearly 2,000 years within a decade.

The bridge was there. It needed the man of action to occupy it at the appropriate moment, a statesman able to grasp the psychological factors and apprehend the forces facing him. Weizmann was that man. He possessed the subtle discretion essential to statesmanship. He was of the flesh and blood of Zionism — a boy from *heder*, his roots firmly embedded in Jewish life. Though he pursued scientific studies in which he ultimately distinguished himself, Zionism was the ruling passion of his life. And at a moment when there were grave fears that Herzl's heritage might be swept away by the raging storms of war, Weizmann stepped on the bridge and took command. "I am not a diplomat. I went to Balfour as a man of the people and spoke of my people's cause", he said. It was true. And more, he turned out to be a creative statesman, seeking and finding means to secure Jewish statehood in Israel.

Critics have said that Weizmann did not believe in Jewish statehood, or at least that his political direction was not calculated to bring it about; that his own faith was shaken. Nothing could be further from the truth. His faith in the ultimate outcome was deeper than either his words or some of his actions implied. Despite his scientific and rational, practical mind, there was a streak of mysticism in his nature. He had a strong historic sense which held him to traditional Judaism, and felt very much at home among religious Jews. His faith was deeper than his sceptical manner suggested. He could not have given so much of himself without that inward belief. If his words sometimes gave a different impression, it must be attributed to his dual character, and to the habit of understatement he had learned from the English.

He had thoroughly assimilated the manner and method of English political leaders, particularly of the older strata with whom he had been in constant contact during the earlier period of his activities. Essentially a man of action, groping in so uncertain and incalculable a field as politics, where action, as has been said, "is one long second-best and where the choice constantly lies between two blunders", it was perhaps inevitable that Weizmann's expedients were sometimes successful.

Political Lessons

It does not require much acumen to find contradictions and inconsistencies in so unusual a man and so complex a personality. As a statesman Weizmann had to devise plans and shape things, and in turn was himself shaped in the process. Though by nature pugnacious, he schooled himself to be conciliatory; he distrusted flowery oratory, did not press an argument to extreme logical conclusions, was open to compromise, and he knew when to let himself go. He may have erred in applying too closely English manners and methods. He may at times have misjudged the temper of those with whom he was in contact, and (particularly) the people behind them. But a man of action is always exposed to errors of judgment, especially when so much has to be taken on trust.

Chaim Weizmann succeeded as a statesman because of his native genius. The saturating English influence, however, had greatly helped him. Success in life, as a classical authority on the British constitution has observed, largely depends on "animated moderation". Weizmann attained this success in a considerable degree. That the outside world recognised such qualities in a greater measure than the Zionist movement, is not surprising. Jewry had no experience in statesmanship, and Zionists, knowing that Weizmann was an integral part of the movement, of their own flesh and blood, took everything for granted; readily, sometimes eagerly, they found faults and flaws. Failures of others were laid at his door. All of this affected his mental attitude: he assumed indifference but was really deeply hurt, the more so because Jewry's material response did not always correspond to the successes of political achievements.

The upbuilding of Israel was to him the beginning and end of Zionism. A liberal who positively disliked Socialism, he readily cooperated with the Labour groups because he saw in their work in Palestine a concrete basis for the National Home. He did not discriminate against any group doing practical work, however much he disapproved of their political opinions. He searched for new men to help towards the main objective, and applied the experimental methods of the laboratory. He sometimes dropped colleagues if he thought them unequal to the great task. Gladstone, leader of a party and a moralist, once said that "to be a leader one has to steel the nerves and not as a butcher". Weizmann was not a leader in the accepted sense; he did not hold the threads of organized Jewry, not even of the movement he headed.

National Figure

HE was a statesman, not a party man: a national figure, with a single-minded aim; he was too impressionable to be invariably judicious, and he may not always have been governed by a magnanimous spirit. But he was in search of men to help him in the great national burden which he had steadily shouldered, sometimes resentfully, but ever dutifully. In this search outside the ranks of the movement he may have miscalculated certain factors. But the most astute minds and the most experienced statesmen cannot always calculate their actions and reactions with absolute certainty. He himself had frequently admitted errors in the years of trial, of heartbreaking disillusion, and disappointments. He was the least obstinate of men, too quick-minded and shrewd not to apprehend alternatives, and had a too highly developed sense of humour not to see flaws in his own views and methods. It was part of his greatness that he was as critical of himself as of others. His was aware of his many inconsistencies, partly because he was by nature a pragmatist and not guided by doctrines. But more so, because the political facts and factors he encountered in the struggle were inconstant. Never, however, was there any inconsistency in his main purpose, that of Jewish rehabilitation of the reconstruction of Eretz Yisrael. Great statesman that he was, his words about statehood, before that goal was reached, must remain ingrained as a warning challenge. "A state cannot be created by decree", he said, "but by the forces of a people and in the course of generations. Even if all the governments gave us a country it would only be a gift of words. But if the Jewish people will build Palestine, the Jewish State will become a reality — a fact".

And now that it has become the reality for which he had always worked and striven, the winged words of the great leader who departed a year ago still ring true. It remains a warning and challenge to maintain the reality with which the name of Weizmann will be bound up for all time.

ISRAEL ECONOMIC ARCHIVES

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The Humanitarian I Knew

(Continued from Page 4)

it is what they are.

It would be well-nigh impossible to attempt a synthesis of all the views expressed by the most eminent observers of current affairs of the day, Jewish and non-Jewish alike about the personality of Chaim Weizmann. But two traits in his personality can be singled out: all who wrote about the man and his work are at one in viewing Chaim Weizmann as a very rare man indeed, as an ancient Hebrew prophet come to life in the broad daylight of the 20th century. Every observer explains the secret of his grandeur by pointing to the fusion and cohesion of otherwise disparate elements. To some, it is the wisdom of the Orient fused with the science of the Occident, to others, it is the knowledge of nature and the understanding of the human soul; yet others find it in the spirit and the heart, the intelligence and the sensibilities. To others, again, it is the fusion of realism and idealism.

In each of these diverse appreciations, I found partial confirmation of my own feelings. If I wished to reduce the greatness of the man to a simple formula I would seek it in the juxtaposition, or rather, the harmonious fusion within his personality of the intellectual and the moral, the rational and the sentimental. He was equipped with a truly astounding mental power while adhering with simple and fervent attachment to certain fundamental values. As I see it, that explains the amazing success of his Zionist mission.

Professor Rappard speaking at the inauguration of the Weizmann Institute.

The faith by which he was moved, and virtually consumed, fed at once on the traditional sources of Judaism and on those of the larger and more tender human sympathies. But unlike so many other missionaries whose goodness borders on the utopian, Weizmann put at the disposal of his faith a knowledge of the world which made him prophetic to the point of extralucidity and at times sceptical to the point of cynicism. In contrast to the radical agnosticism of some of the best intellects of his day, Weizmann possessed in all that concerned the fundamentals of his mission, a truly unshakeable faith.

If the great experience which was his life yielded such remarkable results, it was due to his nobility of mind, his exceptionally critical intellect and fiery spirit.

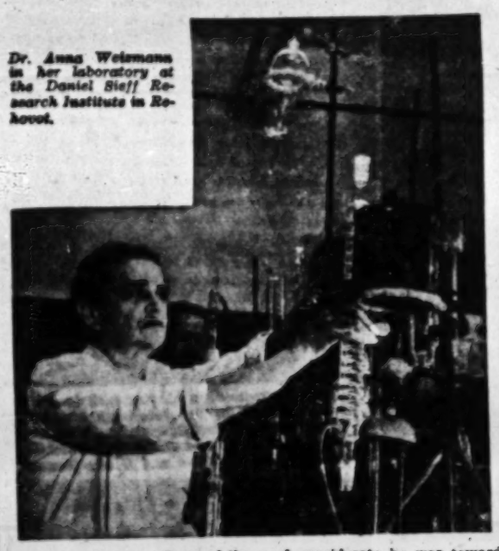
That is why any purely rational explanation of Chaim Weizmann and his life's work is bound to prove, if not abortive, at least defective and incomplete. If reason does not succeed in unravelling the mystery of genius, it is because the genius is not made solely of reason. Into its make-up enters an element which flouts all logical coordination. This mystical element, joined to so many rare aptitudes and virtues, made of Weizmann a unique being. This element explains and justifies our veneration and it is this which assures his immortality.

The inauguration ceremony of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus. Lord Balfour is seen speaking at centre and on his left are Lord Samuel, Dr. Magnes and Dr. Weizmann.

My Brother 'Chaimke'

By DR. ANNA WEIZMANN

IT is hard to collect one's thoughts about a brother who has passed away, particularly a brother such as *Chaimke* was to me, a brother far beyond the formal meaning of the word. To his parents he displayed all the virtues of a faithful son; he was a thoughtful brother to each member of the family (and we were a very large family). In spite of his heavy responsibilities and the burden of his scientific work as well as the great national cause to which he dedicated his life, he always tried to see everyone of us at his home, and took a warm interest in our lives and activities.



Dr. Anna Weizmann in her laboratory at the Daniel Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot.

As I look back, a special organic force seems to have created a link between Chaim and me. I recall how a lady representing an American Yiddish newspaper once came to interview my brother at the Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot. After she had seen him in his study, she rushed into the laboratory where I was working, her dark eyes filled with tears, and exclaimed: "Do you know what Dr. Weizmann has just told me? He said that once when he came home from Pinsk to *Motele* to visit his mother, he brought her a cradle as a gift, since he knew that she was expecting another baby. Then he smiled and said: 'And do you know whom the cradle was meant for? For my little sister who is now working in the laboratory downstairs."

Both the journalist and I were so thrilled by this little tale, unknown even to me, that she threw her arms around me and wept with emotion.

I cannot say that I was his most beloved sister. Some of the others were closer to him in age and shared his interests more fully. But there was some guiding influence that led me to study chemistry, which brought us closer together than the difference in our ages warranted.

When I finished my studies at Zurich, he invited me to come to Manchester where he was beginning to make a career in chemistry; for almost a year I lived with him and with my sister-in-law, Vera. He supervised my work, and even now, after 40 years, I can recall how patient and considerate he was towards me and my not-always-successful experiments in the laboratory. It was a trait in his character which, needless to say, touched me deeply. Later we worked together and lived in the same town of Rehovot.

My relationship to him, both, in the scientific sphere and in the social atmosphere of his lovely home created by his wife's exquisite taste, became a great joy and comfort to me.

I have lost a brother, a second father and a dear friend whom I shall mourn all my life.

TRIBUTE OF TREES

By Dr. A. GRANOTT,
Chairman Board of Directors, Jewish National Fund

"ANOTHER tree, another dunam, another man, will add up to the Jewish State." These words, spoken many times by Chaim Weizmann, became something like the *Leitmotif* of the Jewish National Fund.

While Dr. Weizmann never ceased preaching the primacy of day-to-day work, as a statesman he knew the Zionist approach to the problem of the future of Palestine was by way of the understanding and sympathy of the statesmen and leaders of nations. To the world at large, Chaim Weizmann's voice had been that of the Jewish People, expressing its ideals, sentiments, and aspirations.

Yet this man who fought glorious battles for his people in the halls of diplomacy, was noted for his love of the land. When he came to live in Israel, he built his home in a grove in Rehovot. He loved to be greeted by the sight of trees and verdant lawns every morning. It was there that he wished to be buried, and today his last resting place is in th. small grove in the grounds of his home in the Plain of Judea.

He was a frequent and beloved guest of our agricultural settlements, particularly Nahalal, and in 1948, Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi (The President's Village) was founded in his honour in Galilee.

From his attachment to the land and his Zionist concept, he formed a deep affection for the Jewish National Fund. In good times and bad he gave counsel and advice; his help was always freely proffered; his support unflinching; and his praise for the Fund's achievements genuine.

He took great pride when on his 70th birthday, his name was recorded in thousands of inscriptions throughout the world in a special volume of the Golden Book; and five years later, when a forest was planted in his name on the Hills of Judea. All of World Jewry had participated in this tribute to plant 750,000 trees in the name of Israel's first President.

Due to illness, Dr. Weizmann was unable to attend the great inauguration ceremony, but when a delegation presented the Forest Scroll to him at his home in Rehovot, he told us how deeply he was moved by this magnificent tribute, for it meant that his name was being engraved forever on the ancient Judean Hills. I will never forget that meeting of the representatives of British Jewry—Viscount Samuel, Lord Nathan, Mr. S. Gestetner and Mr. Aaron Wright—with our esteemed elder statesman, and his deep emotion on that occasion which stirred us all. It was as though the sufferings of generations of Israel were written in the lines of his face. We listened intently to his words which sounded to us like the testament of a rabbi and teacher, of a friend and older brother.

> "Continue your great work. Man is like the tree of the field. There is a deep symbolism in the tree planting which has accompanied our work in Eretz Yisrael from its early beginnings."

After Dr. Weizmann's death, there was a spontaneous movement to increase the number of trees in the President's Wood to one million. This was a final and, I believe, eternal salute of the Jewish National Fund to the devoted friend who had on so many occasions encouraged it to fulfil its destiny in Israel, "to unearth the soil under the rocks, to push back the desert, and to remove the last swamp..."

To the
Weizmann Institute of Science,
"Yad Chaim Weizmann",
and their Directors,
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on the occasion of the augmentation of this most important enterprise.
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TECHNION'S AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING RISING ON MT. CARMEL

Scientific and technological progress in Israel is reported from Haifa where the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology is now completing work on its Aeronautical Engineering building, first of the new structures to be erected on the college's new campus on Mount Carmel. Together with its affiliated high school, the Technion has a student complement of over 1,500. It is today the only source of engineers, technologists and applied scientists domestically trained for service in Israel's industry and agriculture. General Yaacov Dori is president of the Technion and Prof. Sydney Goldstein is Vice President.

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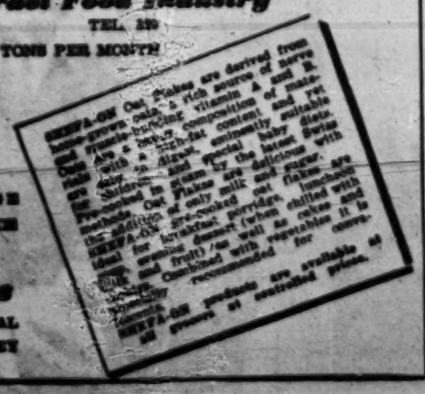

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HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LIFE OF CHAIM WEIZMANN

The little village of Motol, in the Pinsk marshes, where Chaim Weizmann was born.

• • •

At right, Weizmann in his laboratory at Geneva University, at the beginning of his career in science.

• • •

Below is the only picture of Weizmann and Herzl known to exist. They were photographed in Basle at the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, where Weizmann emerged as leader of the Democratic Faction.

Weizmann and his fiancee immediately before their marriage in Zoppot.

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,
Arthur James Balfour

Below, Weizmann, on his first visit to Eretz Israel, arrives in Tel Aviv with members of the official Zionist Commission. With him are Benzion Yaffe and James de Rothschild, and left, Ormsby-Gore and Edwin Samuel.

1874 Born at Motol, White Russia, November 27.

1886 Enters Pinsk High School.

1895 Enrols at Berlin University.

1899 Receives Ph.D. summa cum laude, from Freiburg University. Sells first patent to I.G. Farben. Delegate to Second Zionist Congress at Basle.

1900 Among leaders of Democratic Faction at Fourth Congress in London.

1901 Appointed Privat Docent in Chemistry at Geneva University.

1903 Together with Martin Buber and Berthold Feivel, publishes pamphlet advocating a Hebrew University.

1903 Among leading opponents of Uganda proposal at Sixth Congress at Basle.

1904 Leaves Switzerland to take up appointment at Manchester University.

1906 Marries Dr. Vera Chatzman. Meets Lord Balfour for first time.

1907 Elected Vice-President of English Zionist Federation. Propounds theory of "synthetic Zionism" at Eighth Congress at Basle. Birth of first son, Benjamin. Visits Eretz Israel for first time.

1913 Presents report on establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem to the 11th Congress in Vienna.

1915 Develops new process for production of acetone. Organizes Political Committee in London.

1916 Appointed Director of Admiralty Laboratories. Meets for first time with many leading British statesmen and politicians. Birth of son, Michael.

1917 Balfour Declaration.

1918 Arrives in Eretz Israel as head of Zionist Commission. Meets Emir (later King) Feisal at Akabh. Lays cornerstone of Hebrew University.

1919 Reaches agreement with Emir Feisal. Presents with Sokolow, Unsiahkin case for Jewish people at Versailles Peace Conference.

1920 Attends San Remo Conference, where Balfour Declaration is confirmed and Mandate for Palestine granted to Great Britain.

1921 Visits United States for first time. Elected President of World Zionist Organization at 12th Congress at Carlsbad. Disagrees with Justice L.D. Brandeis.

1922 League of Nations ratification of Palestine Mandate.

1923 Re-visits America, negotiates with non-Zionist groups for creation of Jewish Agency.

1925 Hebrew University opened on Mount Scopus. Elected Chairman of University Board of Governors.

1929 Elected President of enlarged Jewish Agency.

1930 Resigns as President of World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency after publication of Passfield White Paper.

1931 Succeeded by Nahum Sokolow as President of W.Z.O. at Zionist Congress.

1933 Elected Chairman of Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews and President of Youth Aliyah.

1934 Inaugurates the Daniel Sieff Research Institute at Rehovot.

1935 Re-elected President of World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency at 19th Congress at Lucerne.

1936 Takes up residence at Rehovot to direct Sieff Institute. Testifies before Royal Commission on Palestine.

1939 Attends London Round-Table Conference on Palestine. Offers Yishuv's wholehearted aid and resources to Allies on outbreak of war.

1942 Flight-Lt. Michael Weizmann, R.A.F., reported missing in action over English Channel. Participates in war-time research in synthetic rubber in the U.S. at invitation of President Roosevelt.

1944 Acclaimed by World Jewry on 70th birthday. Project of Weizmann Institute of Science launched.

1946 Testifies before Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in Jerusalem. Presides at corner-stone laying of Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot. Returns to Rehovot to continue scientific work, following defeat for re-election to Zionist Presidency at Basle Congress.

1947 Testifies before UNSCOP at Jerusalem. Appears before U.N. Political Committee at Lake Success; decision by U.N. General Assembly on creation of Jewish State, November 29.

1948 Elected President of Provisional State Council of Israel, May 7.

1949 Elected President of State of Israel by First Knesset, February 16, and takes Oath of Office, February 17. Officiates at formal dedication of Weizmann Institute of Science, November 2.

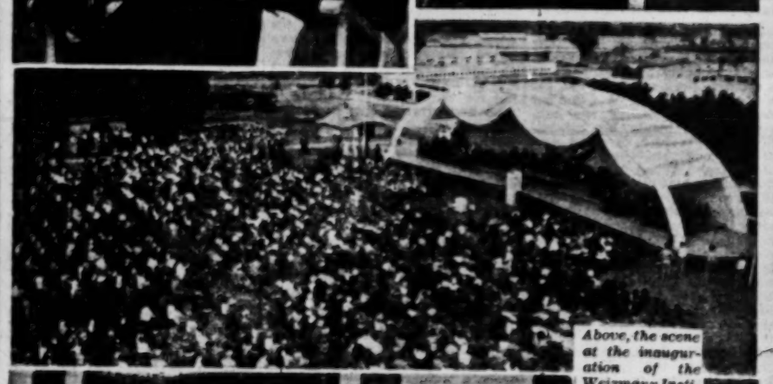
1951 Re-elected President of Israel by Second Knesset, November.

1952 Passes away at Rehovot, November 9. Accorded State Funeral, November 11.

Above, at the Round Table Conference with Chamberlain and MacDonald in London. At right Weizmann speaking at the World Zionist Conference in 1945 and below, testifying before UNSCOP in Jerusalem.

At left, Weizmann receiving from Dr. Stephen Wise a Ph.D. honoris causa from the Jewish Institute of Religion, and below, presenting a Torah to President Truman following recognition of the State of Israel.

With Mrs. Weizmann at the inauguration of the Weizmann Insti-



Above, the scene at the inauguration of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Below, Chaim Weizmann takes the oath as the first President of Israel.

Keffiyas and Homburgs: Weizmann at his desert rendezvous with King Feisal and (below) with Lord Balfour at the Agricultural Experimental Station in Tel Aviv.

Chaim Weizmann and Applied Research in Israel

Symbol of New Scientific Approach to Living

By A. KATCHALSKY
Chairman, Scientific Committee, Weizmann Institute of Science.

TO Israel scientists, Dr. Chaim Weizmann was more than merely a great leader and friend, whose loss is felt now as deeply as on the day of his death a year ago: he also stood as the symbol of a new approach to science.

Weizmann clearly realized that science must become an integral part of all creative work in the Jewish State for which the Zionist movement was then working; and this at a time when all his colleagues were still troubled by the "contradiction" between scientific activity and pioneering work. This realization, and the formulation of his theory of the "synthesis of Zionism" came only slowly and after a severe struggle with himself. But once it had been clarified, he was able to pave the way for all the pioneering science which followed his lead.

An expression of this inner struggle is to be found in those simple and touching paragraphs in Weizmann's autobiography "Trial and Error:"

"Was it not cowardly and selfish to pursue one's academic work in seeming deafness to the cry of one's people? I saw my closest friends — Leo Motzkin, Berthold Feivel, Shmaryahu Levin, Nachman Syrkin and many others the best and ablest, neglecting their University work... They were not alone. Thousands of able young men and women were studying in Western Universities. Remarkably few of them ever became anything in science and literature..."

And he goes on to analyze the sources of his personal attitude:

"All this I saw and it haunted me. I fought against it, but by no means with complete success... I brought with me out of Russia a dread of the "eternal student" type, the impractical idealist without roots in the worldly struggle... I refused to neglect the lecture hall and the laboratory, to which I gave at least six or seven hours a day. I worked at my subject, I studied chemistry, I acquired a taste for research work."

It was the taste for scientific work kept throughout his life which gave Weizmann that quiet power to withstand all political pressure and which enabled him to continue his scientific activity.

As in most great scientists, the emotional attraction to scientific beauty played a great role in Weizmann's life. The emotional, intuitive side of his character and thinking provided for a wide scientific vision: combined with his critical, rationalistic attitude it raised his work to a very high level.

Originality and Vision

WEIZMANN'S originality of approach and far-reaching vision are apparent even in his first important scientific work, published in 1902 when he was *Privat Docent* at the University of Geneva. At that time, most organic chemists were engaged in the synthesis of cyclic molecules for organic dye stuffs. Weizmann and Deichler started with the customary procedures but very soon developed a new synthesis of their own, which proved of great value for the preparation of polycyclic substances such as sexual hormones, carcinogens and other important pharmaceuticals.

The peak of Weizmann's scientific activity was reached in the period between 1906 and 1915. It was during these years, most of which were spent in Perkin's laboratory in Manchester, that he succeeded in fusing his visions with the realities of science and politics. Perkin himself, as early as 1910, had tried to break away from the classical work on aromatic substances, turning to the synthesis of natural micro-molecules of the type of rubber. Numerous attempts had previously been made to synthetize the molecular chain of rubber from its repeating unit — isoprene. Only in 1911, however, did Perkin, Weizmann and Mathews succeed in carrying out this revolutionary synthesis by the catalytic interaction of isoprene with sodium. Encouraged by this success, Weizmann began to look for possible sources of isoprene as starting material for synthetic rubber. This search led ultimately to the discovery of the acetone-butanol fermentation.

The fermentation of Clostridium aceto-butylicium does not, actually, produce isoprene or its precursor materials, and it is therefore no wonder that Perkin suggested throwing out the filthy bacterial broth and continuing with clean, real, organic chemistry. But Weizmann was not to be discouraged. With his keen vision he foresaw acetone and butanol as starting materials for a wealth of new synthetic rubbers which do not attempt to imitate natural rubber. During the First World War acetone from Weizmann's fermentation was, of course, used for entirely different purposes—as a solvent for smokeless powder. Two decades later, however, the discoverer's dream came true. During the Second World War many important synthetic rubber industries utilised the starting materials projected by Weizmann.

The introduction of the acetone butanol fermentation was the forerunner of all modern industrial fermentations, such as those of antibiotics and vitamins. It was the decisive step in the transformation of micro-organisms into humanly-controlled, industrial agents. Since ancient times, mankind had used yeast and bacteria for the production of alcohol and vinegar. But despite the classic discoveries of Pasteur, Koch and others, no one in industrial practice had dared make use of the wealth of newer bacteriological knowledge. It was Dr. Weizmann who paved the way for the utilization of chemical micro-biology for the benefit of mankind.

For Israel science and Weizmann himself his discovery had yet another important aspect. The micro-organisms derive the wealth of chemicals they produce chiefly from plant materials, usually from the polysaccharides synthetized by the green leaves of higher plants. The plant materials are, from a general point of view, solar energy accumulated and combined photo-synthetically with water and simple mineral materials. The micro-biological preparation of starting materials for plastics and rubbers, fuels of high octane number, pharmaceuticals and solvents, is nothing but a logical utilization of solar energy. Weizmann's vision thus pointed the way to a real economic solution for countries like Israel poor in mineral resources but rich in sunshine. Weizmann said specifically in one of his articles: "It was always my opinion that it is possible to transform Israel into a centre of a new scientific development which will liberate the world from the troubles connected with the monopoly of oil."

During the later research which Weizmann carried out during the Second World War, he made great efforts to prove his thesis. With the collaboration of Dr. Ernst David Bergmann he succeeded in obtaining liquid fuel and fuel improvers, a series of aromatic products and monomers for plastics, all from plant materials. This was convincing proof of the possibility of building up an important chemical industry based on scientific planning for the utilization of solar energy.

Idea of University

A FOLLOWER and friend of Ahad Haam, Weizmann also clearly understood that the importance of Israel for world Jewry would be determined by its capacity to serve as a spiritual centre. As early as 1902 he had published, together with Berthold Feivel, his famous pamphlet "Die Juedische Hochschule" (The Jewish High School) which attempted to impress upon the Zionist Congress the necessity for a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In 1918, shortly after the Balfour Declaration was issued and while the guns were still to be heard in Jerusalem, Weizmann "the realistic and cool-headed politician," was laying the cornerstone of the Hebrew University. His profound belief in the importance of spiritual activity in general and of a scientific foundation for the State of Israel, is expressed in his great words uttered at the formal opening ceremony of the Hebrew University seven years later:

"In the darkest periods of our existence we looked for cover and help within the walls of our Yeshivot and Batei Midrash, and the broken body of the Jew found its relaxation and consolence in the learning of the Torah... The Yeshivot and Batei Midrash were inestimable treasures for the activity and resourcefulness of the Jewish spirit, which kept us alive for many generations of unhappiness and persecution and which, with the destruction of the walls of the Ghetto, will be revived and flourish for the benefit of humanity as a whole. The sages of Babylon and Jerusalem, Maimonides and the Gaon of Vilna, the polisher of lenses of Amsterdam, Karl Marx, Heinrich Hertz and Paul Ehrlich — all of them are important links in the long and persistent chain of our spiritual development.

This University will teach all the sciences which the human spirit can conceive. Yet no teaching can bear fruit in modern times if it is not based on the spirit of inquiry and research; and hence the duty of a modern University is not only to raise professional men but also to offer its facilities to all those inclined and able to devote themselves to fundamental research, without disturbance or restriction."

Search for Scientists

Throughout his long and weary wanderings in the Diaspora, Weizmann was continually on the watch for any outstanding Jewish scientist who could be attracted and brought to Palestine. During a discussion with Paul Ehrlich, the famous discoverer of Salvarsan remarked to Weizmann that outside the room nobles and important people who would pay a fortune for an audience of a few minutes had been waiting for over an hour. Without hesitation Weizmann replied, "True, *Herr Professor*. But the difference between your visitors and myself is that they came here to receive an injection from you. My intention is to give you the injection." The Weizmann injections, however, did not work at that time. Neither Ehrlich nor Weizmann's two close friends—Richard Wilstatter and Fritz Haber — were ready to leave their important work in Germany. Only after 1933 did Haber consent to accept a post at the Sieff Institute, but died on the way to Rehovot, a broken and discouraged man.

Weizmann, however, was not discouraged by the attitude of Jewish scientists. Foreseeing the tragedy of European Jewry, he redoubled his efforts to create a refuge for the few who could find their way to their Homeland.

TODAY, a year after the death of the President-Scientist, his vision is enshrined in the Weizmann Institute of Science and the area which surrounds it. No better medium than "Yad Chaim Weizmann" could have been devised to give effect to the objectives which he pursued throughout his lifetime, and to give permanent form to the qualities and purposes of which he was the living embodiment.

Dr. Weizmann in his laboratory at the Institute in Rehovot.

Moshe Sharett, David Ben Gurion, Chaim Weizmann and the late Eliezer Kaplan at the Zionist Congress of 1939, after news of the outbreak of war was received. The Congress broke up following the announcement.

A Prophecy

I am distressed that the Jews don't understand the apocalyptic nature of the time. The Austrian Jews had a warning but did not take it. It always required Lord knows how much coaxing to get a contribution out of Louis Rothschild (I think he once gave £5,000 and all Israel was agog). Now the Nazi thieves have stripped him. Our own friends in London and elsewhere will go on fiddling in the good old way, not realising that every minute may bring either annihilation or Redemption or both. Part of us will be destroyed and on their bones a New Judea may arise! It is all terrible but it is so... I feel it all the time and can think of nothing else, but others, even here, are much more placid when it comes to fundamentals, although terribly fussy about puny matters.

A new leader should arise in Israel now to sound the call; we are already old and used up, I'm afraid.

Rehovot, April 7, 1938.
(From a letter by Dr. Weizmann to a friend)

OSCILLATION AND REVOLUTION

By Dr. Chaim Weizmann

I AM at a certain disadvantage. I do not belong to the class of Jews who think they can take an objective, dispassionate, detached view of the situation. I do not belong to those who have no axe to grind. I state this beforehand, so that you may discount as much as you like of whatever I shall say. I have an axe; I differ from those who have no axe.

There is a tendency in Jewish thought—a tendency prominent in certain circles—which strives to seize the best of two opposing worlds by reducing everything to the lowest common denominator. Yet this reduction is not the feasible issue. A story may illustrate this.

The Jewish Artist

There was once a great Jewish artist. He was born and bred in a city which has been known as the Jerusalem of Lithuania—Vilna. This city is saturated with the tradition of the Gaon of Vilna, the nearest approach inside the ghetto to Baruch Spinoza outside the ghetto—a great tradition around which was woven the life of the community.

This artist was born near the synagogue, almost within the precincts of the synagogue where this tradition lived. He was impregnated with this tradition. When he became a great sculptor and went into the big world outside the walls of the ghetto, his first creation—the first creation of a young artist in whom life pulsated for expression—was Ivan the Terrible, the antithesis of everything which had formed and moulded the soul of the young Jew.

Throughout his artistic creation he oscillated between the Gaon of Vilna and Ivan the Terrible. Such a paradox is extremely interesting in an artist. It is a conflict within which a gifted spirit may be productive of beauty. Such a conflict dwelt in Heine, who oscillated between the Gaon of Vilna and Siegfried. This struggle too is beautiful. It produced the lyrics of Heine, unsurpassed I believe, without being accused of Chauvinism, in the lyrical productions of the world.

This conflict has been called in America "adjustment". What "adjustment" is, who is adjusting himself, or what is going to be the result of this adjustment will presumably be made clear in time. There seems to be a tacit assumption that somewhere, be it in Europe, or be it elsewhere, the "adjustment" has already taken place; that it is a product to which American Jewry will approximate, taking into account, of course, American conditions.

I, on the other hand, wish to formulate the treatise that what has taken place in the world, and may be admitted honestly, is not an adjustment but a maladjustment of the Jew. By this I am not discussing our relations to the State. I am not discussing the somewhat trivial and vulgarly formulated apologies of the Jews for their patriotism. All that is admitted. Our relation to the State is normal, our citizenship is normal. But we admit, and we ought to admit that we are a minority sufficiently strong to be different from others, and sufficiently weak to be original in our life. Our lives today are a function of this somewhat curious position. This difference is entirely due to our own fault or quality. We are neither better nor worse than the others for this reason—we happen to be different. We try honestly; we attempt not to be and we fail. We fail all along the line; there is no use in trying to gloss over this failure. We are trying to square a circle, and we have to admit that the squaring of a circle is possible only by approximation. Therefore we shall approximate to something but there will always be a residue bound to be unsatisfied.

Centre of Achievement

THE (Hebrew) University may serve to clarify my views. Naturally, I do not believe that there is a Jewish chemistry or a Jewish mathematics. It is not essential for a Jewish man of letters to write on Jewish topics. It is not necessary to drag Jewishness into everything. But there is something like a Jewish approach to problems and to the world. This Jewish approach is a possibility which can be converted into reality in the Jewish University.

We did not set out to make the Jewish University into a centre from which we can boast of Jewish achievements. We tried to create one place in the world where a normal standard could be worked out under normal conditions in an environment where we no longer have the psychic reaction of a minority. We hoped that this oscillation between Jewish life, and a constant approximation to something else, would cease; that Jewish life would become original, self-contained, approximating the general culture of the world. This and this alone is the value of the University.

The question: How can we be Jews as a group, as Jews, make our contribution to America or to Italy or to England, where we happen to live as a group, has been raised frequently. It seems to me that such queries sound like Zionists without Zion, like Zionists frightened of a long-distance journey, perhaps of sea-sickness.

I myself have lived through this search for divinity in a sufficiently flexible way to answer these two demands. I have experienced this attempt to reconcile service to the culture in which we live as a group, while at the same time maintaining a group-consciousness in a positive, aggressive, creative way.

There have been such movements in the past; the Bund, for instance. The Bund tried to make its contribution to the life of Russia, while maintaining a Jewish entity, a Jewish programme. The search of the Bund differs somewhat from the present search, in that the Bund had the enormous pathos of suffering and tragedy. It had been sanctified by the terrible suffering of the Jews amidst the Russian people; out of a community of suffering we dragged a common programme.

But even despite this creative and fructifying pathos of a great suffering, what was the result of The Bund? The Bund as a Jewish group, disappeared in the stream of Russia. And I think as a Jewish group, as a Jewish creative, positive, aggressive group, any similar group must dissolve itself in the stream of American creative life. It will either oscillate back or it will be carried onward in the great stream of American life. In other words, to put it less tenderly. I think individual Jews and individual groups might still go on dreaming and suffering, but creative Judaism, which is neither religion nor nationalism, is bound to be absorbed and swallowed up in healthy, powerful, developing civilization.

We shall go on explaining this riddle. At the gate of every Jewish community, or of every community where there are Jews, there will stand a figure asking the Jew to solve the insoluble under the threat of destruction.

Special Task

THIS we feel in the creative effort of the Jew throughout the world. We feel that the Jew in science, for instance, owing to his peculiar position, differs somewhat from the non-Jew in science.

England is producing a series of scientific efforts; from time to time England produces a man who is, as I may call it, scientifically an oak, a force capable of creating a great school resting on the work and the achievements of this particular man, be it Newton or be it Faraday, or be it Hume. Such a tree will live and branch out scientifically generation after generation. Only a long, unbroken tradition of intellectual effort could produce such a type.

In our scientific efforts, we Jews, with some creditable and honourable exceptions, are more or less what the Germans would call *bedeutet*. Our scientific effort very often lies on the borderland between two sciences. It operates for a day and sometimes for a month or for a year. It has not the character of continuity.

Our literary efforts are very often a replica of our economic efforts. They are the efforts of intermediaries, of people who establish themselves as clearing houses for ideas. For this reason the Jew is so prominent in the press. He has an extraordinary flexibility. He is capable of transmitting an idea from one end of the world to the other without necessarily having an internal relationship to this idea. We cling to those intellectual pursuits which are characteristic of people who do not feel *terra firma* under their feet. This is why we are extraordinarily clever, extraordinarily quick and sometimes extraordinarily interesting, and why we frequently perform a very useful job for somebody else. This is why the Jew is often termed by non-Jews the salt of the earth.

THE role of salt from a chemical point of view is to salt somebody's soup. And salt has still another quality. It can be taken only in a definite concentration. The moment the solution is over-saturated, down goes the salt and the soup.

We are very often termed a ferment. The role of a ferment is to produce a useful action in a medium which will have nothing in common with the ferment. From a biological point of view, however, there is an extremely thin line of demarcation between the ferment and the parasite. The moment the ferment increases in quantity, it ceases to be fermentative and becomes parasitic.

This is the role which we are forced to play; this is the extraordinary, magnificently unreal programme proposed by some; to be a creative ferment and to guard against increasing weight or activity so as not to become parasitic. It is a programme infinitely more difficult than building up Palestine. It is infinitely more difficult to achieve this intellectual balance, constantly to oscillate between two worlds instead of admitting simply, narrowly, *exparte*, if you like, that if we are to live in a world different from ours, we should adapt ourselves honestly in the greatest measure possible, leaving the rest to Providence. Adaptation is one counsel, but we ought to know that it is not a counsel of perfection. We ought to know that it is a compromise; a compromise may be permitted. However, there is no use in glossing it over with something which we cannot define, which we are still to establish by research, and which we leave to evolution to solve.

Evolution to Culture

I AM a chemist. I am not an authority on evolution. But I imagine that evolution means a compromise between something which is rigid and static and something which is dynamic. It means a mutual adaptability. The dynamic gets a little more static and the static gets a little more dynamic, and so it gradually evolves. Evolution would therefore mean approximating to something which exists and to which it is natural to approximate.

If we leave the development of our national life to evolution, evolving toward a culture and civilization over which we have no control, to which we may contribute but which goes on with an enormous momentum, in the spectrum which will be produced there may be left a Jewish line, but let us agree that it will only be a Jewish line. The spectrum will be non-Jewish. If our role is to create a Jewish spectrum, then there must be a Jewish source of light. It becomes a question no longer of evolution but of revolution in Jewish life.

A fragment from an unrecorded address in 1937.

HE WAS BORN A ZIONIST

By Dr. VERA WEIZMANN

I CANNOT conceal the fact that I am deeply moved by the thought that so many of my husband's life-long friends and co-workers in Zionism and Science should have come here to commemorate him and to lay the foundation-stone of the Weizmann Memorial in Rehovot.

My husband was, so to say, born a Zionist. That is, he was not "converted," as were others of our leaders, by discrimination or anti-Semitism or even pogroms. His childhood was passed in simple, quiet, village surroundings, where no sense of inferiority troubled the peace of the Jewish community. Yet as a young child he was a convinced Zionist—as some existing early childhood letters show.

Throughout his life, he was governed by two great passions — concern for the fate of his people and their return to Palestine; and Science. It was no easy task to combine two such demanding ideals, each of which could fill, and over-fill, a lifetime. During the early years, he tried to concentrate on Science, and to these years—the beginning of our married life—belong some of his most famous scientific achievements, like the process for making acetone and butylene from starches, which rendered such great service to the Allies' cause in the First World War, and motivated Mr. Lloyd George to describe him as "the man who changed the map of Europe."

In 1917, the issue of the Balfour Declaration presented him with a formal challenge. I remember him saying to me: "I can't serve two mistresses. Tell me which I should choose!" Well, there was not, at that time, really much choice. Though Zionism was, if anything, the more jealous and possessive, his duty was clear. But in spite of his great wisdom and intuition, my husband was in some ways over-optimistic,—almost naive.

I again remember him saying: "The Eastern and Central European Jews need a home; the American Jews have money. In a year or so, I shall have brought the two together, and shall be able to return to my beloved Science." It took 13 years before he had the chance to return. And when he did, he felt like a stranger, almost a deserter. He found, too, the enormous difficulties of resuming, after so long an interval, the scientific research which had made such great strides during his absence. It needed an Herculean effort on his part to catch up.

But in the course of the early nineteen-thirties, he realized that a miracle had happened. "Miracles do happen," he used to say, "but you have to work terribly hard for them!" Science herself had now a most important, indeed a vital, part to play in the development of the Jewish National Home. He could go on serving Science — and yet serve Zionism and the Land of Israel. He threw himself into the creation of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute (made possible by the generosity of the Marks and Sieff families), and later into the establishment of the Weizmann Institute of Science, built by American friends. Here, he felt, was the harmonious synthesis between his two dearest desires which he had so long sought. Here the conflict of earlier years was finally resolved.

There were many trials and sorrows still to come. Among them were those due to the misunderstandings with England which darkened the last troubled years of the British Mandate, and which made him deeply unhappy. For his conviction of the indissoluble bonds linking the destinies of England and Israel also had its roots far back in the past — as witness a letter to a beloved Hebrew teacher at the age of 12, in which he said (in Hebrew): "One day, England will give us Palestine." England gave us the chance to get Palestine, and out of it we achieved the Israel of today. So throughout the bitterness of the nineteen-forties, he persisted in regarding the breach as a passing aberration — tragic indeed, but soon to be repaired. It was the greatest happiness to him to see after Israel's emergence into statehood, how soon his life-long faith was justified.

But throughout all the trials of his later years — since our settling in Rehovot — all who knew him well realized that the conflict which had bedevilled his early manhood had once and for all been resolved. The choice he had feared so much, and had three times been made with so much heart-searching, was no longer a choice. He was a man at peace with himself, whose inner confidence and serenity shed a circle of light around him always.

One of the last pictures of Dr. Weizmann, taken in the garden of his home at Rehovot with his wife and Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, who is now Chairman of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee.

From the Pen of Chaim Weizmann

We have never based the Zionist movement on Jewish suffering in Russia or in any other land. These sufferings have never been the mainspring of Zionism. The foundation of Zionism was, and continues to be to this day, the yearning of the Jewish people for its homeland, for a national centre and a national life. (1909)

•

You must have money to sink into Palestine, to reconstruct what has been destroyed. You will have to sweat and labour and give money on which you will not get any return, but which will be transformed into national wealth. When you drain the marshes you get no returns, but you accumulate wealth for the generations to come. When you reduce the percentage of malaria from forty to ten, that is national wealth. When you unite our people, who come into Palestine as fragments, into a single people with a single language, Hebrew, that is national wealth. But on these investments there are no returns. Part of our money must be sunk thus until the way has been paved for a people to live a normal economic life. That is our problem. If it were not our problem, any stockholder would be a Zionist and form corporations for Palestine. He could get together in New York City ten people who could buy up Palestine and put it in their pockets. But then all this talk about Zionism, about idealism, would be unnecessary.

Palestine is not an object that can be bought. It must be won by suffering. It must be paid for with the pangs of birth. Our relation to Palestine can be only the relation of the mother to her child. She bears her child with pain, she begets it with pain, and the first year of its life are years of pain and anxiety. (1923)

•

Go to Hadera and look at the graves of the dead workers. These workers never made speeches in Congress, but they have earned immortality not less than some of the great leaders. (1909)

•

The Jewish worker must feel that he does not work for the benefit of a private person, but for the good of the whole nation. He must feel that he is not exploited, but that he is preparing a place for generations to come. (1930)

•

We ourselves are a national movement; and if there is a national movement among the Arabs we must regard it most earnestly. (1919)

•

A great opportunity awaits the Arab peoples—to rebuild their countries, to bring happiness and prosperity to the oppressed fellaheen. This will be the acid test of Arab nationalism. Pride in a glorious past is of value only if it serves as a spur to the hard task of rebuilding a happier future. (1943)

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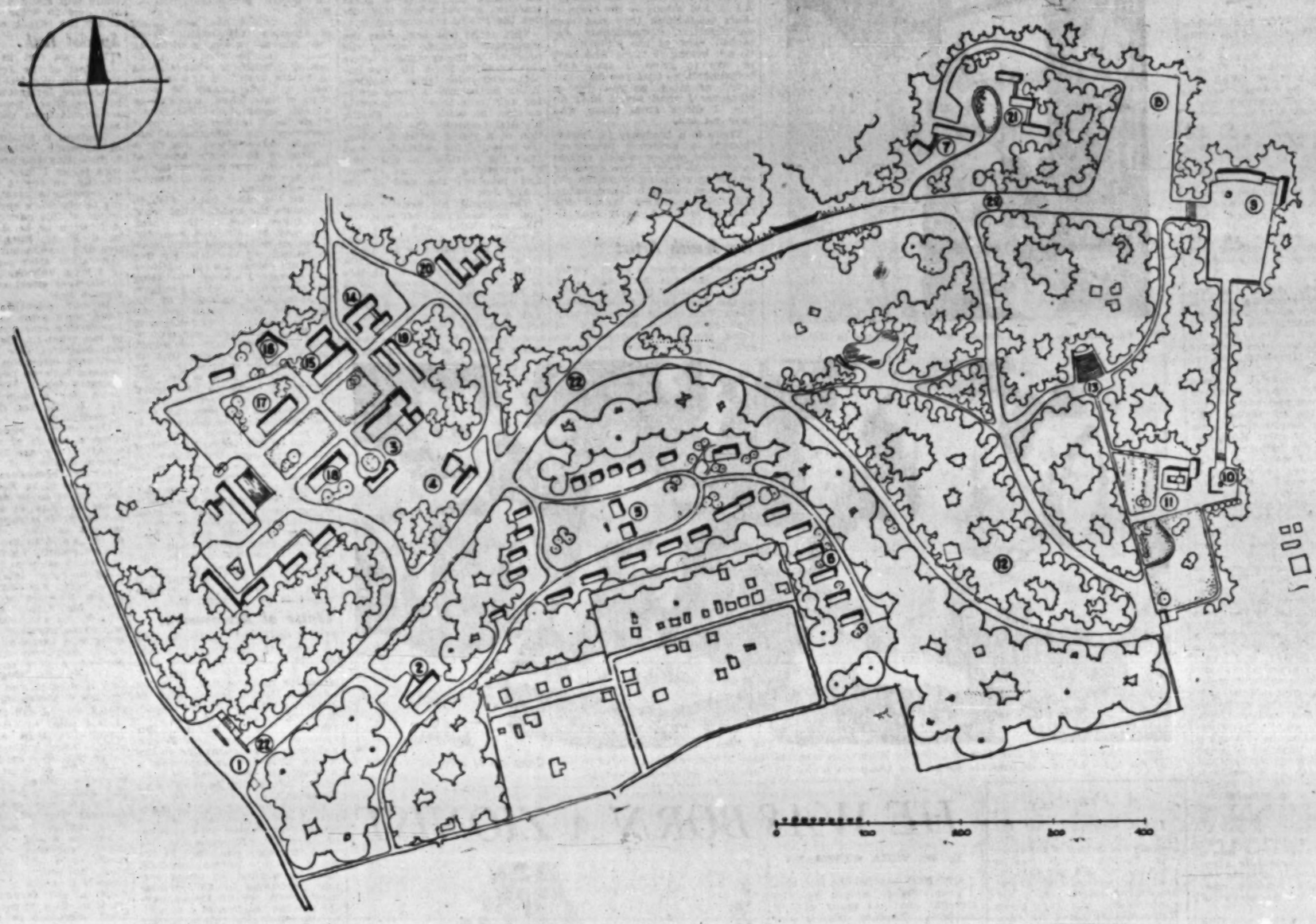
PLAN FOR YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN MEMORIAL AREA



THE area of Yad Chaim Weizmann comprises the residence of the late President, his final resting-place, the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, the Agricultural Research Station, Neve Weizmann and other establishments. It will eventually include other scientific and cultural institutions, and will be surrounded by gardens and woodlands forming a perpetual green belt.

LEGEND

(1) Main Entrance Square
(2) Garden Hotel for Visiting Scientists (planned)
(3) Weizmann Institute of Science and Sieff Research Institute
(4) San Martin House (planned)
(5) Neveh Weizmann Housing Area
(6) Dormitories for Fellows and Post-Graduate Students (planned)
(7) Institute to be used for cultural purposes (planned)
(8) Car Park
(9) Memorial Square, with building for Weizmann Archives (planned)
(10) Tomb of the late President
(11) Weizmann House and Estate
(12) Orange Groves and Genetical Gardens
(13) Open-Air Auditorium
(14) Workshops of Weizmann Institute
(15) Department of Experimental Biology
(16) Institute of Physics (planned)
(17) Lecture Hall (planned)
(18) Applied Chemistry building (planned)
(19) Wolff Building (pilot plant)
(20) Plant Genetics building (planned)
(21) Buildings for scholars and historians to study Weizmann papers (planned)
(22) Shderot Yad Chaim Weizmann — Main Thoroughfare.

Breaking the Ground—First Achievements

By JULIAN L. MELTZER

WHEN the blunt-nosed P.W.D. bulldozer clanked onto the sandy track south east of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot a few weeks ago and broke ground for a new roadway, a silent cheer went up from those who had been associated with Yad Chaim Weizmann from the planning stages.

There was a deadline for the completion of the first phase of the works, October 30, when ceremonial observances were to be held on the first anniversary of the passing of Dr. Weizmann. The initial works comprised the main avenue beginning at an entrance gate and ending at a Memorial Square, from which a footpath was to lead to the first President's resting place.

Problems Galore

"The air of Israel makes wise," our revered sages declared; it also creates problems galore once a blueprint leaves the draughtsman's table to be put into concrete shape.

Those who saw the idea of Yad Weizmann take form as a sketch and an outline plan, then watched the details being filled in and a scale model emerge, were exhilarated in visualizing what this soaring conception of a memorial would mean in practical terms.

Gleaming white edifices among thickly foliaged woodlands, their occupants devoted to serving the high purposes of scientific and cultural advancement; flowering gardens, shady walks and leafy bowers, in which men of science could relax and meditate — "even scientists must have a pleasant place in which to sit and think," Dr. Weizmann once whimsically said.

But all this would mean more than a mere complex of buildings and gardens; it was to be a centre of pilgrimage, an appropriate setting to perpetuate, in spirit and in substance, the far-carrying ideas of progressive statehood and patterned national growth projected by the scientist-statesman whose name it bore.

It might have been thought that those living in proximity to such a memorial, who owned land within the bounds of its area, would be proud to cooperate in fulfilling its purpose. But vision, after all, is a purely relative faculty. Consequently, difficulties cropped up over the question of land ownership. True, there were verdant groves in the area, but there was no intention of harming them irreparably, nor of removing more than small sections for the proper landscaping of the area. Adequate compensation was offered. In any event, it was intended to preserve the green belt within Yad Chaim Weizmann, and not to eliminate it.

The First Phase

All obstructions were finally overcome by laborious explanations, negotiations, proposals, offers, and the constant use of the aspirin bottle.

The headaches terminated in due course, and Meyer Weisgal, who had cut short his convalescence from illness and flew back to Israel early in August to expedite the agreement, was able to breathe more freely — and less irascibly. Weisgal's manifold exertions for the Yad Chaim Weizmann project as chairman of its planning committee had more than once retrieved it from lapsing into inanition.

The first stage of the work began when the P.W.D. bulldozer began shifting sand to prepare the road-bed.

TODAY an asphalt-surfaced carriage-way snakes up the rising land from the entrance gate towards the Memorial Square, about a kilometre away. True, the carriage-way is only six metres wide instead of the planned 22 metres, the entrance gate is a partly temporary structure instead of the planned ornate colonnade, the Memorial Square is surfaced by packed earth instead of being paved, and much remains to be done. But the schedule was fulfilled and the deadline for the ceremonial observances to commemorate Dr. Weizmann was met.

The first stage of construction of Yad Chaim Weizmann has been completed. There can be no doubt that in the future Yad Weizmann will accomplish its watchword of Beauty, Utility and Permanence.

Bulldozers at work clearing the Memorial Area
Photo by Schleissner

SIR SIMON MARKS, President, World Committee for the Weizmann Memorial

Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee

The planning committee is headed by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Executive Chairman of the Weizmann Institute. Also associate members are Mr. Ze'ev Sharef and Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

Levi Eshkol, Member — *G. Josephthal*, Member — *Dr. A. Granott*, Member — *Z. Shazar*, Member — *H. Goldenberg*, Member

Joseph Weitz, Member — *B. Z. Hurwitz*, Member — *J. Jacobson*, Associate Member — *Abram Levin*, Legal Adviser — *T. Kollek*, Associate Member — *Shlomo Arazi*, Secretary

DRAMA OF THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

By NAHUM GOLDMANN
Chairman of the Jewish Agency

THE World Zionist Congresses represent one of the most interesting and effective phases in Dr. Weizmann's life. Many of the high points of his career as a Zionist leader are marked by World Congresses, but it is also true that not a few tragic episodes upon his path have been connected with them. It is important to observe that one of the characteristic elements of his life and of himself as a phenomenon—namely, his unique and often tragic relation to the Zionist movement — is expressed in no other phase so powerfully and so movingly as in his appearance at and bearing on many Congresses and the reaction of these Congresses to him.

Temperaments of gigantic power, unfathomable passions and tensions, the longings and needs that have been unsatisfied and unfulfilled during century after century, all these sought to express themselves in the brief sessions of ten days or a fortnight. The debates took place in five or six different languages, and any person that would direct or impress the Congress must have a perfect command of these languages. Eloquence alone makes no impression here: there are too many gifted speakers present. Nor does parliamentary skill suffice: agile parliamentarians swarm here. To stamp oneself upon the Congress, it is necessary to possess and to be able to manifest an unusual moral authority and an immense personal power.

At Every Congress

Dr. Weizmann had been a delegate to every Zionist Congress since that of 1898. He soon entered the very front rank of leadership, doing so first, like many parliamentary leaders, as a member of the opposition. As a young delegate he opposed Herzl's purely political Zionism within a group which called itself the "Democratic Fraction." This group emphasized the cultural aspect of Zionism. Very soon Weizmann became chairman of the Permanent Committee of the various Congresses, a committee comparable to the "committee on committees" of the American conventions. As such, it was his task at various Congresses to preside at the nomination of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization, that is to say, the governing body of the movement—one of the nicest and most delicate functions in the Zionist Congress. Especially during the period of the presidency of David Wolffsohn, Weizmann was the unquestionable leader of a very sharp opposition.

Weizmann's almost unique effect upon the Congress was to be traced neither to great oratorical talent (in the usual sense) nor to parliamentary skill. His rhetoric was peculiar and uncommon in character. According to ordinary standards, he was not a great speaker. His voice was low; he detested rhetorical eloquence; he spoke calmly and did not seek to carry his audience with him. It was not the speaker who was effective, it was Chaim Weizmann. It is the personality that counted, not the elouqence. Often enough there is a great cleavage between a man's eloquence and his personality. In Weizmann's case, the personality is the unique source of his oratorical successes. He himself is embodied in his speeches. They have no life beyond his person. What is effective in them, often in a very uncommon manner, lies in the charm, the fascination, or the greatness of the personality behind them. The means he used were not emotional: they were wit, satire, irony, and—at his highest moments — the moral force of his conviction and of his tragic responsibility.

Weizmann in conversation with Nahum Goldmann.

Above Politics

Nor was Weizmann a skilful parliamentarian in the ordinary sense. He has neither the knowledge of nor the instinct for parliamentary subtleties. He detested the interplay of party politics; he disliked parliamentary manoeuvres and had no special perceptiveness for them. Far from being an eminent parliamentary tactician, he was often fond of moves which are both technically dangerous and politically harmful to himself. In this way he was known to estrange certain groups, to vex and annoy important leaders, and to render his position unnecessarily difficult.

Weizmann, like all true leaders, did not seek to flatter his people and to affirm all that his constitutents desire to stamp as truth. There is a system of modern parliamentary democracy in which the so-called "leaders" do nothing but express what the voters desire to hear. This is not the best form of democracy; it diminishes the moral standards of such parliaments; it often leads to corruption and demoralization. True leaders battle for the soul of their people; they are its critics and its accusers.

Criticism and Demand

Weizmann's leadership is of this kind. The fundamental tenor of his really great Congress addresses was criticism and demand. He was not among those who love great watchwords in private and become timid and modest when they appear before the powers of earth. Weizmann was moderate when he spoke to his friends and adherents; strong and acrid when he negotiated with non-Jewish statesmen. When he assumed leadership of the movement, he became aware of the inadequacy of the achievements of the Jewish people in the building up of Palestine. Although his greatest success had been in the field of diplomacy, he never forgot that the diplomatic arena is but the second or third front in the battle for the realization of Zionist aims. The chief front, as he had always known, was the internal one and has to do with the reaction of the Jewish masses and with a whole people's capacity for sacrifice. He knew that more could have been done. He felt that a limited period was granted us and suffered keenly from the fact that the people did not utilize this period to its fullest extent. This was especially true during the first decade after the First World War, during which immigration into Palestine was small. For at that time there were no difficulties from outer politics, and hundreds of thousands instead of tens of thousands could have entered. At that time he was full of bitterness and dissatisfaction and expressed these feelings at the Congresses. The impatient delegates criticized the British administration; the opposition criticized him; he criticised the Jewish people. This attitude gave their historic significance to his permanent duels with the Congresses. In these duels there was embodied that eternal conflict which Moses and the Prophets and all the really great leaders of the Jewish people have waged with it—the conflict for the conquest of the people's soul.

No people is fond of being criticised by its leaders. Often enough, the Congress reacted with bitterness and vexation to Weizmann's criticisms. Nevertheless, however irritated they were, they felt that in the last analysis their leader's criticism arose from his love of his people and his devotion to the Zionist idea. Here, undoubtedly, we come upon the ultimate secret of the unique relationship between Weizmann and his people and between Weizmann and the new generation in Palestine. The people felt profoundly that a leader had been given it, who did not make its life easier, who did not spare it the naked truth, who made severe demands upon it, but who fulfilled the highest mission of which a true leader of his people is capable—to be the expression and embodiment of that people's moral conscience.

From "Chaim Weizmann, Scientist and Statesman," edited by Meyer W. Weisgal.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S NEW BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The new Biological Laboratories of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, have been dedicated to the memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann by the Canadian Hadassah (Wizo), which provided the funds for the building. With the erection of these large and impressive laboratories this year, the University was enabled to admit more students of Science and Agriculture than previously.

Weizmann's Scientific Legacy

Fruitful Collaboration in Rehovot

By DR. BENJAMIN M. BLOCH, Administrative Director of the Weizmann Institute of Science

THE members of the Weizmann Institute of Science are, by implication, the executors of the scientific Will of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. The continued development of this most important scientific centre is implicit in a Will not written, but recorded in the facts created by the man in his lifetime.

Recorded here are some specific problems tackled by Dr. Weizmann in his own research and in those of the Institute, and his aims in creating and developing the Institute as I saw them during my close collaboration with him from the inception of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute.

The Sieff Institute was opened in August 1934 and was at first engaged in research in the fields of biochemistry and organic chemistry; physics and physical chemistry were added later. Although I moved to Rehovot in 1935, I had taken up work for the Institute in the London laboratories of Dr. Weizmann in 1934, where I found him engaged in the study of the fermentation processes — a fascinating field of research in which micro-organisms that can do useful work for mankind are sought. Their properties and interaction with matter are investigated, and on the basis of these results the scientist tries to organize them in such a manner as to have them do their work in the most efficient way.

It was a revelation to see the Zionist leader return to his laboratory after an interruption of some 17 years. I thought then that Weizmann's return to his peaceful scientific work would not last long, as the Jewish people could not afford to lose his political leadership. I thought that sooner or later he would again have to abandon his scientific work.

The summons came quickly enough, but Dr. Weizmann was from that time able to devote himself to both fields simultaneously. I always wondered how he was able to bear this double burden and in Rehovot I discovered the secret. When I saw him leaving his conference room in the Sieff Institute during a troubled period, after a meeting with his Jewish Agency colleagues, he entered his adjacent laboratory. The moment he took from the incubator a test tube containing a bacteriological culture, the expression on his face changed completely, from worry to peaceful contemplation. After seeing this happen many times, I came to the conclusion that Weizmann's scientific work was not an additional burden for him but almost a relaxation. It was possibly this part of his activities which enabled him to bear the heavy burden of his political responsibilities. Unlike the political world outside, his activities for the benefit of mankind in the laboratory were not to be opposed or interfered with, or beset by the intrigues of individuals or vested interests. Here his struggle was with nature, and for that he was fully equipped, with his patient observation of phenomenon, his logical approach to their interpretation, and his intuition.

'Know-How'

WHEN I moved to the Rehovot Institute it consisted of a small but very able group of scientists. The bio-chemists were continuing the studies of Dr. Weizmann in the fermentation processes and related fields, while the organic chemists were engaged, *inter alia*, with research in chemotherapy. In this latter field micro-organisms are again met with, but are of the pathogenic type (those detrimental to man and which if organized "skilfully" can lead to the annihilation of human life). Weizmann was not interested in bacteriological warfare; pathogenic bacteria must be destroyed in order to preserve mankind — hence the introduction of chemotherapy research in his Institute.

The Sieff Institute was then also beginning to engage in research in spectroscopy, crystallography, and photo-chemistry.

After organizing the small group of collaborators and establishing the beginnings of scientific work with his special "know-how," Dr. Weizmann began to think of the application of the various fields of research for the benefit of Israel: the country was poor, in urgent need of development both in agriculture and industry. Poverty of natural resources is, of course, a great handicap, but other countries equally poor in natural resources have reached a high standard of living; Weizmann always held up Switzerland as a model. It was science and skilled labour which would solve our problems. Scientists experienced in organic chemistry would help with the establishment of pharmaceutical industries, the manufacture of chemicals and in other fields. The introduction of special crops, peanuts, soya-beans, and rami might help and the Agricultural Research Station, on Dr. Weizmann's initiative, began to experiment with these crops. The result of the work on peanuts was excellent, but unfortunately not exploited commercially at the time. Had it been properly utilized the country would have been provided with fats for its soap industry and other useful by-products.

Petro-Chemicals

AT that time Palestine was connected by pipeline to the oil sources of Iraq, and thus had a sufficient supply of petrol. However, there was no coal and so it was important to try to obtain from petrol chemical products such as toluene, ethyl benzene, and others usually obtained from coal. With this in view Dr. Weizmann and his collaborators started research on the development of a certain aromatization process for that purpose, which was ultimately a great success.

From the beginning Dr. Weizmann had great plans for the organic development of the Sieff Institute (and later the Weizmann Institute of Science) in order to make it an important centre of pure and applied science, but realization of the plan was not easy. Shortly after the establishment of the Institute, the Arab disturbances of 1936-39 broke out, with the consequent slowing down of development throughout the country. The riots were stopped only at the outbreak of the Second World War, during which the Institute was able to serve the country but not to develop in itself.

When war broke out in 1939, only five years after the Sieff Institute was established, its small group of scientists had already accumulated sufficient scientific know-how to be able to come to the assistance of the country when imports of important pharmaceuticals were cut off. Based on processes developed at the Sieff Institute, a pharmaceutical industry was established and soon began to supply Palestine and some of the neighbouring countries. The Middle East Supply Centre, at that time in regional control of raw materials, unfortunately did not appear to favour the development of such an industry in Palestine and failed to allocate the necessary shipping space for the few raw materials it was still essential to import. The industry was thus unable to meet the needs of the Middle East as even the Mandatory Government had originally intended.

Other industries of great importance, such as the production of acetone, butyl alcohol and reclaimed rubber were, at this same time, helped in their establishment by the Institute. In Britain the aromatization process led to the development of a large industry.

Interest in America

THE Sieff Institute was originally established by friends of Dr. Weizmann, the Sieff and Marks families of England, in commemoration of Daniel Sieff. From the outset the budget of the Institute was provided by that family and a number of friends of Dr. Weizmann in Europe. With the Nazi occupation of the greater part of Europe the income of the Institute was considerably reduced although its needs simultaneously increased, owing to the rise in the cost of living and the consequent jump in salaries. The problem was, not one of further development but rather of keeping the Institute alive. Weizmann, who could not be with us during those difficult years, was naturally very worried and even considered a sizable reduction in staff so as to avoid the complete collapse of the Institute. This, fortunately, did not prove necessary. The efforts of Weizmann and his friends abroad and the devotion and spirit of the staff at the Institute, helped it not only to survive but even to do valuable work.

Weizmann had then begun to interest friends in America in his scientific aims in Palestine. A group of Americans first established the Chicago Research Foundation to support the work of the Institute. This led to the establishment in 1944 of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science consisting of a group of devoted friends of Dr. Weizmann, who conceived the idea of enlarging the Rehovot scientific centre by the establishment of the thoroughly modern Weizmann Institute of Science with its departments for Polymer and Isotope Research, Biophysics, Optics and Applied Mathematics, with the later addition of departments for Experimental Biology and Electronics.

The establishment of the American Committee and the continuous collaboration and support of the "Family" and friends in England and other countries thus lifted from Weizmann's shoulders the financial worries of the Institute and only then was he able to devote his time to quietly planning the scientific work of the Institute and the training of scientists. It was about this time, however, that Dr. Weizmann became ill, first with eye trouble and later in general health. Only a few more years were given him to see the beginning of the realization of his great plans.

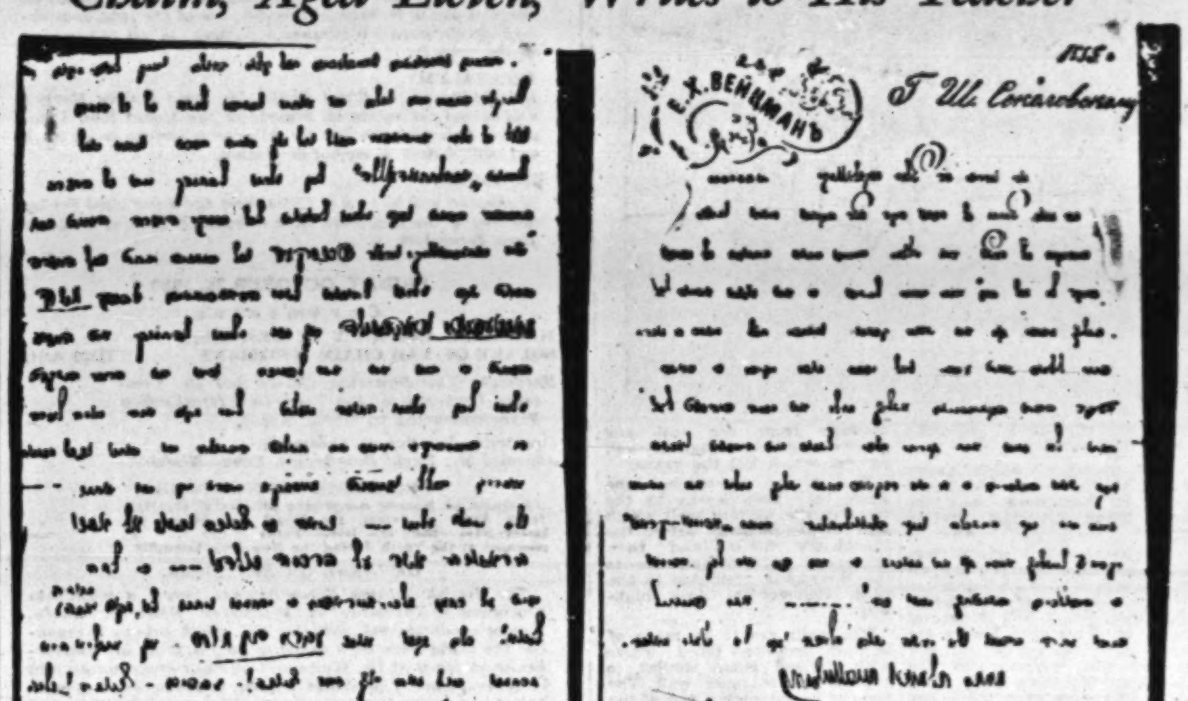
•

I FEEL that the work of the Institute under Dr. Weizmann's leadership and inspiration underlines his guiding principles: *bella gerant alii*, we have one aim: constructive work of upbuilding. Our task is to work for the benefit of our country and people as well as for humanity in general. Nothing is made easy for us; we have no great means. But not to be able to obtain everything we need at once, does not mean that we must despair and do nothing. We cannot reach the peak in one bound, but we shall finally scale it by plodding step by step.

Carrying On

This is the legacy we have received from our great leader, and in this spirit we shall continue. More and more scientists and skilled technicians will be trained: we will organically enlarge our work in the exact sciences, establish a sound *savoir faire* and a scientific tradition of repute. This will enable us both to help the development of the country and to contribute to Israel's share in the constructive work of the family of nations which, it is hoped, will be directed more and more to the establishment of peace and to the improvement of the living conditions of mankind.

Chaim, Aged Eleven, Writes to His Teacher



E. X. WEIZMANN
Motole

MY teacher and mentor R. Shlomo Sokolovsky,

HOW glad indeed I was to receive the precious letter that came from thee and how overjoyed to have thy greetings to me in that letter. In reply to thy letter, which is more precious to me than any wealth, I would answer thee that I shall observe all thy commandments so as not to cast behind me our sacred tongue and the precepts of our revered sages now that I must learn an alien tongue. And do not think, my dear teacher, that when I shall attend the Gymnasium I shall cast off the cloak of Jewishness from myself. No! Never. I have determined to preserve Jewishness and I shall strive against the creed which says that if one be a doctor he shall cast off his faith. That is contrary to knowledge and contrary to civilization. Can such a one be called "aristo-crat"? to cast away thy faith, for if so, woe to thee, Aristo, that they who follow thy creed should act thus! — My brother Feivel is now in thy house and will do no work nor will he learn anything.

From me, your pupil, Chaim Weizmann.

I am sending thee one of my ideas so that thou might see about Hevrat Hovevei (indecipherable) Zion and Jerusalem which are in our land. How great and how lofty the idea which inspired our brethren of Israel to found the Lovers of Zion Society because by this, we can save our down-trodden and despondent brethren who are scattered in all corners of the world and have nowhere in which to peg their stake. They are all now with us and (indecipherable) as a burden upon all the peoples and upon all the kings of Europe generally and upon the King of Russia particularly and this may be "the beginning of the redemption." We must therefore support all of this esteemed Society and we must also thank all the supporters of this Society like Dr. Yasanowsky and Dr. Pinsker and all who rally beneath the flag of this society. We must also thank the two patriots and they are Moshe Montefiore and Rothschild. Finally, we must thank this society because they are able to see what lies before them and the evil which threatens us. Therefore the obligation lies upon us to establish another place (indecipherable) to help. Because in America where knowledge prevails, the hand is with us. And in all countries of Africa, and especially in the state of Morocco, they beat us and have no mercy upon us.

Let us carry our banner to Zion and return to our original mother upon whose knees we were born. For why should we look for the pity of the kings of Europe that they should pity us and give us a resting place — in vain! All have decided; the Jew is doomed to death but England will have pity on us nonetheless. The ultimate of it all is Zion! Jews — to Zion we shall go!

Motole *Chaim Weizmann*

God willing, when I shall write thee another letter I will send several ideas that I have written.

From the above.

WORDS and ACTION

By YOSEF SPRINZAK, Speaker of the Knesset

THERE was a time when the names of Herzl and Nordau were mentioned in one breath, but in the course of time people began to differentiate between them. But a single unifying crown came to be set above the heads of Herzl and Weizmann, the crown of "Speech and Action." "Speech" meant nothing new, for the regular daily prayer beseeches the Lord to bring back His people to Zion and many speeches had already been made at Zionist Congresses. The real novelty in Jewish history was the combination of "Speech and Action"—that was the content of the lives of both men and brought about the turning point in Jewish history.

I knew Weizmann's qualities as well as his shortcomings. Once on an ocean trip on the way to a Zionist Congress, I became absorbed in Herzl's three-volume "Diary" and on completing it, I found that Weizmann's shortcomings faded away and he became comparable to his great predecessor.

People have found numerous flaws in Weizmann's "Trial and Error," but I recall the devastating criticism heaped upon Herzl's "Altneuland" by no less a personality than Ahad Ha'am. The flaws in "Altneuland" have gradually faded away, and only its greatness remains fixed in the memory: the same holds true of "Trial and Error." What happened to Herzl in a crisis also happened to Weizmann. A day after the President's funeral I came across a batch of papers among which I found an announcement beginning: "In a few days' time, the British agent who has denounced his people's honour and its historic claims will arrive in the country." One can easily guess who was responsible for the publication of such an announcement. It reminded me of what had happened to Herzl when the late Dr. Buchmil approached him at the Congress deliberating on the Uganda question and called him "traitor." Herzl, growing pale, could only retort: "Yes, I created this forum in order to be called a traitor."

There is a popular ditty that runs:

"The days have passed, a year has elapsed,
But the tune, the tune always lingers on."

The tune is that of the time of Basle, when Weizmann first made his appearance and lingered to the days of the Constituent Assembly convened in Jerusalem to elect the first President of the State. It is a tune which enlivened the heart of the people, spurred on the will and efforts for national rennaissance, a tune which eternally lingers on.

Weizmann is the personification of the new Jewish reality of recent years, a reality which has witnessed cataclysmic changes expressed in abysmal depths and wondrous elation: the realization of the dream of generations. In the period of this reality we have seen two world wars, evacuations, the all but total annihilation of European Jewry. We heard a great trumpet blast ushering in the period of future independence: the Balfour Declaration. And after that tremolo came the dreadful period of national slovenliness and apathy that made Chaim Weizmann call: "Where art thou, O Israel?"

It was during this period of reality that a new force stepped on to the stage—the poor Jewish worker and the degraded artisan. He became a decisive factor, in the life of the *Gola*. He raised himself to the heights of a revolutionary and became an active partner in crushing reactionary regimes. But in his very ascent, he became estranged from his own people...

But then there was the great day at Zurich when the Jewish Agency was founded; on this day Chaim Weizmann, Leon Blum the socialist and the non-Zionist Louis Marshall, together took off on wings of hope to unify the entire nation.

Then came the Hebron massacre, confusion and stress in Zionist and Jewish ranks; the elating events at Lake Success in 1948 followed, and on the heels of that, nationwide activity accompanied by mutual misunderstandings and inner tumult.

In this stormy period there were notable phases of Jewish and Zionist progress and dangerous signs of demoralization and rift: outbreaks of good and evil impulses.

Through good and bad, Chaim Weizmann's spirit was one with that of his people. While he was ill, I tried one day to encourage him by saying: 'This people has many shortcomings, but its good points far outweigh them.' He replied in a whisper: 'Yes I know, but the danger lies in the fact that this people sometimes considers its shortcomings as its virtues.' Humorously, with words steeped in the Jewish tradition and popular idiom, he expressed his love and doubts about the people, his people, whom he had laboured day and night to save.

A Year Later

By SIR SIMON MARKS

From an Address by Sir Simon Marks, President, Chaim Weizmann World Memorial Committee, delivered at the inauguration of Yad Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot yesterday.

A YEAR ago we bore Chaim Weizmann, the first President of the State of Israel, to his eternal rest. Today, we commemorate his memory in honour and love by the inauguration of the Yad Weizmann.

This national memorial, set in these lovely gardens and woodlands, where Dr. Weizmann lived during the latter years of his life, and which is now his final resting place, will be a centre of pilgrimage for Jews the world over. Here they will come to be re-inspired; here they will rededicate themselves to the noble task of rebuilding the State of Israel.

Chaim Weizmann's life and work are now part of the treasure of the history of the Jewish people. His death evoked the most remarkable tributes from Kings, Queens, Presidents, Statesmen. They bore gifts of inspiring leadership as Statesman, Scientist and Teacher. We Jews will remember him as one who spent his whole life in the service of his people and who laboured for them with unremitting devotion. He set an example of hope and courage throughout the bitterest years of the life of the Jewish people. He never lost faith. It was given to him to lead his people back to independence in their ancient homeland after 2,000 years of exile. The State of Israel is his monument.

He was deeply conscious of the fact that the land of Israel, neglected for centuries by its former inhabitants, was covered with waste lands and desolate malarial regions. He was acutely aware that Israel was a poor country, deficient in natural wealth and raw materials. Nevertheless, Israel must battle against this wilderness, blaze new trails in agriculture and industry, in order to create economic foundations to sustain its returning people.

He often declared that we must bring science and technology to our aid without delay, for labour only, however devoted, could but scratch the surface and would be of little avail. We must create schools and science. We must build up a great tradition of learning, fructified by modern methods. Israel must be a moral, social, intellectual force which will make its contribution to the pool of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

It was with this vision that in 1918 he laid the foundations of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It was with this vision that he inspired and created the magnificent scientific research institutes in Rehovot, which now form part of the national memorial.

His spirit, his teaching, his example, will continue to be felt in every aspect of the life of Israel for generations to come. Yad Weizmann will be symbolic of that spirit and message.

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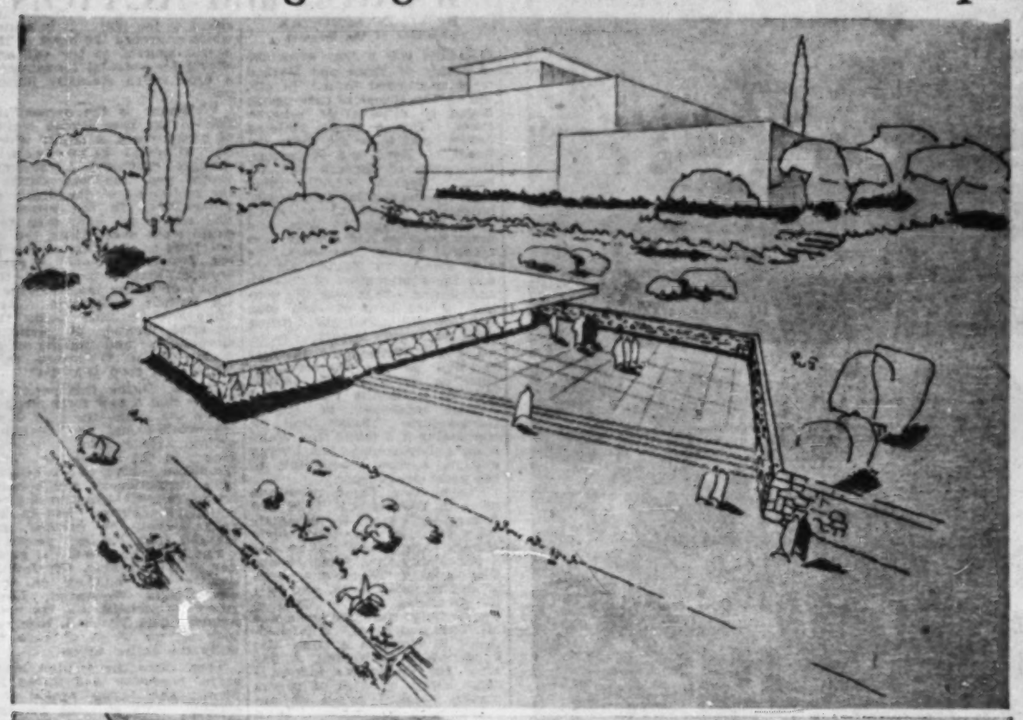
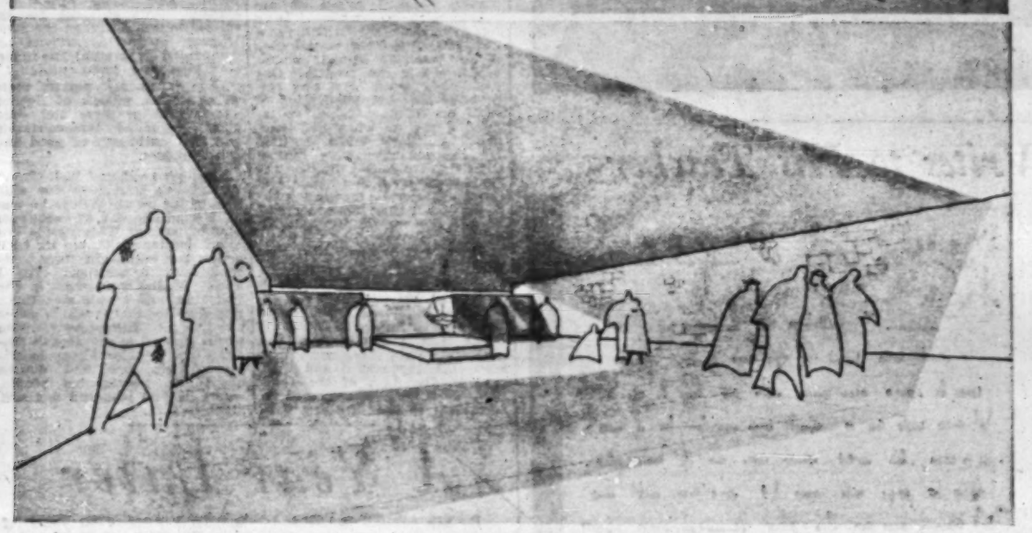
Prize Winning Design Based on Traditional Concept





THE winning design for the tomb over Dr. Chaim Weizmann's grave at Rehovot was submitted by the architects Yehuda Bergmann of Petah Tikva and Ezra Rosengarten of Ramat Gan.

The panel of judges consisted of the architects I. Klarwein (Chairman) and I. Lavie, engineer, S. Arazi, Director of the Kirya Office; the artist M. Yancu and the sculptor M. Sternschuss; Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Mr. Z. Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Planning Committee for Yad Chaim Weizmann.

In submitting their design, the first prize winners declared that they had taken a leaf out of the book of the ancients, who interred their rulers in caves.

The chamber is low and enclosed on three sides, with a narrow aperture in the eastern wall close to the grave. The effect of this form of illumination will create an atmosphere suited to a place where the citizen can pay his respects to the memory of his leader.

Unhewn rock has been selected as an expression of the youthfulness of a new State honouring its President. The chamber is roofed with a heavy slab of smooth reinforced concrete, white and unadorned.

The structure, which grows out of the hillside, is small and static in appearance: here the man found his last resting place.

Approaching the grave from "Remembrance Square", the visitor will pass through an avenue of trees planted on both sides of the slope, with a wall of natural rock on his right. Before the tomb this wall opens out and reveals the entrance to the chamber, approached by four steps extending over the entire width. Entering the darkened sepulchre the visitor will be drawn by the light entering through from the east and illuminating the diagonal wall against which lies the grave.

The visitor approaches the grave, and then leaves by the steps in the western wall which lead to the roadway before the President's house and then through the present entrance to the Weizmann residence to the main Rehovot-Tel Aviv highway.

The walls are to be made of unhewn granite, faced inside with dressed stone similar to that of the entrance wall. The floor of the sepulchre and of the chamber will be of polished flagstones. The catafalque and the grave will be white marble.

Photo by Robert Capa

Weizmann at home in Rehovot. *Above, with British Ambassador, Sir Alexander Knox-Helm, U.S. Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, Mrs. Weizmann and the late Joe Davidson, who is seen presenting a bust of Balfour to the President. At left, Weizmann with his grandson, David.*

PROGRAMME of MEMORIAL EVENTS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

Ceremonies

INAUGURATION OF YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN 4:30 P.M.

Address: Sir Simon Marks, Hon. D.Sc.

Laying of cornerstone of Yad Chaim Weizmann by the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Ishak Ben-Zvi, and other distinguished guests.

Reading of Scroll:
Hebrew — Dr. Avraham Granott, President Keren Kayemet Leisrael.
English — Mr. Harry Levine, Treasurer, American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Inauguration of Yad Weizmann by Dr. Vera Weizmann.

Opening of Shderot Chaim Weizmann by Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour.

Torchlight Procession to the Tomb by Israel Youth Organizations

Pilgrimage to the Tomb, Led by the President of Israel

By order of the Chief Rabbinate for Israel, memorial services are to be held on this day, eve of the first anniversary of President Weizmann's passing, in all synagogues in the country.

JERUSALEM:

His Eminence the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Halevy Herzog, will attend the memorial prayers at the Mount Zion Synagogue, Jerusalem, during the Afternoon Service at 4 o'clock and will deliver a memorial oration.

REHOVOT:

Mishnayot will be recited throughout the night until Friday morning at the graveside, by a minyan of Yeshiva students from Jerusalem.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1953

Ceremonies

MEMORIAL ASSEMBLY AT MEMORIAL SQUARE OF YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN 11:30 A.M.

Hatikvah: The Jerusalem Choirs and the Combined Orchestra of Kol Yisrael and Israel Police Force conducted by Georg Singer.

Chairman: Dr. Nahum Goldmann.
Address: Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister.

PROCESSION TO THE TOMB

A Guard of Honour comprising officers of the Defence Army of Israel, the Israel Air Force, the Israel Navy and the Israel Police Force will be mounted at the Tomb during the Memorial Assembly.

GENERAL OBSERVANCES

The Jewish Agency Executive has issued a manifesto proclaiming November as Weizmann Memorial Month. Zionist organizations, societies and youth groups throughout the world have been asked to hold appropriate assemblies in memory of Dr. Weizmann and to commemorate him in other forms. The World Zionist Organization has published memorial booklets on Dr. Weizmann, his life and works, in a number of languages.

By order of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture, memorial assemblies and special programmes have been arranged for higher grades in elementary and secondary schools. A Weizmann memorial brochure, prepared by the Israel Government Information Services, has been distributed throughout the country.

A special Post Office will be available during the coming week at the main entrance to Yad Chaim Weizmann, and a memorial postal franking stamp has been provided by the Ministry of Posts.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1953

YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN open to the public

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Meetings of the Board of Governors and Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science 10:00 A.M.

Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal at their home in Honour of Dr. Vera Weizmann on her election as a Member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute 4:30 to 6:30 P.M.

JERUSALEM:

THE WEIZMANN MEMORIAL LECTURES 8:30 P.M.

(In the Assembly Hall of the Jewish Agency Executive Building where Dr. Weizmann took the oath of office as the first President of Israel)

"Chaim Weizmann — Ambassador of the Jewish People to the World" — Mr. Moshe Sharett, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Chaim Weizmann's Conception of Zionism and the Jewish State" — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive for Eretz Yisrael in New York.

Chairman — Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive for Eretz Yisrael in Jerusalem.

(The proceedings will be broadcast by "Kol Yisrael", in Jerusalem).

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1953

REHOVOT:

TRIBUTE TO DR. WEIZMANN BY ISRAEL CHILDREN 11:00 A.M.

Three thousand children representing all schools in Israel will take part in a ceremony on Memorial Square organised by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Pilgrimage to the Tomb by the children.

Address: Mr. Salman Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and of Planning Committee, Yad "Chaim Weizmann".

LECTURE: Professor Herman F. Mark, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y.: "Progress in the Field of Plastics, Rubbers and Fibres" (with demonstration — at the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot).

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOLOGY 2:30 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Ernst B. Chain, Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome.

Dr. F. Peyton Rous, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York: "The Natural History of Cancer".

Professor Isaac Berenblum, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Biological Mechanism of Carcinogenesis."

Dr. Moshe O. Shelbenyak, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Mechanism of Nidation in the Mammalian Uterus".

Dr. L. Sachs, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Genetic Analysis of Evolution".

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.

JERUSALEM:

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SECOND KNESSET IN MEMORY OF DR. WEIZMANN 4:00 P.M.

Address by Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset.

(Knesset, Jerusalem)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1953

REHOVOT:

Ceremonies

DEDICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY (Isaac Wolfson Building)) AND LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS BUILDING 11:30 A.M.

(Weizmann Institute of Science)

Chairman — Professor Aharon Katchalsky, Chairman, Scientific Committee, Weizmann Institute of Science.

Dedicatory Prayer: The Chief Rabbi of Israel, His Eminence Dr. Isaac Halevy Herzog.

Greetings: Mr. Dewey D. Stone, Chairman, Board of Governors, Weizmann Institute of Science; Mr. Abraham Feinberg, President, American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science; Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, Hon. Treasurer, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain; Mr. Abraham Wix, Member of the Council, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain; Dr. Jacob Isler, Special Delegate of the Jewish Community of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Presentation of Key: Mr. Isaac Wolfson, Chairman, Executive Committee, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain.

Response: Prof. Isaac Berenblum, Head of Department of Experimental Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science.

Cutting of Ribbon: Mrs. Isaac Wolfson.

PHYSICS INSTITUTE BUILDING:

Introductory Address: Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman, Executive Council, Weizmann Institute of Science.

Laying of conerstone by Professor Niels Bohr, Director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen, and other distinguished guests.

Reading of the Hebrew Text of Cornerstone Scroll by Dr. Joseph Gilhs, Academic Secretary, Weizmann Institute of Science.

Reading of the English Text of Cornerstone Scroll by Mr. Harry Sacher, Member, Board of Governors, Daniel Sieff Research Institute.

(On the grounds of the Weizmann Institute of Science)

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

CONFERMENT OF HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE 3:00 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Aharon Katchalsky

Presentation of Scrolls of Honorary Fellowship to:
Professor Niels Bohr, Copenhagen;
Professor Ernst B. Chain, Rome
Professor Herman F. Mark, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Professor Linus C. Pauling, Pasadena, California
Dr. F. Peyton Rous, New York City.

LECTURE: "Physics and Philosophy" — Prof. Niels Bohr.

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM ON POLYMERS AND PROTEINS: 9:00 A.M.

Chairman — Dr. F. Peyton Rous.

Prof. Herman F. Mark: "Progress in the Study of Macromolecules in Solution".

Prof. Aharon Katchalsky: "Polyelectrolyte Gels".

Prof. Linus C. Pauling: "The Structure of Proteins".

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOCHEMISTRY AND MICROBIOLOGY: 2:30 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Saul Adler, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Prof. E. B. Chain: "Intermediary Carbohydrate Metabolism".

Dr. Ephraim Katchalsky, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Action of Proteolytic Enzymes on Poly-Amino Acids".

Dr. S. Hestrin, Hebrew University, Jerusalem: "Synthesis and Degradation and Some Biological Properties of Intercellular Polysaccharides".

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

TEL AVIV:

RECEPTION BY THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE IN HONOUR OF VISITING SCIENTISTS FROM OVERSEAS 6:30 P.M.

(At the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM ON PHYSICS: 9:00 A.M.

Chairman — Prof. Herman F. Mark.

Prof. Niels Bohr: "Atoms, Molecules and Nuclei".

Prof. Giulio Racah, Hebrew University, Jerusalem: "Angular Correlation of Nuclear Radiations".

Dr. Aage Bohr, Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen: "Nuclear Rotational States".

Dr. Stefan Rozental, Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen: "The Work of the Institute for Theoretical Physics".

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

LECTURE: Prof. Linus C. Pauling, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena: "Haemoglobin in Health and Disease".

DINNER IN HONOUR OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AS THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. DAVID BEN-GURION 8:00 P.M.

(At the King David Hotel, Jerusalem)

OTHER OBSERVANCES

Scientific lectures and symposia will continue throughout the month of November. Members of the staff of the Weizmann Institute of Science, scientists from other institutions in Israel, and visiting scientists will take part.

The proceedings will be concluded by The Weizmann Memorial Lecture on Monday, December 7, 1953, by Professor Sir Robert Robinson, O.M., F.R.S., President of the Royal Society of Great Britain 1945-50, and recipient of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1947. These Lectures will be published later by the Oxford University Press.

In keeping with the manifesto by the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization proclaiming November as Weizmann Memorial Month, the annual conference of the Keren Hayesod in Israel will be held on November 15 at the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot. At the conclusion of the proceedings, delegates will proceed in pilgrimage to the tomb of Dr. Weizmann.

Special supplements devoted to the memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann will be published by all newspapers on the first anniversary of his passing, October 30, 1953.

Radio programmes in Hebrew and English will be transmitted from Wednesday evening, October 28, to Saturday evening, November 7, 1953, over the "Kol Yisrael" and "Kol Zion La'Golah" broadcasting services.

The features will include recordings and "live" broadcasts of the various ceremonies and functions held during the week, a dramatised presentation of Dr. Weizmann's life entitled "The First President" by Shabtai Tevet, reminiscences concerning Dr. Weizmann by his widow, Dr. Vera Weizmann and sisters, Mrs. Haya Lichtenstein-Weizmann and Dr. Anna Weizmann, readings from his speeches and letters, scientific programmes, special programmes for juvenile listeners, relays of the Knesset Memorial Session and the Weizmann Memorial Lectures in the Jewish Agency building, special editions of newsreels, and a memorial concert by the "Kol Israel" orchestra.

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Haifa :	17 Rehov Yerushalayim,	Tel. 4876.

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Its entire income is dependent upon voluntary contributions, locally and from abroad. The girl orphans, besides food, clothing, education and a sheltering Home, obtain a perfect, all-round training which many other children cannot obtain in the home of their own parents.

Remittances should be sent to P.O.B. Box 207, Jerusalem.

CENTRAL-COMMITTEE KNESSETH-ISRAEL

Charity of RABBI MAIR BAAL HANESS, Jerusalem

of the Jewish Ashkenazim
of the United Communities in Eretz Israel,
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Tel. No. 3692, Rav Kook Street, Jerusalem.

Direct Address: Centra' Committee Knesseth Israel, Box 192, Jerusalem, Israel. Cable Address: RAMBAN Jerusalem, Israel. New York Office Address: Central Committee Knesseth Israel, 114 E. Broadway, New York.

Power to Inspire

The following letter was written by Mr. Israel M. Sieff, an old friend of Dr. Weizmann's and a close collaborator in the early days preceding the Balfour Declaration. One of the pillars of the Sieff Research Institute, he is the Chairman of the British Committee for the Chaim Weizmann Memorial.

Mr. Meyer Weisgal
Rehovot

Dear Meyer:

It is with the deepest regret and disappointment that I find I cannot be with you and our friends at the Memorial Ceremonies on the first anniversary of the passing away of our revered and beloved leader.

As one grows older, one's mind seems drawn, with more intensity, to the activities of one's earlier years, when one was a little less sophisticated and, therefore, had unlimited faith. Those were the days of ploughing and sowing and when, under the inspiration of Chaim, each of us, in his humble capacity, helped to move mountains and to achieve what appeared to be impossible. We experienced then Chaim's mysterious power — to inspire, and to deepen one's faith in the future destiny of our people. Being with him was like being the servant of the Prophet. Our dreams and visions were then seen, not only in their simple beauty, but also as possible of fulfilment.

Achievement has come: under his inspired leadership, the independent State of Israel has been reborn. Already it has weathered many vicissitudes. Underlying all its courage and promise are Chaim's great mind, his gallant, daring soul, his faith — a faith of an undying quality — and the divine inspiration which possessed him. Through these high and noble attributes, he created a condition whereby Israel could become a living force, with its existence based upon profound spiritual and moral values. He would not have wished to sacrifice these values on the altar of expediency.

I would have wished to be present at the inauguration of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Memorial. I shall think of you and our friends at the hour of the ceremony, and feel its emotional and impelling force. I shall also think of Chaim's intellectual integrity, his spirit as creator, and his great mind as guide and director.

To him, the Institute was a basic factor in the life and development of Israel. Its purpose was to help to conquer the desert, to accelerate the fruits of agricultural scientific research, and to bring industry and enterprise to a land which, for centuries, had suffered misuse and neglect. The Yad Weizmann Memorial will carry on this great spirit and tradition, and future generations in Israel and elsewhere will bless those who had the vision to establish it and to maintain it.

I would like to add that, in all his dreams, efforts, strivings, joys and sorrow, at moments of triumph of achievement, and at times of disappointment, heartache and frustration, Vera was by Chaim's side, fortifying him with warmth, love, encouragement and understanding, helping to make his task less burdensome. She is, thank God, still with us, and through her faith and courage, continues to keep alive his spirit and dauntlessness in the work which she has undertaken.

Please convey my affectionate greetings to Vera and to all those who are with you on this solemn occasion.

With affectionate greetings to you and Shirley,

ISRAEL

Michael House,
82 Baker Street,
London W.1., October 23rd, 1953.

Dedication of a Nation

By GIORA JOSEPHTHAL
Jewish Agency Absorption Dept.

AN eventful year has elapsed since the passing of Israel's first President, yet the endless problems and anxieties that are the daily lot of this nation have not dimmed its sense of grief for an irreparable loss.

I feel a particular urge therefore to extend my warmest wishes to the success of Yad Chaim Weizmann. This fine memorial scheme, to participate in which the Jewish Agency deems it a duty of honour, aptly symbolizes all that Israel's great leader stood for. It reflects Weizmann's life-long belief in patient, painstaking work, his devotion to scientific research and appreciation of aesthetic values.

The happy fusion of those three elements in our young State is a task which may take many years to complete. But once achieved it is bound to change the face of this country and uplift its people to a high cultural level.

I sincerely hope that Yad Chaim Weizmann will not fail to bring us nearer to that supreme goal.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

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R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
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Column One
BY
David Courtney

IT is good to remember famous men. It is an act of piety consoling to a generation which has singularly few great men. It has brilliant men of exceptional talents whose works will be remembered when their names and persons will have been forgotten except by encyclopedists. They influence the physical way of life but have little bearing on our way of thought. With amazing ingenuity and even genius they have provided men with the instruments, devices and facilities of gods; but not with the capacity to use them like gods or towards human happiness. With so much that is awful and wonderful to gape at it is not surprising that we fear to think too deeply about it; or grow impatient with those who prattle of the humanities and expect the human spirit to be visible through a rising, mushroom-shaped cloud.

■

DR. Chaim Weizmann died a year ago: a famous man; a great man; a good man; a Jew of the Jews in the profound sense — the sense in which Mr. Ben Gurion defined the genius of the Jewish people last Sunday night, as a people at once conspicuously of their race and of the whole human family. His memorial was raised yesterday at Rehovot but better still would it be if his memory were rekindled in his people's hearts and the teaching of his Jewish spirit, his works and his words were to live again in Israel. No nation can afford to become heedless of the message of its great men, whose greatness is in that message or nowhere: indeed, whose greatness is the greatness of the nation.

■

ISRAEL is bent upon the future, and should be; but has need of a past: not only the past of Biblical record and of the long weariness of dispersion but also the past which is still close enough to touch, to feel, to gather into living and inspiring tradition of the reassembled nation and the new State itself. Its people heroically contributed to the new tradition in their struggle for freedom and independence but behind and within the heroism of physical struggle were the assurances of right, of justice, and of the worthiness of the Jews to be restored to the land and the responsibilities of their Biblical fathers, which men like Chaim Weizmann had proved to his own people and to the world. Others might have led the Jews to Statehood and independence by a shorter route than Weizmann would have taken and in a manner more fitting to the hour. None led them to a truer or nobler conception of the purpose of the restoration.

■

OURS is a realistic age; an age of "for or against"; when peoples and their governments are concerned to get things done, not to think things out. So often there is no time to think things out. That would seem all the more reason why we should try to remember the teachings of those who thought things out when there was time for it. We might then fall naturally into getting things done the way they should be done in deference to the principles we claim to serve and the traditions upon which we pride ourselves as civilized peoples. However that may be, it would seem wasteful folly for a young State like Israel to be in such a hurry to reach the future that it loses touch with the past. Zionism and Israel have been lucky in their leaders, and in those who followed. And this generation can be lucky in its memories of the last generation, which was dominated by such men as Dr. Weizmann. That is probably the way, from generation to generation, a nation's pride and strength are built.

Jerusalem, October 30.

US Considering India As Korea Talks Observer

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — A State Department spokesman said today that the United States is considering backing India to sit as an observer at the Korean Political Conference in order to report on the prisoner question, but that no decision has yet been reached by American officials.

Department Spokesman Lincoln White volunteered the statement as comment on news stories which appeared today under a Washington dateline to the effect that India has been picked as the only neutral to attend the conference.

White said that the role of India, which is being considered in the State Department, is one that has been discussed for some time and which would limit India to the part of observer during the 30-day period the prisoner question is to be before the Conference.

Stand Unchanged

He emphasized that the final decision can be reached only at the Conference itself. In answer to questions as to whether there has been a compromise on the composition of the Conference, White replied that there has been no change in the U.S. position on that score.

With no decision yet reached here on whether the U.S. would favour India for an observer's role on the prisoner question, White said no instructions on that matter have been sent to U.S. Special Envoy Arthur Deat at Panmunjom who is not authorized to put forward such an idea.

Dean Offers to Bypass Official Korea Agenda

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. today told the Chinese and North Koreans that it was prepared to bypass the adoption of a formal agenda for the Korean political conference providing they agree to discuss three items which were "mutually acceptable."

Mr. Arthur Dean, special representative to the preliminary talks for arranging the conference, said that these items were the time, place and procedural arrangements for the conference. "Then," he added, "we are prepared in good faith to exchange views to the fullest extent possible concerning the composition of the political conference."

Mr. Dean pointed out that both sides were agreed on the three items he had mentioned, and if the Communists accept the proposal "we can make real progress.

Immediate Decision

The North Korean delegate did not reply directly to the proposal, but reiterated his side's insistence that the question of composition should be settled at once. Both Communist delegates demanded retraction of Mr. Deans' statement yesterday that China and North Korea were agents of Russia during the war, which they said was an "intolerable insult."

After the session ended Mr. Dean said he did not consider the Communists had yet rejected his new proposal, and would "not be surprised" to hear from them on the question tomorrow morning, when they meet again.

He said he would not retract his statement that China and North Korea were merely agents of Russia because "it is a fact."

South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai told a press conference today that his Government's refusal to recognize the armistice beyond January 27 did not mean they would March north immediately after that date.

South Korea "reserved the right" to take whatever measures it considered right to achieve the unification of Korea, he said. "We still want to give a sincere trial to the political conference to achieve the right kind of unification."

UN Retains Good Offices Body for S. Africa Dispute

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly last night agreed by 46 votes to 4, with eight abstentions, to continue the Good Offices Commission. The Commission was formed to assist the Governments of South Africa, India and Pakistan in resuming negotiations to settle the problem of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

The Committee also agreed to extend the original functions of the Commission, asking it to report "its own views on the problem and make any proposals which in its opinion might lead to a peaceful settlement of the problem."

The vote came at the end of a 12-day debate in which India and Pakistan, against South African protests, maintained that the question was one that came within the jurisdiction of the U.N.

Further US Grant To Israel Seen in 1954

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—U.S. officials said today that Israel can expect an additional $26m. to $30m. in American economic aid during the first six months of 1954, barring new trouble in the Holy Land.

This would bring Israel's total aid grant for the 1954 fiscal year to $56m.

Secretary of State Dulles yesterday announced the first grant to Israel in the 1954 fiscal year —$26m.

State Department officials made it clear today that economic aid to Israel and Arab nations is contingent upon good conduct. They said that all Middle East Governments should have been sufficiently warned by the suspension of economic aid to Israel.

GUIANA POLICE SEIZE PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

GEORGETOWN, Thursday (Reuter). — Police today seized 1,000 copies of the current issue of "Thunder," the weekly newspaper published by the People's Progressive Party.

Partisans Active In East Germany

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—An official source here said today Britain had evidence that several thousand organized anti-Communist partisans were operating against the authorities in Russian-occupied East Germany.

He was commenting on press reports of armed clashes between partisan bands said to include Russian deserters and units of the militarized East German "People's Police."

The partisans were concentrating their armed attacks on tramway and other supply lines in East Germany, the source said. They had not penetrated into the larger towns, where there were strong Russian forces.

About 3,000 Soviet Army troops have been sent specially into Germany with orders to suppress the resistance movement. The partisans were particularly active in the area near the Polish frontier, the source said.

U.S. Favours Trieste Talks Before Transfer

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (UP — Yugoslav Ambassador Vladimir Popovic said today that the U.S. is in favour of holding a five-power conference on Trieste "before the implementation of the Anglo-American decision of October 8."

He made the statement to reporters after an interview with Secretary of State Dulles. At his press conference two days ago Mr. Dulles indicated that that is the attitude of the United States.

Notice to Our Readers

The increase in the price of newsprint in the Press, brought on by the new Dollar exchange rate, throws an extra burden on newspapers which none of them can support.

This comes on top of the periodic raises in the cost-of-living allowances to Staff and Printers; the total increase from the beginning of this year alone is 30%. These major items, together with continuously rising production costs, have driven the Publishers to charge more for the daily paper.

From November 1, the price of *The Jerusalem Post*, together with other morning papers, will be 90 pruta on weekdays, and 140 pruta on Fridays.

We must count on our readers to appreciate the position and accept this increase, to which, most regrettably, there is no alternative.

The Management
The Jerusalem Post

Eban Questions Bennike On Kibya Report

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter) — Mr. Abba Eban submitted 12 questions, some of them with several parts, to Gen. Vagn Bennike, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization. Some of the Israel delegate's questions involved statistics as to the number of complaints against Jordan and their validity. Gen. Bennike had quoted the statistics in his report to the Council.

Mr. Eban also asked questions about events leading up to the Kibya incident and the incident itself. He wanted to know whether the MAC had not in fact condemned Jordan for an attack on the Israel villa_e of Yahud. He also asked whether it was not true that residents of the Israel frontier settlements were armed with the same type of weapons used by the Israel Army.

Charles Malik of the Lebanon asked whether Gen. Bennike or any of his collaborators" had received threats to their lives.

The questions were of several put to the T.S.O. chief by members of the Council today.

Among the questioners were Britain, France and the U.S.

Gen. Bennike said he would like to study the questions before giving an answer.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain, in his seven questions, asked Gen. Bennike whether he had any comments to make on the broadcast by Mr. Ben Gurion, Israel Prime Minister, on October 19, in which he denied that 600 men of the Israel forces took part in the action against Kibya and that an investigation showed that not a single army unit was absent from its post on the night in question.

Sir Gladwyn further recalled that it had been "alleged" that infiltrators, two nights before the Kibya raid, had killed a woman and two children by throwing a hand-grenade into a house in the village of Yahud. It had been alleged, said Sir Gladwyn, that this might have provoked the raid on Kibya. What steps were taken, he asked, to clear up the incident and were the Jordan authorities cooperating in any way?

The British Delegate said Gen. Bennike had remarked upon the efficacy of the local commanders' agreements. Would he say that they were considered by both sides to be of value? Sir Gladwyn further asked the general:

1. Whether he would be prepared to say that, since the local commanders' agreement was signed in early June last, there had been, until recently, on the whole an improvement in the Jordan-Israel situation in the boundary areas.

2. What importance would the General attach to improved contacts between police officers on either side of the border?

4 Scots Face Trial For Anti-Gov't Plot

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Thursday (Reuter). — Four young Scots face charges of plotting to overthrow the British Government, official sources disclosed today. The trial is due to begin on November 17.

They were arrested last June following a raid on a house here where police found explosives, drums of oil, pistols and ammunition.

The men are accused of "conspiracy to overthrow the Government or coerce the Government into setting up a separate Government in Scotland."

Alternative charges say they illegally held explosives and firearms.

Last June, when Queen Elizabeth was crowned, Scottish nationalists campaigned against her being recognized as Elizabeth the Second of Scotland, and pillar boxes bearing the royal cipher "E.R. II" were blown up.

The four men include two students, aged 22 and 24, an insurance agent and a worker.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. announced last night that it was placing on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. Army report alleging atrocities by Communist forces against captives in Korea.

Nation's Memorial To Weizmann Is Dedicated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Thursday. — "Yad Chaim Weizmann," the memorial to the First President of Israel, was formally dedicated here today on the eve of the first anniversary of his death, according to the Hebrew calendar.

The short ceremony took place at the entrance to the extensive grounds which house the Weizmann residence and the grave, over which a monumental chamber is to be built during the coming year; the Weizmann Institute of Science; the Sieff Institute, and the Agricultural Research Centre.

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi and other distinguished guests laid the foundation stone for the formal arch which is to be built at the entrance on the main Tel Aviv-Rehovot road, and Mrs. Vera Weizmann, widow of the late President, formally opened the new road to the graveside. Mrs. Paula Ben Gurion unveiled the nameplate at the entrance to the road.

Opening the ceremony, Sir Simon Marks, President of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Memorial Committee, stated that the first President's "life and work are now part of the treasure of the history of the Jewish People." Sir Simon opened his speech in Hebrew and then continued in English, with a Hebrew translation being read afterwards.

Need for Science

President Weizmann, Sir Simon said, "Often declared that we must bring science and technology to our aid without delay, for labour only, however devoted, could but scratch the surface and would be of little avail. We must create schools and cultivate science. We must build up a great tradition of learning, fructified by modern methods. Israel must be a moral, social, intellectual force which will make its contribution to the pool of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

"His spirit, his teachings, his example, will continue to be felt in every aspect of the life of Israel for generations to come. Yad Chaim will be symbolic of that spirit and message," Sir Simon concluded.

Mrs. Weizmann and Mrs. Ben Gurion then went to the temporary plywood archway, at the entrance to "Shderot Chaim Weizmann," where the scientist-diplomat's widow cut the tape and the Prime Minister's wife pulled aside the National Flag covering the nameplate, with its white lettering on a blue background.

Dr. Abraham Granott, President of the Jewish National Fund, was then called on by Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Chairman of the Yad Chaim Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute, to read the text of the scroll to be placed within the memorial archway's foundation stone. An English version was read by Mr. Harry Levine, Treasurer of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute. This text, which was that of the official announcement of the Government and the Jewish Agency made shortly after the death of Dr. Weizmann a year ago and proclaiming the Yad Chaim scheme, was then signed by a number of the prominent personalities present.

Scroll Signatories

They were the President; the Knesset Speaker; the Foreign Minister; the Justice Minister; the Chief of Staff; Sir Simon Marks; Mr. Isaac Wolfson; Mr. Yehiel Weizmann; Dr. F. Petoun Rous; Prof. Linus Pauling; Prof. Ernst Chain; Prof. Herman Mark; Dr. E. Katchalsky; Dr. B. Bloch; Mr. S. Gestetner; Mr. A. Wix; Mr. Marcus Sieff; Dr. Issler; Mr. Harry Sacher; Mr. S. Shazar; Mr. Zeev Sharef; Mr. Benson Hurwitz, and Inspector General of Police Y. Sachar.

As these were signing the document, 500 Rehovot children filed through the archway with unlit torches, on their way to the memorial square near the grave, where their torches were later lit from a flame brought from Modi'in, birthplace of the Maccabees, in memory of the annual Hanukka custom whereby Dr. Weizmann used to receive the Maccabee torch at his home.

The scroll was then placed in a bronze cylinder bearing the State Emblem in silver. This was lowered into the base of

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 3)

Ben Gurion Set on Leaving Post, Bernstein Tells Party

In the spirit of unity and cooperation which keynoted yesterday's closing sessions of the Jerusalem Economic Conference, Mr. Henry Montor, of the Bond Drive, right, and Dr. Joseph Schwartz, of the UJA, shake hands after their joint press conference.

General Zionists In a Dilemma

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — It appears that Mr. David Ben Gurion has made up his mind to resign from office, but the General Zionists are far from having made up their mind what to do, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, told a public meeting of the Party here tonight.

"We regret the decision," Mr. Bernstein said. "Though there were differences between us, Mr. Ben Gurion approached affairs from a more national viewpoint than his colleagues."

As soon as the matter became clearer, the General Zionists would discuss their own next step very thoroughly, said the Minister. Some members of his Party thought that this was a good opportunity to leave the coalition in which they had often felt unsatisfied.

Turning to the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, Mr. Bernstein said that had the suspension of the Grant become final, our economy would have suffered greatly. But this was not greatly feared. There was therefore no reason for panic. The state of our supplies was good and, in any case, no payment had been received from the U.S. since July 1.

The other speakers at the meeting were the Minister of Communications, Mr. J. Saphir; the Minister of Health, Mr. J. Serlin; and Mr. E. Mimalt, M.K.

Premier Intimates Quitting At Closing of Economic Conference

The second Jerusalem Economic Conference closed last night on a note of confidence and resolve, in spite of the intimation by Prime Minister David Ben Gurion that he intends leaving his post. The closing dinner was addressed by Chief Rabby Izhak Herzog; the Interior Minister, Mr. Israel Rokach; the Jewish Agency Chairman, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, and Labour Minister, Mrs. Golda Myerson.

Mr. Ben Gurion, in his closing message as chairman, stated that "we have received from you a great gift—the fraternity of Jews throughout the world."

"It is the mission of our generation to ensure freedom, equality and dignity both to the Jewish people and to every single Jew.

"I hope that at the next conference called by any Prime Minister all your countries will be represented, along with Jews from Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Russia."

Dr. Goldmann referred to the "David Ben Gurion aspect" of the Conference in his summation of its achievements. We must bow to whatever decision Mr. Ben Gurion makes, the Agency leader stated. "To think that we may have conferences without him is a sorry thought," he said.

Earlier, he had pointed out to the delegates that the timing of the conference at a juncture of crisis was a good reminder that the Jewish people may have to give its political as well as economic and financial support in the future.

Mr. Rokach asked delegates to convey "our faith in the partnership between the Diaspora and the builders of the State of Israel."

Mrs. Myerson said, "We look upon ourselves not as the generation that will really see the fruit of our work. We are fated to be the fertilizer for that which will come in the future.

"The most tragic day for Israel would be the day it took orders from anyone," the Labour Minister said. "There is no difficulty, no price too high to pay for the certainty and determination and knowledge that we take orders from no one."

Chief Rabbi Herzog expressed the wish that soon Israel would see an immigration from the countries represented at the Conference, immigrants coming to settle from countries of peace and contentment.

The delegates, who had earlier received copies of the Jerusalem Bible inscribed by the Prime Minister, closed the conference with "Hatikva."

Appeal, Bond Heads Speak of Unity

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The 1953 Jerusalem Economic Conference, which will be remembered as the "Unity Conference," resulted in American Jewry's renewed determination to strengthen the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive, to attain the $125m. annual goal, and in a decision to establish a framework to refund Israel's short term indebtedness," Mr. Henry Montor and Dr. Joseph Schwartz stated at a joint press conference at the King David Hotel at noon yesterday.

They said that the mobilization of aid was not a matter of seven years or any definite period, *"It is a permanent partnership between American Jews and Israel, for the development of the country,"* they added.

Dr. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the U.J.A., said that these concrete measures were adopted in an atmosphere of open speaking, frank criticism and honest reply, leaving the delegates with even greater confidence in the Government and the future of Israel.

Political Help

Mr. Montor, Executive Vice-President of the Bond Drive, described the conference results as a "sacred union" of American and World Jewry. It had clearly outlined the interconnection of the security and political situations with economic independence.

At a similar conference three years ago, the atmosphere was one of looking towards a three-year solution to the country's economic problems, Mr. Montor said. "But this conference has sealed a partnership for a lifetime."

The U.J.A., as the oldest fund-raising agency for Israel, must raise more funds, he said, in playing its role of unifying American Jewry. The Bond Drive must also mobilize all its forces. And the third task — falling on all sectors — will be a new effort to consolidate the short-term debts into one medium — or long-term debt.

Namir Asks B.G. To Remain

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, today publicly asked the Prime Minister to revise his decision to resign.

Mr. Namir was speaking at the Plenary Session of the Histadrut Executive. "The labour community is worried by Mr. Ben Gurion's intention to forsake the active leadership of the country", Mr. Namir said.

Mr. Aharon Becker, Head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, reporting to the Executive on his mission to several European countries and the I.L.O. Congress last summer, stated that the standard of living of workers in Israel is higher than in many European countries, excluding Scandinavia. The Histadrut is unique in its organization, Mr. Becker added, and is envied by many workers' unions. In Europe, trades unions are generally concerned with trade matters only.

Within two years, some 150 Israel workmen will visit foreign countries under I.L.O. scholarships to learn new methods, Mr. Becker continued. He concluded by saying that Israel industrialists are considered as "liberal" in I.L.O. circles.

Arab Legion Attacks Israel M.A.C. Team

Arab Legion soldiers fired on 12 Israel representatives on their way to a meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission meeting on the lines near Kfar Budrus yesterday, the Army spokesman announced.

The Israelis escaped without injury.

An emergency meeting of the MAC has been demanded. The meeting was known to the Jordanians, having been decided on at Wednesday's MAC meeting.

Shots were fired from the direction of the Lebanese border on a police tender travelling along the northern highway near Shomra on Wednesday evening, the spokesman also announced. One policeman was slightly injured.

An emergency meeting of the Israel-Lebanese MAC has been requested as police investigators with bloodhounds followed traces of the attackers up to the Lebanese border.

The Nahariya correspondent

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

Delegates Want Parley in U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A call for the fullest measure of devotion and service to the tasks of strengthening Israel's economic foundations was issued in the Declaration of the Jerusalem Economic Conference adopted at the closing business session yesterday. Prime Minister Ben Gurion presided at the meeting which was marked by a feeling of unity and a desire for a common "supreme effort." This not only emerged clearly from the speeches of delegates, but also from the suggestion, widely canvassed, that a special conference now be called in America to plan such an effort.

The Prime Minister opened the session at 3.30 p.m. He said that he was deeply moved by the spirit shown by the delegates, and hoped that "deeds would match words." He added

(Full Text of Conference Declaration on Page 3)

that he was glad to see that the exaggerated rumours circulated at the beginning of the conference of "differences" between U.J.A. and Bond campaigns were belied by the actual atmosphere of the proceedings and progress which had been made.

Mr. Julian B. Venesky, N.Y. (Bond Drive Leader) evaluated the conference as transcending organizational lines, leading to greater enlightenment based upon criticism and a frank exchange of views.

Mr. Samuel H. Daroff, Philadelphia, a U.J.A. leader, pledged maximum service to help meet the needs expressed at the Conference.

Mr. Morris Berinstein, Syracuse N.Y., reviewed the problem of Israel's short term indebtedness. He urged the drafting of a plan to eliminate such recurrent crises on this issue.

He suggested that a committee of American Jews in all walks of life be organized, to call on that Jewish community to lend the Government of Israel through the U.J.A. a sum of $75m. for a term of five

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 3)

'Fruitful' Talks Satisfy Johnston

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — After this morning's technical conference, at the Foreign Minister's Tel Benyamin residence, on the American plan for utilizing the waters of the River Jordan and neighbouring rivers, Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy, expressed his satisfaction with the "very fruitful" discussions then and yesterday.

"It was never our intention," Mr. Johnston said, "that the TVA study was to be considered a fixed or rigid plan. It is subject to modifications based on sound engineering data and advice.

"We are assured that the Israel Government will study the plan and give it serious consideration, keeping an open mind until I can return."

It was made clear to Mr. Johnston that Israel did not oppose the plan in principle and was quite prepared to examine it. Israel had always supported the idea of a joint effort although there was as yet no reason to believe that the Arabs would accept such a plan.

Together with Mr. Moshe Sharett at this morning's one hour meeting were Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Commerce and Industry Minister Peretz Bernstein, Finance Ministry Director General P. Sapir and the Water Planning Authority Deputy Director A. Wiener and Administrative Director B. Amir. Accompanying Mr. Johnston were the U.S. Charge d'Affaires Francis Russell; Embassy Attache Milton Fried, TCA Director Bruce McDaniel and a TCA advisory engineer.

Mr. Sharett indicated to Mr. Johnston that the Prime Minister had asked him to discuss his proposals in detail.

Mr. Johnston and his party are going to Jerusalem tomorrow morning, whence they will leave for Damascus for official talks with the Syrian Government.

An observer who visited the Jordan hydroelectric project today where work has been suspended pending Security Council discussion of the Syrian complaint that it is illegal, told *The Jerusalem Post* that equipment was being removed from the demilitarized zone to help work on parts of the project outside the zone.

TNUVA

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TNUVA

is the main organization for the supply of agricultural produce in the State of Israel and markets more than 75% of the total agricultural produce of mixed farming.

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Sir Simon Marks, Mr. Marcus Sieff and M. Andre Chouraqui.

•

The President yesterday sent congratulations to the President of Turkey on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic.

•

A five-man Mapai delegation headed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphtali, left for Yugoslavia yesterday.

•

The British Ambassador, Sir Francis Evans, visited the Hebrew University yesterday. He was the luncheon guest of the University's Vice-President and Mrs. M. Evenari. Present were President B. Mazar and members of the University's Academic and Executive staff.

•

Mr. Gershon Agron, Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, left by SAS for the Far East yesterday on a UJA mission.

•

Mr. Henry J. Kaiser, President of Kaiser-Frazer, was the guest of honour at a reception held by the local company at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv yesterday.

•

Mr. Yona Ettinger, Member of the Board of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, has arrived in Jerusalem from the U.S., where he received from Mr. Sam Rubin, Chairman of the Fund's Building Programme, $300,000 for the establishment of an Academy of Music in Jerusalem and a students' dormitory.

•

Mr. Frank Pelleg, the pianist, left by TWA yesterday to play in a series of concerts in Europe.

•

Mr. Norman Hall, Director of a South African tourist office, arrived by KLM yesterday.

•

The Israel football team which is to meet Yugoslavia and Greece in preliminary matches for the world championship, left by El Al for Athens yesterday.

•

Due to renovation of the premises, the usual Saturday night Dances will not be held at the Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, until further notice.

•

BIRTH

DOMB—To Helga (nee Elsner) wife of Mr. A. Domb, on October 29, 1953, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv—a daughter.

•

MARRIAGE

STERNAU — KRONER

The marriage has taken place of Dr. Robert Sternau and Mrs. Emmi Kroner (née Zeiller), both of Jerusalem.

ISRAEL HOUSES FOR SALE IN AMERICA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — A special office for selling and letting houses in Israel for foreign currency has been established in Los Angeles, California, by Rassco and American investors, Dr. Y. Foerder, M.K., a Director of Rassco, said here on his return from the U.S. and Europe by K.L.M. last night.

5 NEW BUILDINGS FOR BAR ILAN UNIVERSITY

DETROIT, Thursday (INA). — A decision to add another five buildings to the five already under construction at the Bar Ilan University in Ramat Gan was taken at an extraordinary meeting of Mid-Western Mizrahi leaders here.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ABNON: Five Fingers.
EDEN: Shirya Abey (2nd week).
EDISON: Fanfan La Tulipe. (2nd week).
HAZAMIR: Miracle in Milan. (5.15, 7 & 9 p.m.)
OR-GIL: Long Dark Hall.
ORION: Since You Went Away.
ORNA: Destination Gobi.
STUDIO: The Blue Veil.
TEL-OR: The Dancing Years.
ZION: Carrie. (2nd week).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Merzi, Rehov Jaffa, 5059. Bichron Moshe, near Edison cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3230. Frankel, 28 King George, 3721. Hovevei Zion, 38 Hovevei Zion, 64232. Ova, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387.
JAFFA: Briut, 6 Rehov 3, 80233.
RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik.
RAMAT YITZHAK: Ratibon, 86 Ratibon.
HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4089. International, 59 Atsmaut, 2086.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4192. Bakshi, Mahane Yehuda, 3761.
TEL AVIV: Altman, 1 King George, 3791. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3931. Hagalil, 80 Ben Yehuda, 23358. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4062. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62366. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. JAFFA: Olfandari, 51 Rehov 1, 80607. TEL AVIV after 7 p.m.: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3266. Moshkowitz, 35 King George, 62650. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. JAFFA, after 7 p.m.: Givat Aliya, 97 Rehov 4. RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modlin. GIVATAYIM: Noga, opposite Fire Brigade.
HAIFA: Massada, 80 Massada, 2987. Masoy Garden, 17 German Colony, 4788. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon. MT. CARMEL: Abuza, 4 Reh. Moray, 6764.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

BOTH DAYS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 22942. Dr. N.L. Zacher, 166 Dizengoff, 26262. Dr. E. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 66507. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

TAV TAV coffee like

Press Review:

Renewed Aid Greeted By Most Editors

The morning papers comment on the latest political developments; all but three of them welcoming Israel's declaration that she will temporarily stop work at B'not Ya'acov and President Eisenhower's announcement about the renewal of the American grant.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that we have not relied on the inherent justice of our cause in vain. True, President Eisenhower's statement came after Mr. Abba Eban's declaration, that was already made earlier by the Foreign Minister in his note to General Bennike and by the Prime Minister in his broadcast. Since General Bennike did not then accept this proposal, it is not our fault that the whole affair reached such an impasse.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that the American Zionists' information campaign has contributed not a little to the present change, though it got under way with some delay. The paper states that it did not for a moment assume that the U.S. Government intended to bring about a deterioration in its friendly relations with Israel.

Tension Relieved

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the tension has been relieved, and notes that even the Lebanese delegate for once praised Israel. The only disharmonious note came from Mr. Vishinsky who inquired about the exact time when work stopped. The paper hopes that the Israel delegate may now convince the Security Council that there is nothing in the hydro-electric scheme which might harm or affect adversely anyone's interests.

The three dissenting papers are "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), "Herut" and "Kol Ha'am" (Communist). The first two had opposed cessation of work all along, while "Kol Ha'am" had disapproved of the hydro-electric scheme and demanded that work should be resumed only after agreement was reached between the people of Israel and of Syria. The present Communist attack was, therefore, presumably based on the contention that Israel had committed "the treason by doing the right deed for the wrong reason."

"Herut" is equally shrill in its denunciations: "Dollars in place of sovereignty;" "Self-flagellation;" "Surrender to the Golden Calf;" "Only the camp of the morally bankrupt will be jubilant today" are phrases picked out at random.

'Israel Gave In'

"Al Hamishmar" concludes a more restrained editorial with the following words: "Every freedom and independence loving citizen of this country, every Jew who desires that his people should build a new life in the homeland will receive the news (of the stoppage of work and the renewal of the grant) with a feeling that Israel has given in to the State Department, has retreated from its stand and has, on the whole, carried out a dishonourable retreat with the whole world as onlookers.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) analyzes Israel's reasons for announcing the temporary cessation of work and hopes that this demonstration of good will will influence the Security Council's deliberations.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) and "Hakol" (Agudat Yisrael extremists) also welcome the morning's news.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) expresses a similar view, but says that a bitter struggle is still in store for us in the U.N. on account of General Bennike's report which is full of half-truths.

"Omer" (Histadrut) also believes that the present struggle will be long and that we have reached only the end of the first round. The situation calls for an all-out effort as well as supreme political wisdom from us and from Jews in the Diaspora.

450,000 TREES AROUND TIBERIAS

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — In the last five years, about 450,000 trees have been planted on the mountains surrounding Tiberias by the Government's Forestry Department, with the object of preventing floods and soil erosion.

In the winter of 1933/34 and again in the winter of 1939 floods occurred in the Tiberias area with considerable loss to life and property. But no floods have occurred here since the establishment of the State, largely as a result of the tree planting, terracing and the road and path making in the mountains.

According to some experts the afforestation, past and pending, will also ease the heavy atmosphere on the town.

PENSION Deutsch
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Reduced post-season rates after November 1

Produce Has to Look Good, Too

By Our Economic Correspondent

The European customer wants to buy vegetables and fruit which not only taste good but are pleasing to the eye. This applies particularly to imported fruit which represents a special delicacy. Oranges must be golden, and of equal size; large grapes must attract by the gloss of perfect ripeness. Imported strawberries should look like jewels in their carefully prepared packages.

The visiting Israeli might well be disappointed by these expensive luxuries because the taste is not as good as expected. With surprise and satisfaction he learns that Israel produce, though lacking in "eye-appeal," has a better flavour and more juice than other imported fruit displayed in Swiss or English shops. Thus, we have a big advantage over European countries in the quality of our produce, which holds good not only for oranges but for many other fruits and vegetables.

This does not mean that we are able to export our fruit and vegetables — except citrus — without difficulty. First we must improve our product in outward appearance and adapt it to the requirements of foreign markets. To please the eye of the discerning and spoiled European housewife, fruits must all be of the same size; they must be ripe but not rotten; they must be packed so as to appeal. In this respect we still have everything to learn. It is not enough to grow good fruit and good vegetables: they must be marketed in the appropriate manner. The citrus industry has learned a great deal in the past few years. Other fields must follow this example.

Attitude to Buyer

The first condition for making agricultural produce more appealing is a changed attitude to the buyer in Israel. Nobody will deny the progress in vegetable growing during the past two seasons, but talk with vegetable merchants on the necessity of better marketing is instructive. A large percentage of the produce arrives in the shops already spoiled, packing is perfunctory — an inheritance of the period of scarcity when even an unripe tomato was eagerly snapped up. When plenty followed in the last two seasons, many of the growers preferred to cut down production, feed the surplus to animals or throw it away, rather than attempt to reach bigger and better markets. The customer, meanwhile, had developed an inferiority complex through rationing and was unable to offer 'sales resistance' to badly packed produce.

Careful display of produce and better packing require some investments difficult to make at a time when money and credits are scarce. A changed attitude of the producer and the marketing authorities towards the buying public is even more essential. The principle that the customer is always right has been completely reversed: it will take time until it is again understood here, in a country of producer and marketing monopolies for fruit and vegetables. But it is clear that the home market will have to serve as a training ground if we wish to exploit our export potential.

Export Prices

Once outward appearances are improved, the problem of export prices will have to be solved. Luxury produce in European capitals is fairly expensive, as it is partly imported and partly produced in hothouses in Europe. But the transport problem remains, and in order to conquer markets we must sell more cheaply than our competitors.

It is by no means easy to assess whether our produce is cheaper than that found in the European market. Taking into account the real exchange rate—roughly IL.6 to £1—our tomatoes and grapes are cheap. Reckoning prices in relation to the earnings of the average worker here, they are very expensive. In other words, we would be able to compete with present prices by granting adequate exchange rates to exporters.

Any export scheme must be launched on a policy of plenty. This means that there must be enough, possibly more than enough, for the home market; that the customer will be offered a variety of goods attractively packed and displayed; and that customers abroad can be approached with produce that is not only first-rate but also available in appreciable quantities. Climate, soil and water give us great export possibilities. Moreover, initiative and careful study is needed to exploit them to the full.

Jagan Meets the Press

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the deposed Premier of British Guiana, held a press conference in London before going to the House of Commons to hear a debate on British Guiana. On his left is Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, 30-year-old African-born ex-Minister of Education.

Express Photo

Urges Expiditing Genocide Creed

In a letter to Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, President of the Eighth Regular Session of the General Assembly, the World Jewish Congress has called upon the U.N. to accelerate its efforts to secure the immediate ratification of the Genocide Convention by all Governments of the world.

This Convention, originally adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948, aims at outlawing and punishing the crime of genocide as an odious scourge against mankind. To date, only 41 nations have signed the Convention.

Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, Director of the World Jewish Congress' International Affairs Department and a permanent consultant to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, pointed out in the WJC letter to Madame Pandit that on the current agenda of the General Assembly there is a resolution urging that body to reiterate its appeal to states to speed their ratification or adherence to the Genocide Convention.

Unanimous adoption of the resolution by the Assembly, the WJC said, would spur "the strongest possible support to the Genocide Convention on a world-wide basis."

Dr. Perlzweig's appeal to the General Assembly implements a resolution adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the WJC, held in Geneva last August, whereby representatives from Jewish communities in 60 nations vigorously deplored the failure of many Governments to ratify or adhere to the Genocide Convention.

The groups represented by the WJC, Dr. Perlzweig noted, "are those who, over a period of many centuries, suffered the most from the crime of genocide and are therefore particularly interested in the worldwide validity of the Genocide Convention."

Austria's Indemnity In Plain Language

The provisions of Austria's Indemnification Law for victims of Nazism are explained in non-technical language in a bulletin, "Information Sheets — Austria" just issued by the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the World Jewish Congress.

The "Information Sheets" defines requirements for eligibility for compensation for loss of liberty under the Austrian Law. It answers such questions as "What is the amount of compensation?" "When and where are the claims to be filed?" and "Who is entitled to receive compensation besides the victim himself?"

A companion bulletin, prepared in German, gives the full text of the Austrian Indemnification Law.

Persons who worked for the Austrian Government, either on a federal or local level, and were discharged under Nazi persecution are eligible for compensation under a special Austrian Civil Servants Indemnity Law. The Institute of Jewish Affairs has issued a separate one-page information sheet explaining the provisions of this statute.

Persons interested in obtaining any one or all of the new sheets should communicate with the World Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84 St., New York 28, N.Y.

US Composers' Works For University

Works of American composers figure prominently among the many gifts recently received by the Music Department of the Jewish National and University Library.

A complete set of works of the late Edward McDowell, one of America's most distinguished composers, has been presented to the Library by Mrs. Serge Koussevitzky, whose good offices were enlisted in the matter by Mrs. Frank Cohen, Co-Chairman for Music of the Library Committee of the American Friends of the Hebrew University.

Aaron Copland and Leonard Bernstein have sent copies of their most recent compositions, while the score of Ernest Bloch's "Twenty-Second Psalm" has been received from Miss Suzanne Bloch, the composer's daughter.

A valuable collection of scores and books on music was obtained for the National and University Library from the private library of the late Frederick Jacoby, a well-known American-Jewish composer, through the efforts of Miss Helen Coates, secretary to Mr. Bernstein. The collection includes 232 scores of operatic, chamber and vocal music. A set of Mr. Jacoby's own compositions is already in the possession of the Library.

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Thursday, Nov. 5 at 8.30 p.m.
at Beth Hachalutzot, 37 Rehov King George
"PYGMALION"
Comedy by B. Shaw
Tickets: "Radio-Union," 116 Reh. Dizengoff, Friedmann & Springer, 2 Nahlat Benyamin and at the Box Office.
★
HAIFA
Saturday, Oct. 31 & Nov. 7 at 8.30 p.m.
at Beth Hachalutzot, 3 Rehov Yalag
"HOKUS-POKUS"
Comedy by Curt Goetz
Tickets: Hans Werner's Lending Library, 36 Reh. Herzl and at the Box Office.

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 2-4.
★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
★ **Exhibition:** —
Works by Ze'ev Ben-Zvi; 28 Canadian Paintings "Girl", by Chaim Sourine; "New Hellenistic and Roman glass vessels", Bezalel National Museum, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).
Works and marionettes by Dr. Paul Loewy; paintings by Dan Hoffner, Artists' House, 10-1.
★ **Tour:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ **Film Shows:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-12.30.
★ **Recorded music:** —
"Music to Inspire" (Recorded). J.S. Bach: Motet No. 3, "Jesus Dearest Master," with Robert Shaw and the RCA Victor Chorale and Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Exhibition of "Art of China and Japan" (from the collection of Mr. Jacob Pins, Jerusalem), Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (tomorrow, 10-1, 4-8).
★ **Theatre:** —
"Nazr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre, Armon Cinema, 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Eilat sand-paintings exhibition by Esther Burstein, Beit Hahaiyun Rehavia, 9-1, 4-8 p.m.
★ **Recorded music:** —
Recorded Music Hour: Prokofieff: Concerto No. 3 in C, Op. 26, with William Kapell, Pianist, and Dallas Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concert:** —
Fritz Salzman and Lorand Fenyves: Mozart-Beethoven-Schumann-Ravel, Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30 p.m.
★ **Theatre:** —
"My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Meeting:** —
Public meeting on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, First President of the State. Speaker: Mr. Beri Locker, Orah Hall, 11 a.m.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.16 p.m. today and ends at 5.29 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.: Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 4.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

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KOUSSEVITZKY Memorial Concerts
TEL AVIV, tomorrow, Oct. 31 Sunday, Nov. 1
Farewell Concert Leonard Bernstein
Tel Aviv, Monday, Nov. 2
Overture "The Thieving Magpie" — Rossini; *Serenade for 13 Winds* — Mozart; *"American in Paris"* — Gershwin; *"Rhapsody in Blue"* — Gershwin.
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. office, 56 Allenby Rd., 11-2; 4-6.
Special Concert Kiryat Haim
Tuesday, Nov. 3, "Beit Ha'am" Cinema, at 9 p.m.
Special Subscription Concert No. 1—Haifa
Wednesday, Nov. 4 "Armon" Theatre, at 9 p.m.

OPENING OF
BAR 51 72
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as from Sunday, November 1, with
MARAVENT DANIEL
the famous Singer and Electric Guitarist, accompanied at the piano by
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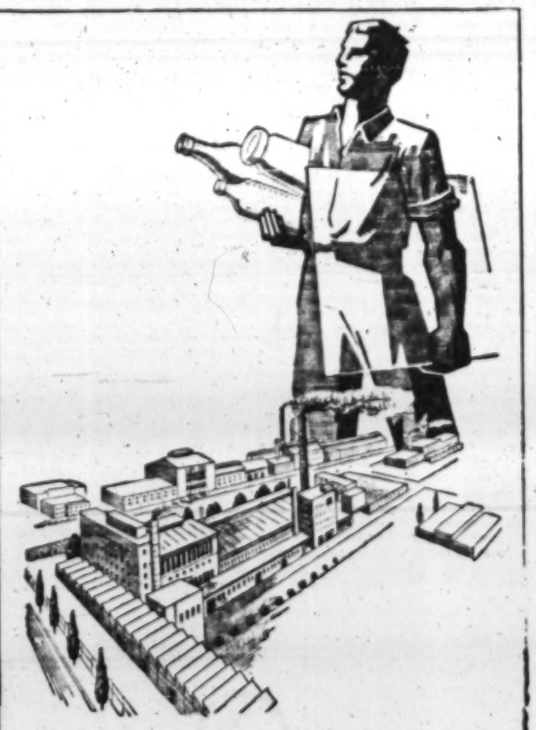

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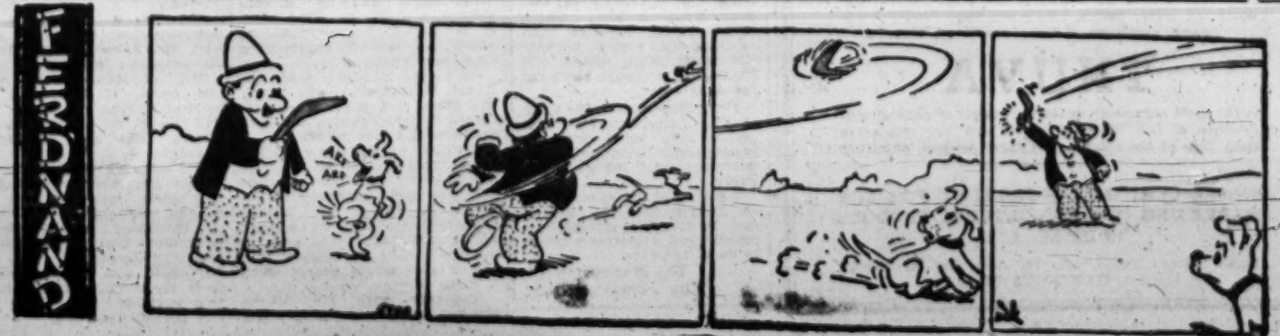

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	46	14	23	24
Tiberias	84	19	x	30
Netanya	63	18	26	26
Hakirya	46	17	27	27
Tel Aviv Port	62	19	24	26
Lydda Airport	48	16	27	29
Jerusalem	55	15	21	24
Beersheba	53	x	25	27
Eilat	44	22	30	33

Forecast: Partly cloudy, becoming fair. Further outlook: no change.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

NEXT WEEK has been proclaimed "Shekel Week," during which school children will ask the public to purchase the Shekel, token of membership in the World Zionist Organization.

• • •

THE OWNERS of the Feitlowitz bakery in Haifa were fined IL.95 yesterday for violation of the Annual Leave Law and ordered to give their employees IL.135 as holiday pay.

• • •

MR. ISAACK Oglow, 47, of Jerusalem, who had travelled to Germany although it was stated in his passport that he was not permitted to go there, was fined IL.50 in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV Amateurs and Herut Bet will meet tomorrow in the finals of the Monett B. Davis Doubles Softball Cup Tournament at 2.15 p.m. at the Ramat Gan Stadium. Admission free.

• • •

THE FIFTH ART show of the "New Horizons" group will open at the Tel Aviv Museum on Sunday.

• • •

THE LEAGUE of Composers in Israel decided at a recent general members' meeting to break off relations with Israel Music Publications of which Dr. Peter Gradenwitz is Director.

US Mayors Received By President, P.M.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 16 American Mayors and civic leaders who entered Israel on Wednesday, yesterday were received in Jerusalem by the President and the Prime Minister. Afterwards, members of the delegation visited various parts of the country.

Mayor Allan Merritt Pomeroy of Seattle, Washington, with Mayor Fred L. Peterson of Portland, Oregon, called at "Nahlat Seattle" at Messilat Zion, in the Jerusalem Corridor. They were blessed on their arrival by the Yemenite Rabbi. Mr. Pomeroy told the settlement's dignitaries that he had been asked by his constituents to inspect the site. He would gladly report on what he has seen, especially the land reclamation, terracing and vineyards.

Later, Mayors Pomeroy and Peterson joined the other Mayors at tea at Maaleh Hahamisha, where they were welcomed by the chairman of the Judean Hills Rural Council. Seren Goldstein of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission described the problems of infiltration. The border runs a hundred metres from the kibbutz.

LUCKY NUMBERS

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Number 177299 drew the first prize of IL.1,510 in the Mif'al Hapayis lottery here today. Number 067308 and 163619 drew IL.1,000 each; numbers 014227, 077543 and 081034 drew IL.500; numbers 092922, 096158, and 151024 drew IL.250.

Numbers ending with 70 win IL.[illegible] numbers ending with 3[illegible]

WEIZMANN

(Continued from Page 1)

the cornerstone. Those who had previously signed the scroll, as well as Mr. A.S. Hoofien, Rav-Aluf Dori, Sir Francis Evans, Mr. G. Halperin and Mr. Harry Levine, were then invited forward to place cement on the block with a specially inscribed silver trowel. The cornerstone, made from Jerusalem stone, was laid in place, and the visitors then made their way to the graveside.

The diplomatic corps as such had not been invited to the ceremony, but Sir Francis Evans, the British Ambassador, had been invited as representative of the country in which Dr. Weizmann had worked for so long and which had issued the Balfour Declaration.

On their way to the graveside the mourners and visitors passed through an honour guard of youngsters with their torches lit. Mrs. Weizmann laid a wreath on the flat stone slab covering the grave. She was followed by Mrs. Rachel Ben-Zvi, and Mr. Yehiel Weizmann, the late President's brother, who recited the mourner's prayer in a voice choked with tears.

Ben-Zvi's Oration

President Ben-Zvi then spoke. He said:

"On this, the first anniversary of the passing of the first President of the State of Israel, Dr. Chaim ben Ozer Weizmann, of blessed memory, we have come here to pay homage to his memory.

"With out heads bowed in silence, we stand together with his widow and his family, his friends and his admirers, at the graveside of that noble man, the bearer of the vision and the man of action, who dedicated his life to the redemption of his people, and who was granted, towards the end of his days, to come, and bring with him his people, to the cherished coast of our sacred homeland, and to stand at the helm during the first four years of the existence of the State, the founding years of our national renaissance.

"The nation's first leader is no more. He lies here in his own soil, the earth of Rehovot which he loved so much. It was here that he chose to build his home and it was here that he established the scientific institutions to which he dedicated his creative powers.

"His spirit still pervades the State of Israel, which is wrestling with its future and the future of the diasporas in their return to Zion.

"Years will come, generations will pass, but never will be forgotten the name of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, the disciple of Theodore Herzl. May his soul be bound up with the eternal life of his eternal people."

Eternal Light

Cantor Yisrael Bar Zakai recited "El Malei Rachamim"; an eternal light was kindled above the grave, and those present then passed quietly before the tomb and quietly dispersed.

Public officials, members of the Religious Council, and students of Yeshivot participated in a service on Mount Zion today to mark the Weizmann anniversary.

Memorial candles were lit in the President's Room on the Mount, and portions were read from Weizmann's Sefer Torah. After the "El Malei Rahamim" had been intoned by a cantor and choir, Rabbi Z. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, eulogized the late President. A Talmud study "watch" was held in the Mount Zion synagogue, and towards evening 12 of the scholars and members of yeshivot made the pilgrimage to Rehovot where they resumed the "watch" for the entire night.

The Weimann anniversary was observed in all schools today. The Ministry of Education had issued pamphlets for children telling of the life of the "First President."

The Ministry of Transport has announced that because of the ceremonies in Rehovot, traffic on the southern-Tel Aviv-Jaffa route will be diverted from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. today starting from the Bilu-Ramle, Beit Dagon-Tel Aviv crossroads. Buses and other vehicles from the South to Rehovot will be allowed only as far as the central Bus Station.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Fillet: 150 gr. Bet 18, Temp. 28, semi annual 17, page4.

Pledge of Support

Following is the full text of the Declaration of the Jerusalem Economic Conference adopted last night:

Having assembled in Jerusalem at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Israel to consider the economic position of Israel in a critical hour for the State of Israel;

Having considered the reports presented to us on the course which Israel must follow to achieve its goal of economic independence;

Having been profoundly moved by the courage and determination of the people of Israel in pushing forward with their programme for the absorption of immigrants and the building of a sound and democratic stronghold; and

Heartened by the evidence at this conference that Jewish communities throughout the world are unified in their furtherance of Israel's progress,

This Jerusalem Conference, keenly aware of the central role of American Jewry in the future development of Israel, calls for the fullest measure of devotion and service to the tasks of strengthening Israel's economic foundations. We further urge that a supreme effort be undertaken, in mutual cooperation and understanding, to meet the increased needs of Israel through the two principal channels of financial assistance — the United Jewish Appeal and State of Israel Bonds.

In view of the fact that the Government of Israel has emphasized the vital importance of the United Jewish Appeal and State of Israel Bonds to the upbuilding of Israel, and in view of the fact that the Finance Minister has presented an outline of needs and plans that require the raising of the sights of American Jewry in its generous support of Israel, we hereby call upon the Jews of the United States:

1) To work for and give on an increased scale to an intensified United Jewish Appeal in order that the greatest amount of money possible be made available for Israel's upbuilding, for the colonization of the land, expansion of agricultural activity and the care, resettlement and absorption of Israel's immigrants;

2) To support in the fullest measure the new issue of State of Israel Bonds, which have proved vital to the economic development of Israel, so that the progress already registered in agriculture, industry, irrigation, mining and transportation may be carried forward to speed the country's economic independence;

3) And, finally, recognizing the acute burden of short-term indebtedness incurred by Israel as a result of the War of Independence and mass immigration, to make an urgent effort to consolidate these short-term debts by seeking loans from American Jews to the end that Israel may be free to pursue a normal economic course.

Mindful of these responsibilities, aware of the great and historic work in which we are engaged, inspired by the achievements of the past and the opportunities of the future, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to implement all phases of this programme and summon all American Jews to dedicate themselves to its successful attainment.

CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

years at a "normal rate of interest."

He stated that savings effected by putting Israel purchasing on a current basis and consequently enabling the Government to make more advantageous business arrangements would pay off almost one fifth of this sum annually. This plan would solve the short term debt problem, "at no cost to the Government, to the person making the loan, or to anyone."

Mr. Berinstein added that Israel Ambassador Abba Eban had discussed such a plan with American Jewish community leaders, who were enthusiastically in favour. They felt, as did almost forty leaders of various communities, that this was "the business-like approach."

Following this, Col. Jacob Avery, Chicago, read the three-point Declaration.

Mr. Jacob Stern, Patterson, N.J., pledged his community to raising $250,000 for funding the short term debts. Later in the session, Mr. Adolph Kissler, Denver, Col., offered personally to loan $25,000 for this purpose, Mr. Samuel Brown, South Bend, Ind., promised $25,000 on his own account, and $100,000 for his community.

Dr. I. Levine, N.Y. speaking in Hebrew, pledged the support of religious Jewry. Mr. Y. Gitlin, Mexico, speaking Yiddish pledged Mexican Jewry to $1m.

Mr. Morris Alexander, Chicago, observer for the B'nai B'rith Organization, described the programme as "magnificent." He proposed a national meeting in the U.S. of the heads of all major American Jewish organizations to carry through the Declaration's aims. He stated he would so recommend to his National President Mr. Philip M. Klutznick.

Proposals for a conference of this type were also made by: Messrs. Alex Lowenthal, Pittsburgh; and Mr. Abraham Goldfarb, N.Y.

Facing the Future

Mr. Abe Feinberg N.Y., citing a report by a "vicious publisher" who printed this week that Israel faces bankruptcy, stated that "Israel faces the future" and called upon delegates to reflect this fact in their efforts.

One delegate, Mr. Joseph Shulman, Patterson, N.J., expressed his sentiments by reciting the Gettysburg Address, making textual changes to suit the circumstances. The address was also mentioned by Mr. Joseph D. Shane, L.A.

Messrs. Dewey Stone, Boston; Wm. Shipley, Cleveland, Jacob Sincoff, N.Y., and S. Hillel Rubiner, Detroit, also spoke. Mrs. S. Kramarsky, N.Y., and Mrs. H. Levin, Leominster, Mass., took part in the discussions.

Mr. Edward M. Warburg, Jr., N.Y., speaking at the end of the session said: "We have gained new hope, new courage and new strength for the days ahead." He especially lauded the Prime Minister, for his important role in founding and defending the State.

Mr. Ben Gurion stated that no individual, nor group, but only "the boys and girls, tillers of the soil, teachers, the fighters, our youth," deserved such praise.

He thanked the delegates, on behalf of the Government, "for coming, for speaking your minds, and for undertaking the tasks ahead."

Mr. Joseph Shulman, Patterson, N.J., spoke from the floor, thanking the Government and the staff of the Conference for their hospitality and consideration.

Sinai And Gettysburg

A delegate at the Jerusalem Economic Conference Joseph D. Shane, L.A. stated that great utterances should be short, citing the Lincoln Gettysburg Address, which takes only a minute-and-a-half to recite.

The Prime Minister, who presided over the session interjected, "Moses made it even shorter — in the Ten Commandments."

Abu Ghosh Expulsion Reasons Secret—BG

The orders for banishment and police supervision of Abu Ghosh notables on August 31 last were issued for reasons involving the security and welfare of the State and cannot be revealed to the Court, it was stated in a deposition signed by the Prime Minister and submitted to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday.

The deposition was presented by Acting State Attorney Colin Gluckman in reply to an order nisi issued by the Court calling on the Government to show cause why the banishment orders against the *Mukhtar* of Abu Ghosh and three of his grandsons should not be annulled.

The men were exiled to Acre and Baka'a Garbia subsequent to the throwing of grenades into the Kiryat Ye'arim youth village near Abu Ghosh.

The Army officer who signed the banishment orders testified yesterday that he had done so after it had become clear that the presence of the men constituted a threat to public security. The officer emphasized that he had been influenced by nothing except the security position in the area of Abu Ghosh.

Mr. S. Tamir, for the petitioners, denied that they constituted a threat to security. He repeated the charge that the banishment orders had been influenced by disputes over land. *(Itim)*

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ORION Tel. 4000 — THE MATING SEASON, Gene Tierney, John Lund

ORAH air-conditioned Tel. 4017 — THE BEGGAR'S OPERA, Laurence Olivier, Technicolor (Forum Film)

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4015 — Israel Premiere: RETURN OF THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Richard Greene, Paula Raymond

ARMON Tel. 4888 — ISRAEL PREMIERE, Second Week, CHARLIE CHAPLIN in LIMELIGHT co-starring CLAIRE BLOOM. Sat. 2 perform. at 6.30 & 9 p.m. Weekdays 3 perform. at 3.30, 6.30 & 9 p.m.

ATZMON Tel. 2003 — EDOUARD et CAROLINE, Daniel Gien, Ann Vernon

MAY Tel. 2886 — IVANHOE, Robert Taylor, Elisabeth Taylor, Jerry Lewis

EN DOR Tel. 2431 — Sat., Sun., Mon.: THAT'S MY BOY, Dean Martin, Jerry Lewis. Tues., Wed., Thurs.: STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE, Ezio Pinza, Janet Leigh

Bank Leumi Marks 50th Birthday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Bank Leumi's progress during the 50 years since its establishment as the Anglo-Palestine Company, was reviewed by Dr. A. Barth, the Bank's General Manager, at a press conference held at the Bank's Head Office here today.

On the eve of the First World War, the Bank had seven branches, Dr. Barth said, but the number is now 42 and additional branch offices are to be opened shortly.

The aim is to bring the Bank to the people and to maintain its popular character, he stated, citing figures to show that 91% of the Bank's depositors and 85.4% of its customers hold accounts not exceeding IL.1,000.

Zionist Control

The Bank's Board of Directors is nominated by co-option, subject to approval by the Zionist General Council, and it thus combines practical business experience with adherence to a constructive national credit policy, as amply shown by the Bank's achievements, the General Manager explained.

Festivities in connection with the Jubilee include a reception of the Bank's Directors at the President's home, and a festive dinner for members of the Government and other personalities at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

On November 4, the day of the Jubilee, flags will be hoisted on all the Bank's premises. A special post office will be open on that day at its head office and a special post mark will be used to commemorate the event.

DAM COMPLETED

BEERSHEBA Thursday (ITIM) — The first stage in the construction of a dam near Tel Yeruham ended today after nearly a year's work. The dam will be capable at this stage of storing about 1,250,00 cubic metres of water which will be used for irrigating the farm land of Kibbutz Revivim.

At a later stage the capacity of the dam will be increased to 10,000,000 cubic metres, as part of the national plan of the Israel Water Planning Company.

J.N.F. ANNOUNCES IL.10m. BUDGET

An investment budget of IL.10m. for development work for the year 1953-54 has been issued by the Jewish National Fund.

The sum of IL.2.45m. is to be used to buy land from Arab citizens and from Christian religious organizations. An additional $350,000 is to be held as payment for land of those Arab citizens who wish to leave the country. IL.1,351,000 is to be used to plant from three to five million saplings in various parts of the country and IL.1,050,000 is to be allocated for the Huleh Drainage Project.

PERON RECEIVES NEW ISRAEL ENVOY

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (INA). — President Juan Peron, when receiving Mr. Arieh L. Kubovy, the new Israel Minister here recently, expressed his confidence that Israel would overcome her present difficulties.

About 10,000 persons lined the route as the Minister was driven to the Presidential Office for his first interview with Sr. Peron.

GAZA OFFICIALS HELD AS SPIES

Four senior officials of the Gaza Municipal Council, all Palestine Arabs, were arrested on the orders of the Egyptian Military Governor of the town on Wednesday. They are charged with having established contact with Israel and have been taken to the Cairo Military Prison.

GUNMEN JAILED

HAIFA, Thursday. — Two men from Nazareth, Subhi Mahmud, 26, and Zalah Jaser, 24, were sentenced to seven years in prison today for an armed hold-up in November of last year.

Together with three other accused, they had raided a building materials store in the Bayside area, manhandled the watchman and his wife and stolen goods valued at thousands of pounds. The loot was recovered several days later in a cave near Nazareth.

The three accomplices received sentences of from one to six years' imprisonment.

HADERA MAYOR OPENS TESTIMONY

HAIFA, Thursday. — In the trial of David Berman, former Mayor of Hadera, for the embezzlement of Municipal funds, hearings of the prosecution witnesses ended today, and the accused began his own testimony.

Berman denied having ordered the payment of IL.332 owed to City Engineer Joseph Shamir to a fictitious person. He said he had not been aware of any other such payments which the prosecution had said he had arranged.

Search for Ben Yair

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— The police are making extensive searches throughout the country for Shaltiel Ben Yair. He fled from his home near Gan Shlomo today some time before the police arrived there to search it. He is suspected of being connected with the small arms dump discovered by the police in Gan Shlomo yesterday. Some arrests already have been made.

Shaltiel Ben Yair was acquitted by the District Court here of a charge that he was connected with the bomb attempt on the home of Mr. David Pinkas, the late Minister of Communications.

"Opera Not Public"

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— The Hebrew National Opera is not a public institution, as the public is not represented on its Board, Mr. D. Rosolio, the music critic, said in the course of his evidence before the District Court here today in the defamation suit by Miss Edis de Philippe against Dr. Peter Gradenwitz.

When Counsel for the plaintiff pointed out that a public committee is associated with the Opera, the witness replied that it "all depends on who appoints the committee men."

WITH THE HELP of a scout plane 170 sheep which were lost from Kibbutz Magen in the Negev were located and brought back to the farm yesterday.

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EDEN Tel. 3829 — Second Week. M.G.M's gala musical salute to the Waves. Breezy, salty and refreshing. Esther Williams — Joan Evans, Vivian Blaine — Barry Sullivan: SKIRTS AHOY! A Technicolor musical, also Sun. at 10.30 a.m. & Today at 3.

EDISON Tel. 4056 — Second Week. Colossal and Magnificent Forum-Film presents: FANFAN LA TULIPE, with: Gerard PHILIPPE, Gina LOLOBRIGIDA, also Today at 3 p.m.

ORGIL Tel. 61496 — Air conditioned. Since the "Winslow Boy" no film attained such dramatic heights: Long Dark Hall. Lili PALMER, Rex HARRISON. Today at 3: APRIL IN PARIS

ORION Tel. 2914 — David O. SELZNICK'S with: SINCE YOU WENT AWAY. Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Monty Woolley, Shirley Temple, Lionel Barrymore. Hebrew and French Subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4733 — Israel Premiere! The fabulous, true adventure DESTINATION GOBI, starring: Richard Widmark, Don Taylor

STUDIO Tel. 4055 — Fourth Week. High potential attraction aimed at the heart & sentiment of the public: THE BLUE VEIL with Hebrew Subtitles. Jane Wyman, Charles Laughton, also today at 3 p.m.

ZION HALL 2nd Week — Laurence Olivier—Jennifer Jones in a powerful and unforgettable love story CARRIE. From the novel "Sister Carrie", by Theodore Dreiser. No Complimentary Tickets.

TEL-OR Tel. 3570 — Dennis PRICE, Giselle PREVILLE in Ivor NOVELLO's spectacular musical romance THE DANCING YEARS. Today at 3 p.m.: IL LUPO DELLA SILA

U.S. Urged to Exert Pressure on Israel

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).— Professor Eli Ginsberg, noted economic and consultant to the State Department, said today that the U.S. should "continue to exert pressure on Israel" but not through a sudden reduction in aid that might bring economic and political turmoil.

Mr. Ginsberg was addressing the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Palestine Economic Corporation.

"The U.N. should continue to exert pressure on Israel to move in the direction of viability," he stated, "without exerting so much pressure by a radical and sudden reduction in aid that the outcome will be economic and political turmoil, rather than the growth of balanced economy."

"The U.S. has much to gain from the eventual viability of Israel and can only lose if the Israel economy fails, for such a failure will bring with it serious political disturbances in the entire area," he concluded.

Tory Urges Britain To Reassure Jordan of Aid

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— A Conservative, Peter Baker, suggested in the Commons today that the Government should, in advance of any U.N. action, assure Jordan every support in resisting aggression.

Under-Secretary of State Anthony Nutting replied that Britain already had a treaty of alliance with Jordan and added: "The British Government has, moreover, in the statement which it made jointly with the Governments of the United States and France in May, 1950, pledged opposition to the use of force between any of the states in the Middle East area.

"Mr. Baker will recall that with regard to the Kibya incident, the Government has vigorously condemned this attack, and has taken steps to bring it to the attention of the Security Council with the other signatories of the Tripartite Declaration of May, 1950."

Jordan Denies Glubb To be Dismissed

AMMAN, Thursday.—A Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied a report that Brigadier Glubb Pasha, British commander of the Arab Legion, would be replaced by an Arab because of "the inadequate help rendered by the Legion to the village of Kibya.

The spokesman said an official statement would be issued shortly concerning responsibility for the lack of assistance to Kibya. (AFP, Reuter)

ARABS TO BAN AIR FRANCE

The Arab League's boycott office has decided to suspend all facilities granted in League Member States to Air France, "which has proved beyond doubt its constant aid to Israel," ANA reports from Cairo.

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Cables in Brief

COMPETITION. — Russia may soon become a formidable competitor on the world cotton market, it was reported yesterday from Liverpool, where "large samples" of "reasonably good" cotton were shown to the Cotton Association.

MINE. — At least five persons were killed and between 40 and 60 captured when Karen rebels mined a Moulmein-Rangoon train in Burma on Wednesday.

VISIT.—Gen. Alfred Gruenther, NATO Supreme Commander, arrived in Turkey yesterday. The General might confer with military leaders on Turkey's demand that NATO undertake a Near East base-building programme.

Haganah Men to Head Border Defences

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). defence commanders for border settlements will be drawn from members of the Hagana Organization, the Organization's Tel Aviv conference decided tonight. The volunteers will be considered as regular Army officers and will be compensated accordingly by the Ministry of Defence for the duration of their service.

ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

of *The Jerusalem Post* reports that the police car was on its way from Elion to Shomra when, at 7.45 p.m., fire was opened on it from close range. The car received several hits, the windshield was shattered and the driver injured by fragments.

The driver continued for about 150 metres. While one man was trying to repair the car, a constable returned the fire. A police detachment and watchmen from Shomra later reinforced him.

At the scene of the shooting, 25 cartridges of various calibres were found.

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ALLENBY — Irene DUNNE, Dean JAGGER: IT GROWS ON TREES

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20954 — 6th Week: La Minute De Verite. No complimentary tickets to this film.

EDEN Premiere! — The great Soviet musical: Songs of Youth

ESTHER 3rd Week — Madeleine Robinson — Michel Beck in a great French human drama LE GARCON SAUVAGE

MIGDALOR 2nd week — Claudette Colbert—Robert Ryan: The Sacred Fury

MOGRABI — Richard BURTON, James MASON: THE DESERT RATS

OPHIR — Barbara LAAGE, Ivan DESNY, Marcel HERRAND: La P... respectueuse by Jean-Paul Sartre. For adults only.

ORION 2nd week — CHARLES CHAPLIN in LIMELIGHT

SHDEROTH — James Mason, Stewart Granger: THE MAN IN GREY. Novel by Lady Eleanor Smith

TAMAR 3rd Week — Gary Cooper who won the "Oscar" for his part in HIGH NOON. No Complimentary Tickets. Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.45 p.m. Air-Conditioned

YARON 4th Week — Kirk DOUGLAS, Milly VITALE: THE JUGGLER

CHEN Second Week — Israel Premiere. Cecil B. de Mille's mightiest of motion pictures: **The Greatest Show on Earth** — A Delight for Everybody. In Technicolor, Hebrew and French subtitles. Sat: 6.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45, 9.30. Box Office open from 1 p.m. No complimentary tickets to this film.

Personal Notices

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of
Emmanuel Gluckmann
husband of Katie Gluckmann
will take place at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, November 1, 1953 at 3 p.m.

Our deepest sympathy and condolences
TO SAMUEL SHERMATZ
on the death of your
MOTHER
Co-Workers, Ministry of Health

We announce the untimely and unexpected death of our beloved husband, step-father and son-in-law
David Johnstone Chestnut
on October 29, 1953.
In deep sorrow —
The CHESTNUT, GINSBURG and KASARNOVSKI Families
The funeral service will take place at the British Cemetery, Haifa, today, October 30, at 11 a.m.

The Management and Staff of the BARZEVERIN CORP. LTD., Haifa, regret to announce the sudden death of their faithful employee and colleague
David Johnstone Chestnut
on October 29, 1953, and extend their sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

THE JERUSALEM
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'GREAT men,' wrote Carlyle, 'are the inspired speaking and acting text of that Divine Book of Revelations, whereof a chapter is completed from epoch to epoch and by some named History."

CHAIM WEIZMANN

The year that has passed since the death of Chaim Weizmann, leader of the World Zionist movement and first President of the State of Israel, is a year in which the life and character of that great prince in Israel has begun to pass into its proper perspective. When he died, it was Weizmann the person who was in most minds; the assessment of the man, the grief at his going, the personal sorrow for one who yesterday still had walked among men but whose place would henceforth know him no more. The people of Israel and Jews throughout the world felt that they had lost one whom they had known and loved. This sense of bereavement was shared by many of the great ones of the world outside the Jewish community, for with his passing Weizmann also marked the end of an era.

He belonged to the age in which moral factors could still play a part in political decisions, in which the world had not yet gone over completely to the teachings and doctrines of Machiavelli with the cynical subjection of all principles to the dictates of power and its use in defiance of all moral restraints. In Weizmann's generation, it was still possible to bring new nations into existence because there were moral grounds for so doing. For example, there was the emergence of Czechoslovakia after the First World War, and even more notably, that of Israel after the Second—more notable because, while the Czechs lacked political autonomy and independence, they had the land and the people lived on it. Israel was still scattered and dispersed and its mandate to return to its land was the subject of bitter dispute.

Even with his passing a year ago, it had become evident that the assessment of Weizmann would have to be made on the basis of history. He became from early youth a very part of the texture of the life of the Jewish people, of those sections of Jewry which were to lead the struggle along the hard road to statehood. His vision was always clear and direct, and his will was iron to embody that vision and hold to it despite every distraction; it guided him past the pitfalls and traps which history lays for the unwary, and he had the power of command to take the Jewish people with him.

Thus, in the Uganda controversy nearly fifty years ago, the young Weizmann was among those who fought against Herzl himself for the integrity of the Zionist vision. He was among those Jews of Czarist Russia who paradoxically enough refused to be caught in the storm which swept Western Jewry after Kishinev; when any refuge was asked so long as it came soon. It was Weizmann and his group, the actual victims of the intolerable suffering, who said that they would endure all, but would accept no substitute for Zion. In our age of political subservience and acquiescence, it is good to recall that Weizmann was one of the greatest of those who were dubbed "neinsager"—the men who could say "No." The story of Weizmann's greatness, his political and scientific achievements and the diary of the events of his life are told in full elsewhere in today's issue of this paper; as is the tale of the great undertakings which have been set in train in order to give what honour mortals can render to his name.

Few things are permanent in life, and of the great multitude which is impermanent and pass away, man is perhaps the most fragile and the most transitory. It is the "potsherd that is broken, the grass that withereth, the wind that bloweth, as the floating dust, yea, and as a dream that flieth away" as Jewish liturgy so nobly phrases it; and yet the record of this floating dust that is man is imperishable and is history, and there are some men in whom we see the immortality of history and in whom we find proven the consolation that human life need not be lived in vain.

Such a man was Chaim Weizmann. While he lived, he embodied in his person the moment of history in which he lived; he made history, and in his death he will belong to the history which he helped to enrich by calling the Jewish people into new being, once again, it is hoped, to play its ancient role among the nations.

Scientists, Philanthropists, Here for Yad Weizmann Inauguration

Professor Ernest Chain

By RITCHIE CALDER

IT looked like a basinful of blackberry jelly. "No," said Professor Chain, "I wouldn't lick it, if I were you. We don't know its properties yet. All we know is that it is a pigment produced by a micro-organism, *actinomycete*. But there is plenty here to enable us to find out. Not like the old days, eh?"

The old days, which Ernest Chain and I were recalling in the new magnificence of the International Institute of Chemical Microbiology in Rome, belong to history. They were the days, 12 years ago, when he and his colleagues at Oxford produced the first traces of penicillin and changed the character of the war against disease. With the help of a dog-bath, stirrup-pump, a set of bed-pans, milk churns and a milk-cooler borrowed from a dairy, they could produce in a week enough penicillin to cover a pin's head.

The world is now left with a legend, which belongs to a J. M. Barrie whimsey rather than to history — how a little bit of fluff floated in through the window of Alexander Fleming's laboratory alongside Paddington Station and settled on a dish where Fleming was breeding a colony of germs. Presto! There was penicillin. The truth is that Fleming, the trained scientific observer, ten years later realized its significance, which had escaped the original observer. As a biochemist, his concern was to isolate and stabilize the substance. With the support of his professor, Howard Florey, he began his experiments. The result the whole world knows.

Plea to Britain

Chain pleaded (or perhaps "insisted" is the right word) that Britain should immediately establish an institute of microbiological chemistry and maintain its place in science and technology of this vast new field of possibilities — far greater than the development of penicillin or of the other anti-biotics which it suggested.

Micro-organisms can, by biological processes, produce results which the chemist cannot emulate — at least on an economic basis. (The exact chemical synthesis of penicillin is known, but the mould does the work so much more efficiently that an artefact would be superfluous). Most of the vitamins — including the most potent biological factor yet discovered, B-12 — can be produced from micro-organisms, and often much more cheaply than by organic chemical methods. The possibilities of microbiology are, indeed, so vast that they may determine the future of feeding the world's population. Yeasts, for instance, are a prolific source of protein and there are the potentialities of the *chorella*, the most efficient process known for converting the sun's energy into food. It was Chaim Weizmann's "bugs" which by fermentation produced acetone and averted a First World War crisis, while his fermentation process for the production of butadiene from maize, expedited synthetic rubber production in World War II.

Italian Plant

It was with his knowledge and foresight that Chain, in vain, urged the British authorities to set up an institute. He got his institute — but not in Britain. The Italians listened to him and had the imagination which the British authorities lacked. Under the powerful patronage of Dr. Dominic Marotta, Director-General of the Istituto Superiore di Sanita in Rome, a research chair was created for Chain, a whole floor of the Istituto converted into laboratories and a pilot plant established in the basement. Then a large new building was established, which has equipment almost equal in production potential to an industrial plant. Here are combined pure research, applied research and technology. But they are all interacting, and Chain's colleagues from all over the world who assembled in Rome last month for the Micro-biological Congress must have envied him the facilities for original research which the command of his glittering, engineering equipment has given him. Here is a production-line job which works 24 hours a day to put into test-tubes microbiological curiosities.

From an article in the "New Statesman and Nation."

Flanking Yad Weizmann: L. to r. Benjamin Ishbon, Aryeh El Hanani, Meyer W. Weisgal, Sh'um Talkind, the planners; and Abraham Feinberg, Harry Stone, Harry Levine and Sigmund Gestetner.

ISAAC WOLFSON

MR. Isaac Wolfson is the Colossus of British merchandising of the day. Dynamic, forceful and with an amazing organizing ability, Mr. Wolfson has built up a vast empire of chain stores selling furniture and soft goods, the largest mail order business in England and the second largest (after British Road Services) transport organization to serve his customers.

Wolfson was born in Glasgow some 54 years ago, son of the owner of a furniture store, the late Mr. Solomon Wolfson. He was one of five sons and five daughters. He began business life under his father at 14.

In this early twenties he moved to London and his amazing and almost meteoric rise to prominence dates from that time. Mr. Wolfson today remarks that he would have turned his attention to philanthropy much earlier but that the cares of building up a business with a yearly turn-over of almost £140m. (and a gross annual profit of nearly £14m.) to the point "where philanthropy would be worth while" prevented him from doing so.

He first took an interest in active work for Israel — (his father and elder brother Samuel Wolfson had been to the country before and purchased property here)—in 1947. In 1950 he became Appeal Chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Weizmann Institute Foundation, and in the course of a short time has been responsible for channelling nearly £4m. into this country, towards which he himself has made a munificent contribution.

This is Mr. Wolfson's first visit to Israel, but, as he says, he hopes it will be the forerunner of many others. He is keenly interested in developing Israel's export manufacturing trade, and with about 1,000 stores throughout Britain to handle goods he is in a position to give our industries a tremendous fillip.

A friend once found Isaac Wolfson in his office engaged in abstruse calculations. "I am trying to cut down the cost of window-cleaning by a penny a square foot," he told the surprised friend. When the latter expressed wonderment at the penny-pinching, Mr. Wolfson admonished the other, "Pennies make pounds. I can save around £50,000 a year on window-cleaning in 1,000 shops."

SIR SIMON MARKS

SIR Simon Marks, head of England's famous Marks and Spencer department store chain, is probably more responsible for British Jewry's identification with practical Zionist effort than any other man of his generation.

His meeting with Dr. Weizmann almost 40 years ago stamped the rest of his life with the indelible mark of Zionist dedication, as it did his brother-in-law, Israel Sieff, whose sister he married and who, in turn, married Marks' sister.

Simon Marks was born 65 years ago and educated at Manchester Grammar School. He entered the family business — his father had started a department store in Lancashire's capital — and within a few years had, together with his brother-in-law, built it into a Midlands "chain." Seeking expansion, they moved South and today, at 82 Baker Street, run the headquarters of a multi-million chain which caters to every need and which, according to some, "out-Woolworths Woolworth."

From very early days Simon Marks occupied a dominant position in Zionist activity, bringing to it the full powers of his intellect and ability. It was he who built up the Joint Palestine Appeal from a small organization raising £25,000 through the Keren Hayesod to its present scope; and the Sieff-Marks families contributed of their substance and spirit to Israel funds, to every worthy cause not only for Israel, but to non-Jewish and Jewish local causes in England no less.

In 1934, when Israel and Rebecca Sieff decided to establish a research institute at Rehovot in their son's memory and asked Dr. Weizmann to head it, Sir Simon was closely associated in its planning and financing. Indeed, philanthropy with the Sieffs and Marks and their affiliates is just as much a family undertaking as the family business.

Sir Simon has paid many visits to Israel and is as much at home here as at his town apartment in Grosvenor Square or his country house at Sunningdale in Berkshire. He likes to think of himself as a blunt, uncompromising Lancashire businessman with "no frills and flounces," and it is perhaps because of this mannerism that he has been able to contribute so much to winning support for the Zionist movement.

Abraham Feinberg

ABRAHAM Feinberg, known far and wide to the rank and file in national Jewish affairs in the United States as "Abe," is one of the younger men who have come into prominence since the end of the war.

Feinberg, who is in his early forties, runs a successful nylon stocking business from the Empire State Building. At least, he leaves the running of it to his associates whilst he engages in public activities centred around support for Israel.

It was in 1946 that Feinberg paid his first visit to Israel on what was then necessarily a secret mission. A few months later the nature of the mission emerged: he had come for consultations with Jewish leaders on vital security matters.

Feinberg accepted the appointment of President of Americans for the Haganah and in that capacity was instrumental in providing the *Yishuv* with the tremendous assistance which it needed when the British forces withdrew.

He is today President of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science and President of the fortnightly periodical "Israel Speaks," besides being involved in a host of other responsibilities. He is on the National Council of the Independence Bond Drive and the U.J.A. and has been a member of Henry Montor's "Cabinet" through the years.

Active in the councils of the Democratic Party in New York, Feinberg is a close friend of ex-President Harry Truman. It was in 1948, when the position looked fairly bleak to an underfinanced Democratic Party opposed by a wealthy Republican Party, that Abe Feinberg went out among his friends and raised half a million dollars for the election campaign within the course of a few hours. Similarly, he was responsible for raising the funds for the New York section of Adlai Stevenson's 1952 election campaign. During the Truman regime, Mr. Feinberg was a frequent week-end visitor at the White House, and he is now sponsoring the drive to raise funds for the President Harry Truman Library and Archives at Grandview, Missouri.

It is due to Mr. Feinberg's initiative that ex-President Truman is appearing at the December 3 function in memory of Dr. Weizmann in New York under the auspices of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, and that the ex-President will be visiting Israel, probably around the Spring of 1954 in Mr. Feinberg's company.

J.L.M.

Sam Rothberg

SAMUEL Rothberg, 42, is one of American Jewry's outstanding young leaders. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the State of Israel Bond Drive and National Chairman for Special Sales in that organization and also a member of the U.J.A.'s Campaign Committee. An officer of the National Board of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute, he has shown keen interest in the scientific as well as the industrial development of Israel.

A frequent visitor to Israel, Mr. Rothberg is one of America's ticipated in every key planning commission of American Jewish leaders that has surveyed conditions here.

A resident of Peroria, Illinois, Mr. Rothberg is one of America's leading distillers and has set an example for American Jewry by purchasing among the greatest number of Israel Bonds subscribed by any single individual in the United States.

Rothberg's latest assignment on behalf of Israel is heading the Board of the newly set-up Israel Investors, Inc., an organization devoted to furthering the country's industrial development by attracting new investors.

Harry Sacher

HAD Harry Sacher wanted to remain in law, he would have been one of England's outstanding counsels. If the fancy had seized him to devote his life to literature, he would have made a brilliant essayist and historian. Instead, he chose to go into the family business after spending many years in journalism, at the Bar and in Zionist public affairs; and at the age of 72 he can look back on a life of great achievement in all three—or, counting business — in all four domains.

Harry Sacher was born in 1881 in London and after attending University College, London, New College, Oxford (from which he graduated with honours), Berlin University and the Sorbonne, he joined the editorial staff of the "Manchester Guardian" in 1905. He spent four years with the newspaper, switched to the London "Daily News" (now the "News Chronicle") until 1915, and then returned to the "Guardian" for another four years until 1919. He was one of the felicitous leader-writers of this time. Mr. Sacher was called to the Bar in 1909, and practised in Palestine for ten years from 1920. He appeared for the defence in some notable trials, including that of two Jewish Haganah men arrested while in possession of arms in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's Old City in 1921; he secured their acquittal.

Mr. Sacher was a member of the Zionist Executive in Jerusalem from 1927 to 1931, and was active under Dr. Weizmann's leadership during this period. With his brothers-in-law Sir Simon Marks and Mr. Israel M. Sieff, he was one of the capable younger group who made the Zionist leader's acquaintance in Manchester in 1906 and subsequently moved with him into the front rank of Zionist affairs. They founded the Political Committee in London in 1920, and Sacher, together with Herbert Sidebotham (Scrutator of the "Sunday Times"), was responsible for editing that fine periodical, "Palestine," which presented the case for Zionism to the British people at the outset of the political struggle.

שביט
1898 SHAVIT
for better coffee

Sigmund Gestetner

THE word "Gestetner" is nowadays synonymous with mimeographing. The term that a document has been "Gestetnered" is equivalent to "duplicating."

Sigmund Gestetner, chairman and managing director of the firm that makes and distributes Gestetner machines, stencils, inks and other office requirements throughout the world, is one of the outstanding, if unobtrusive Zionists in England. His counsel, support and constant availability in times of need are a by-word among the inner circle of Anglo-Jewish leaders. He has been chairman or served in other capacities for Jewish public causes: he was deputy chairman of the recent Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest dinner at the Guildhall in London (which raised the £100,000 goal in one evening); he has been deputy chairman or treasurer of the J.P.A. in England, is president of the J.N.F. in Britain and Hon. Treasurer of the Weizmann Institute Foundation.

Born in London 57 years ago, he is the son of David Gestetner, founder of the world famed enterprise. Sigmund Gestetner grew up in a traditional Jewish atmosphere and became intensely interested in Israel at an early age. A chance meeting with Dr. Chaim Weizmann during the First World War brought him together with "the Chief," with whom he became closely associated in later years.

Many years ago Dr. Weizmann asked Sigmund Gestetner whether he could send the Jewish Agency a much-needed £1,000. "We shall pay you back without fail," Dr. Weizmann solemnly assured his friend. "In that case," Mr. Gestetner remarked, as he made out the cheque, "I shall lend you £2,000. That's the kind of talk a businessman likes to hear!"

Mr. Gestetner was later to be linked with the "Manchester (Marks-Sieff-Sacher) Group" when they moved to London and to become associated with them in the forefront of Zionist activity.

"Sigmund does more for Israel quietly than a dozen other people noisily," is the saying in London.

'Damon and Pythius'

MR. DEWEY Stone of Brockton, Mass. and Mr. Harry Levine of Leominster, Mass. — referred to by Dr. Weizmann in his autobiography "Trial and Error" as "Damon and Pythius" — have been the guiding spirits behind the American ..... for the Weizmann Institute since the early days of World War II. Mr. Stone first met Dr. Weizmann at the Zionist Congress in Geneva in 1939, when he was a delegate, and a close personal friendship sprang up between them.

During the early war years, when the Sieff Institute at Rehovot was in a dangerous financial position because "the family" could not maintain their lavish contributions, Dewey Stone and Harry Levine joined forces with Mr. Lewis Ruskin of Chicago, who had then established the "Chicago Committee" to help the scientific institute in Israel, and the "Chaim Weizmann Research Foundation" was thus formed.

The idea of establishing a "Weizmann Institute of Science" was the result of a series of general discussions by the Foundation members on how best to honour the 70th birthday of the Zionist leader, and the small group led by Stone and Levine soon started raising funds to launch the project.

In the days of the Haganah's underground struggle against the White Paper policy both men were active in the U.S., Mr. Levine handling the purchase of arms and Mr. Stone looking after the shipping end.

Dewey Stone, a textile and footwear manufacturer in New England, is Vice-President of the U.J.A. and an officer of the Bond Drive. He is also a Trustee of Boston University, of which he is an Honorary Doctor of Humanities, and is also active in Hebrew Union College affairs.

Harry Levine is an Israel as well as an American manufacturer, having established four factories here in recent years, all connected with the plastics industry, which is his interest in the U.S. His factories here include the United Seran Co., Serafan, and Sulitan, the latter producing synthetic shoe soles. He is Chairman of the Bond Drive in Massachusetts, and was the initiator of the "Zionist Youth Camps" throughout the U.S., which have been instrumental in bringing many young men and women from America to kibbutzim in Israel. His two sons were educated at the Reali

H.O.

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Givat Brenner Exhibition Marks 25th Birthday

SHELTERED from the highway by the high, green windbreakers of its orange groves, Kibbutz Brenner has, since our last visit before the War of Liberation, grown beyond all recognition into a rambling garden city. In the large, airy Enzo Sereni Building, we found the history of Kibbutz Brenner since its foundation in 1928 illustrated by an exhibition which, in instructive clarity, might well be compared with the big sister show which has just closed its gates in Jerusalem. The centrepiece is the most fascinating model I have ever seen, a large-scale relief, about three metres square, shows the empty hillscape before the settlement was founded. You press a button and on the dominating heights rise the first buildings, the fortified house, sundry huts and sheds. A tape-recorded lecture tells you all the details of the foundation of what is now Israel's largest communal settlement. You press the button again and up go the first children's houses, stables, rows of tents. While the invisible chronicler describes every stage of development, you see Kibbutz Brenner expand from quinennium to quinennium: tents and sheds disappear, and are replaced by permanent constructions, and workshops and factories come into existence on the fringe of the village.

Around this central showpiece, Martin Brand, the leading artist of Kibbutz Brenner, has arranged a laudably self-explanatory exhibition. The show "Man and Soil" is grouped in five sections: Man, Soil, House, Culture, Future. Diagrams illustrated by Brand's pictures and kibbutz photographer Ch. Bahir show the development of Kibbutz Brenner from a lonely outpost with 42 members to a large village of 1,600. The presentation is so straightforward and simple that many more details are remembered than when emerging from the considerably more spectacular Israel pavilion in Jerusalem. Exhibition architecture has become a specialized branch of applied art. Martin Brand represents what might be called "Functionalism" in juxtaposition to the "Romanticism" of our official exhibitions. His exhibit will be shown at the Keren Kayemet in Jerusalem and should be studied for his instructive and extremely cheap presentation.

Kibbutz Art

Of equal interest is the exhibition of Kibbutz Brenner's artists shown in the basement of the Enzo Sereni Building. The exhibition confirms the impression we formed at the Kibbutz Meuhad Exhibition in Na'an last year, that we have many fine kibbutz artists but no typical "Kibbutz Art." And that is something for which we must be grateful: whilst party lines divide stables and dining halls, there is still no basic difference between Mapai and Mapam painting.

If there is a common denominator among kibbutz artists, it is the emphasis on colour among painters and a strong element of the grotesque among the graphic artists. One also gains the impression that the materially carefree life of the kibbutz artist encourages experimentation in style and technique.

This is especially obvious in the work of Martin Brand, who exhibits impressionist landscapes from his European travels, cubist simplifications and still-life that recalls Braque. All of them are interesting and competent. One would like to see a one-man show by this painter, who has not until now, come to town. J. Lurie, who is at present studying in Paris, shows some lovely children's portraits, a development of Paula Moderson's style. Arie Seligfeld and Lisa Shertok are promising beginners among the Kibbutz Brenner artists; the strongest personality is Arie Chazor, the graphic artist. He is a highly gifted draughtsman, whose work runs from grotesques and fantasies in the manner of Leonardo da Vinci to classicic drawings and pleasant illustrations of the bird life in the Huleh marshes. The element of possibly playful experiment is especially clear in Chazor's art.

Kibbutz Brenner's photographer is Ch. Bahir who, besides fine heads, exhibits one of the most beautiful pictures ever made in Israel, a photograph that is final in the force of its expression: those tiny trees, growing in a cracked mud-flat, might well have served as the *Leitmotif* of our "Conquest of the Desert" propaganda.

Milk 'Laboratory'

When my patient guide asked me what I would like to see in the kibbutz, I asked to be taken to the milking house, a unique feature of Kibbutz Brenner. While elsewhere in the most up-to-date dairies cows are electrically milked in their stands, Kibbutz Brenner cows pass through a milking shed which looks like one of the laboratories of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, just around the corner. The milk is drawn off into large receptacles and one really expects the cow to shrivel up as the milk rises in the glass barrel. One also wonders that the cows are allowed to walk on their own feet, instead of being taken in and out on a conveyor belt. It is extremely impressive, rational and efficient. Still one is left feeling that the last human touch in the age-old relation of man and beast has disappeared.

T.R.F.M.

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Continuing Sir Winston Churchill's War Memoirs (VI)

BATTLE OF THE BUZZ-BOMBS

IN the early hours of June 13, 1944, exactly a week after D-Day, four pilotless aircraft crossed our coast. They were the premature result of a German order, sent urgently on D-Day in reaction to our successes in Normandy.

One reached Bethnal Green, where it killed six people and injured nine; the others caused no casualties. Nothing further happened until late on June 15, when the Germans started their campaign of "retaliation" *(Vergeltung)* in earnest. More than 200 of the missiles came against us within 24 hours, and over 3,000 were to follow in the next five weeks.

The Flying Bomb, as we came to call it, was named "V.1" by Hitler, since he hoped — with some reason — that it was only the first of a series of terror weapons which German research would provide. To Londoners, the new weapon was soon known as the "doodlebug" or "buzz bomb" from the strident sound of its engine, which was a jet of new and ingenious design.

The bomb flew at speeds up to 400 miles an hour, and at heights around 3,000 feet, and it carried about a ton of explosive. It was steered by a magnetic compass, and its range was governed by a small propeller which was driven round by the passage of the bomb through the air.

When the propeller had revolved a number of times which corresponded to the distance of London from the launching site, the controls of the missile were tripped to make it dive to earth. The blast damage was all the more vicious because the bomb usually exploded before penetrating the ground.

This new form of attack imposed upon the people of London a burden perhaps even heavier than the air-raids of 1940 and 1941. Suspense and strain were more prolonged. Dawn brought no relief, and cloud no comfort. There was little that one could do, no human enemy that could be shot down.

Guards Tragedy

MY daughter Mary was still serving in the Hyde Park Anti-Aircraft Battery. On the morning of Sunday, June 18, when I was at Chequers, Mrs. Churchill told me she would pay it a visit. She found the battery in action. One bomb had passed over it and demolished a house in the Bayswater Road. While my wife and daughter were standing together on the grass they saw a tiny black object dive out of the clouds which looked as if it would fall very near Downing Street.

There was a dull explosion near by and everyone went on their business. The bomb had fallen on the Guards Chapel at Wellington Barracks. A special service for which a large number of distinguished officers of the Brigade, active and retired, had gathered was going on. There was a direct hit. The whole building was demolished in a second, and nearly 200 Guardsmen, including many distinguished officers, and their relations and friends were left killed or maimed under the ruins. As the days passed every borough in London was hit.

About three-quarters of a million houses were damaged, 23,000 of them beyond repair. But although London was the worst sufferer, the casualties and the damage spread well outside its bounds. Parts of Sussex

A few Robot launching planes were used by the Germans after the Allied offensive in France captured launching sites. Heinkel bombers came in low over the North Sea at night to release the bombs. Allied fighters soon cut down this type of robot launching.

and Kent, popularly known as "Bomb Alley" because they lay on the line of route, paid a heavy toll; and bombs, although all were aimed at Tower Bridge, fell far and wide over the countryside from Hampshire to Suffolk.

One landed near my home at Westerham, killing, by a cruel mischance, 22 homeless children and five grown-ups collected in a refuge made for them in the woods.

Fighters Stripped

OUR Intelligence had accurately foretold six months before how the missiles would perform, but we had not found it easy to prepare fighter and gun defences of adequate quality. Our fastest fighters, specially stripped and vigorously boosted, could barely overtake the speediest missiles.

To make things worse, the enemy fired the bombs in salvoes, in the hope of saturating our defences. Our normal procedure of "scrambling" was too slow, and so the fighters had to fly standing patrols, finding and chasing their quarry with the help of instructions and running commentaries from Radar stations and observer corps posts on the ground.

The flying bombs were much smaller than normal aircraft, and so they were difficult either to see or hit. There were poor chances of a "kill" from much more than 300 yards; but it was dangerous to open fire from less than 200 yards, because the exploding bomb might destroy the attacking fighter.

We had realized, of course, that some bombs would escape both fighters and guns, and these we tried to parry by a vast balloon barrage deployed to the south-east of London. In the course of the campaign the barrage did in fact catch 232 bombs, each of which would almost inevitably have fallen somewhere in the London area.

Nor had we been content with defensive measures. The original "ski sites," 96 in number, from which the bombs were to have been launched in France had been heavily attacked by our bombers from December 1943 onwards and substantially eliminated. But depite all our efforts, the enemy had succeeded in launching the assault from new and less pretentious sites; and bombs were penetrating our defences in numbers which, although far smaller than the enemy had originally hoped, were presenting us with many problems.

Arrangements had been made to evacuate mothers and children and to open the deep shelters which had hitherto been held in reserve, and I explained in the House of Commons that everything in human power would be done to defeat this novel onslaught.

We now know that Hitler had thought that the new weapon would be "decisive" in fashioning his own distorted version of peace. Even his military advisers, who were less obsessed than their master, hoped that London's agony would cause some of our armies to be diverted to a disastrous landing in the Pas de Calais in an attempt to capture the launching site. But neither London nor the Government flinched.

Caverns Blown Up

OUR bombing attacks on launching sites went on for a time, but it was clear before the end of June that these were now poor targets. Bomber Command, anxious to share more effectively in relieving London, sought better ones; and they were soon found. The main storage depots for the flying bombs in France now lay in a few large natural caverns around Paris, long exploited by French mushroom-growers.

One of these caverns, at St. Leu d'Esserent, in the Oise valley, was rated by the Germans to store 2,000 bombs, and it had supplied 70 per cent. of all the bombs fired in June. Early in July it was utterly destroyed by Bomber Command, using some of their heaviest bombs to crush the roof in. Another, rated to hold 1,000, was smashed by American bombers. We know that at least 300 flying bombs were irretrievably buried in this one cavern. London was spared all these, and the Germans were forced to use bombs of a type which they had previously condemned as unsatisfactory.

Our bombers did not achieve their success without loss. Of all our forces they were the earliest engaged against the bombs. By the end of the campaign nearly 2,000 airmen of British and Allied bombers had died in London's defence.

At the headquarters of the Air Defence of Great Britain much thought had been given to the roles of fighters and guns. Our dispositions had seemed sensible enough: fighters ranging out over the sea and over most of Kent and Sussex, where the bombs were dispersed and guns concentrated in a belt nearer London where the bombs drew into a more compact front as they approached their target.

By the second week of July, however, Gen. Pile and some discerning experts came to the conclusion that the guns could do very much better without undue prejudice to the success of the fighters if the batteries were moved on to the coast.

Their Radar for fire control would have more scope, and it would be safer to use the proximity fuzed shells which were now arriving from America.

These shells, which were designed to explode as they passed near the target, were dangerous to use over land since, if they missed the target badly, they did not explode until they fell to earth.

Gun Sites Moved

The new development was a vast undertaking, and it was executed with the most praiseworthy speed. Nearly 400 heavy and 600 Bofors guns had to be moved and re-sited. Three thousand miles of telephone cable were laid; 23,000 men and women were moved, and the vehicles of Anti-Aircraft Command travelled 2½m. miles in a week. In four days the move to the coast was completed.

For a few days after the redeployment, our combined defences destroyed far fewer bombs, mainly because the fighters were much hampered by the new restrictions on their movement. But this set-back did not last long. The guns soon got their grip, and the results improved rapidly.

By the end of August, not more than one bomb in seven got through to the London area. The "record bag" was on Aug. 28, when 94 bombs approached our coast and all but four were destroyed. The balloons caught two, the fighters 23 and the guns 65. The V1 had been mastered.

The Germans, who keenly watched the performance of our guns from across the Channel were completely bewildered by the success of our artilery. They had still not solved the mystery when their launching sites were overwhelmed in the first week of September by the victorious and rapid advance of the British and Canadian armies from Normandy to Antwerp.

Goldberg and the Golden Fleece

Australian Doctor Flew Sheep Stud to Israel

By a Special Correspondent

UNTIL recently, there were only 36,000 sheep in Israel, all of Mediterranean type, bred for milking to make cheese, their coarse wool was fit only for rug making. Before the State was established, the sheep population was half a million, but the Arabs were then the principal shepherds to that most of the flocks were driven across the border during the fighting in 1948. More than that, woolen mills were stading idle because Israel was without foreign currency to buy raw wool; textile operatives from Poland were doing manual work because there was no place for them in their own industry; and of course the meat shortage hardly needs amplification.

All these facts struck Dr. Solomon Goldberg when he returned to visit his home town in 1951. Born in Rishon leZion 52 years ago, as a child he emigrated to Australia where he later studied medicine. In 1938, he was approached by the Jewish Welfare Society of Sydney to help procure land in Griffith for the settlement of European migrants. In this effort, he became interested in farming, especially rice-cultivation and sheep-raising. Soon he had acquired three farms, and now owns a property of 3,650 acres fully irrigated, which pastures 10,500 sheep and yields 200 tons of rice a year, as well as conserving 500 tons of hay and grain. The farms have won State-wide competitions for fodder conservation and Corriedale stud sheep.

Negev Chosen

Motoring through the country on his visit, Dr. Goldberg noticed lush grass and herbage growing profusely among the orange-trees, in the olive groves, by the roadside. Like every good Australian, he was used to seeing stock graze on such vegetation. He also observed that, in the cereal harvest, any grain inadvertently spilt went to waste, while Australian farmers contrive to graze many head on it. With Israel so short of food, it seemed provocative to Dr. Goldberg that such opportunities should be missed. So he went straight to the Director of Animal Husbandry in the Israel Ministry of Agriculture and told his intriguing story. Here was nutritious grass ploughed back into grove and orchard, grass on the verges withering in summer and blown away, seed dropped after the harvest germinating in the early rains or under irrigation and again ploughed in.

Dr. Goldberg was determined to rectify things, very simply, by introducing good Australian stock producing fine wool and tasty meat.

The Director was more than won over: he loaned Dr. Goldberg two of his officers, with motor transport and guards, to survey the various sites; and the choice fell, ideally, on a tract in the region of Dorot, the Northern Negev, a low undulating area through which an irrigation network was planned to pass.

Kibbutz Dorot contains 300 families, which have worked the land for over 20 years, and, when due allowance had been made for their growing needs, the Jewish National Fund granted Dr. Goldberg a 49-year lease, with option to extend for a further 50 years, at a nominal rental beginning one half per cent of the capital value and rising to two per cent. For the Jewish National Fund this was an exceptional contract, for Dr. Goldberg's scheme would, at most, support 20 men on the land: ordinarily the Fund expects to settle 300 families on such an area. But the intrinsic and long-range merits of the scheme prevailed over precedent.

To help overcome the considerable obstacles in the way of financing his scheme, and knowing that contract rates for earth-moving in Israel were very advantageous, Dr. Goldberg had the idea of acquiring two caterpillar bulldozers, which would earn enough for the wages of the workers on the Dorot sheep station as well as for accessories such as fuel. The crops grown in Dorot would be sold to add to the income.

But buying bulldozers — that was easier said than done, and disappointment or disinterest balked Dr. Goldberg at every turn. After his unremitting search for money — London, Paris, New York, until he was about to give up the Israel Sheep Enterprise, and had entered the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, to concentrate on further medical specialization. Then a chance encounter with a young Jew providentially led to a meeting with Mr. Alexander Brest, owner of a gigantic earth-moving firm in the United States who, a year earlier, had bought a million dollars' worth of tractors. Mr. Brest was an instant ally and, after a moment's telephoning, secured from the makers the guaranteed delivery, in 30 days, of two tractors.

Air Lift Idea

How, next, to find $25,000 to pay for them? On went the quest — through New Orleans, Louisiana and Kansas to Los Angles. And again, the gods suddenly smiled. In California, the story of Dr. Goldberg's visions and ventures came unpremeditatedly to the ears of Mr. I. D. Marks-son, an imaginative owner of chain restaurants, oil wells and dude ranches. That was the happy end.

As for the transport of the flock, farm machinery, seed and such could be shipped from Australia to a Mediterranean port and thence transhipped to Haifa. But stock could not be so handled; transhipment delays might be fatal. So Dr. Goldberg first considered an air-lift. Flying Tigers of Los Angeles, which flew the Himalayas with Army supplies before the Burma Road was built, seemed ready, for $10,000, to take on the job in a chartered Skymaster returning empty after ferrying German migrants to Australia. But, no! The smell of sheep could not be dispersed, and that meant subsequent loss of paying passenger load; and even Dr. Goldberg's ingenious contraption for inner cocooning of the aircraft as a detergent, failed to persuade the Flying Tigers. British Overseas Airways, however, did initially consent to charter a converted plane to him for £11,000 flying humans out and deodorized sheep back.

Returning from the vanguished United States, Dr. Goldberg paid a quick visit to Israel and concluded to plod away at the Jewish National Fund until at long last he had obtained a signed agreement, of his own drafting, for the lease of the Dorot domains.

From that point, his odyssey took him to Karachi and Calcutta, armed with letters from the late Sir Robert Waley Cohen of 'Shell', which guaranteed utmost local aid in satisfying the water, fodder and other needs of the pioneer ewes; and back to Griffith in July 1951. The Israel Legation helped in getting an export licence — with characteristic Goldbergian optimism — for 1,200 Corriedales; equipment — flood-lights, barbed wire, ploughs and tractors — a caravan for the workers, and seed were despatched to the Negev.

Pedigreed Rams

The Israel Department of Soil Conservation was most cooperative at this stage: its engineers helped to survey the land, designed a dam ensuring one quarter of its irrigation, and laid out the ground-plan of the station. The Wadi Majnun — Crazy Creek in the vernacular — cuts through it in winter spate twice or three times a year, and damming that flow could be immensely valuable.

It took till mid-1953 to find the money for seed and equipment and to solve the transport problems. The nucleus contingent was to be 12 head of Corriedales, including three pedigree rams. And then it was that fortune took a friendly and final hand in the game.

Prize-winning Australian sheep are one of that country's pillars of industry.

Dr. Goldberg, indomitably inquisitive, discovered that BOAC had inaugurated a regular weekly flight of a York aircraft carrying animals to various European Zoos, in Europe, and monkeys to Africa for the making of polio serum, and succeeded in chartering it to fly his sheep from Singapore to Lydda, for £3,500. Not less persistent was his pursuit of shipping to Singapore, until he had bargained with the Blue Star Line to convey the stock from Adelaide to Malaya in pens built to the specification of its Navigation Department. The installation specially designed in 1951 by BOAC was shipped back from Sydney, in readiness.

Nature now played a short but scurvy trick. After five months of drought, torrential rain fell in Griffith on Aug. 3. The straight trek of 550 miles to Adelaide was out: re-routing through Victoria to South Australia added 500 miles to the journey. With 120 sheep on a 10,000 mile cruise tucked under tarpaulin, the motor truck had to be tractor-towed the first four miles out of the farm. The sodden path ahead was bulldozed, and a second caterpillar warped the back of the truck to keep it on the crown of the highway until the bitumen was reached.

Stockmen's Ordeal

From there on, the driver and two stockmen drove for two days and nights, stopping only for light refreshment, and arriving at Adelaide at 6 p.m. of August 7, their charges safe and sound, except for one which was chilled when the truck submerged at a bridge in a swollen river of Victoria and died of pneumonia.

Fremantle on August 22, and thence comparative tranquillity, as the following terse cables from the chief stockman tell:

6 August. Arrived Murchison, midday. Lost all. Bad going and sleepy.

7 August. Arrived Coonalpyn. Lost all. Completely bad journey.

11 August. Malay sailed (from Adelaide).

24 August. Arrived Singapore 118 sheep OK.

27 August. Everything super Calcutta. Left for Karachi on schedule.

28 August. Karachi. Sheep good. Organization wonderful.

29 August. Bahrein. Last stop. Sheep excellent.

30 August. Arrived Lydda. Good reception.

To end matter-of-factly, the basis of the undertaking is to establish good wool-producing and meat-providing sheep in Israel without using up large tracts of land. If the original pre-Israel sheep population of half-million is rest red, the value of the raw wool would be $5m annually, and that of the manufactured products a great deal more, not to mention tripling the meat ration — and all by utilizing vegetation and the post-harvest grain.

Incidentally, subterranean clover, which Dr. Goldgerb has now transported to Israel, originally came from the Middle East. It is the best type of sheep pasture in Australia, and should prove no less satisfactory in its ancient soil.

From the breeding nucleus at Dorot, farmers throughout Israel will be supplied with stock: for instance, an average orchard of 25-30 acres should graze 20-30 sheep easily. Only wethered rams would be rented out thus, and no problem of breeding or lambing would face the orchard owners, while a mobile team from Dorot would tour the groves and do the shearing once a year, sending in the clip to the Haifa mills.

From Griffith in New South Wales to tailored garment in Tel Aviv: that is Dr. Goldberg's ambition, and realisation is at hand.

What's New

By Ellen & Dahn Ben-Amotz

WE wanted to find out something about Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, actress, editor, columnist, journalist, playwright, Congresswoman and U.S. Ambassador to Italy, and we thought that the best way would be to speak with her personal secretary, Miss Baldbridge.

At 8:30 on a Saturday morning we turned up at the Villa Taverna, the Ambassador's residence in Rome's wealthy Parioli section. We were greeted by an Italian houseboy of 40 who led us up the carpeted staircase to Miss Baldridge, a tall, blonde young woman wearing a well-tailored grey suit and neat white blouse. She suggested that we go to her office so she could be near the phone. There were two telephones in her small office, a desk covered with papers and memoranda, a metal filing cabinet and three chairs. "Excuse me," said an elderly lady in a pink dress who put her head in the door. "Please put a call through to Venice for me. I want to speak to Miss Maxwell." "Certainly, Miss Case," said Miss Baldridge, picking up the 'phone and ordering the call in Italian. As faithful readers of the "Rome Daily American," we realized immediately that Miss Maxwell was Elsa Maxwell and Miss Case must be Miss Margaret Case, editor of "Vogue" and close friend and guest of the Ambassador. We complimented Miss Baldridge on her un-American Italian. "I wanted terribly to work in Rome," she said, "so I studied in Washington until I could say *bon giorno* with a good accent." We smiled appreciatively. "Italian is very important in my job because I have to deal with Italian servants all day. An ambassador usually has a wife to take care of the household, arrange entertainments, personal affairs and so on, but that's my job here." In other words you're the Ambassador's wife, we said licking our pencil. "Don't let McCarthy hear you say that," she protested with a laugh.

Trieste and Vacations

To get to the point, we asked Miss Baldridge about Mrs. Luce's daily schedule. "Well, she gets up at eight o'clock in the morning," she said, "and goes over the papers." Which ones? "The European editions of "The New York Times" and "Herald Tribune," the "Rome Daily American" and two Italian papers. She doesn't speak Italian, but she reads it very well. She knows French, Spanish and German so it isn't too difficult for her. Then she has a small breakfast — tea, orange juice and one piece of toast, maybe — and at quarter to nine she calls me in to go over urgent papers and letters and the day's social schedule. Exactly at ten she arrives at the Embassy and there she has appointments every 15 minutes or half hour until one. She has to see the Embassy personnel, Congressmen, envoys from the State Department and, of course, groups of visiting Americans, just as the President has to see visiting Boy Scouts. She also spends a good deal of time at the Italian Foreign Office, especially since the Trieste business. Her only vacation was interrupted by Trieste. She and Mr. Luce had rented a yacht, the 'Nicki,' and were cruising down the coast, but she was called back after ten days. So where were we? Oh yes, at 1:30 she comes home for lunch. She has to eat so much rich food at parties that she usually has only an omlete and green salad and perhaps a little dessert. After lunch, the Italians take a *siesta*, but for Mrs. Luce it's a work hour. She's fantastic really. I never knew anyone who worked so hard. At three, she goes back to the Embassy for another slew of appointments until seven. Then she comes back home to change and either goes to a cocktail party or gives one herself. That goes on every day. She accepts all the cocktail parties she can. It's a very good way to make contacts. As long as she can meet one important person at each party and get off in a corner and talk with him for 15 minutes, it's worthwhile. After cocktails, she goes to a dinner, again either here or out, which usually breaks up at about 12:30. Then she comes home and works until two. She's simply amazing. She just never slows down."

Here, the telephone rang, and Miss Baldridge handed us a copy of Mrs. Luce's official biography from which we learned that she was born in 1903, that she served two terms as a Congresswoman from Connecticut (1943-1947), that outside politics she's had her greatest success as a playwright ("The Women," "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," "Margin for Error," all of which were made into films), that her first marriage to a New York clothing manufacturer ended in divorce in 1929, that she has been married to Henry Robinson Luce, owner, publisher and editor of "Time," "Life" and "Fortune," since 1935, that she was converted to Catholicism in 1946, and that she was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Italy in March 1953.

"Now let's see," said Miss Baldridge hanging up the 'phone. "On Sundays Mrs. Luce tries to sleep late before she goes to Mass. Then after lunch she takes a drive outside the city. There are some beautiful places near Rome. And then she answers personal correspondence. It's a pleasant day, and kind of a cleanup day. Mrs. Luce has a permanent staff of 13 here at her residence, but five of us, including me, aren't on the official payroll. Since the State Department ordered a 20 per cent cut in all Embassy personnel, Mrs. Luce has been paying us herself. We're really understaffed now, and we work like slaves. But she works so much harder, we just can't complain." We noticed a book on the desk entitled "Saints for Now" edited by Clare Boothe Luce. It included a preface by Mrs. Luce on "Saints" and 20 articles by other authors on various saints. We asked Miss Baldridge whether Mrs. Luce still writes. "No," she said, "she has no time now. She has a pen in her hand constantly, but she can't turn it to anything private. She gets dozens of requests for articles, but she just hasn't any time for them."

We wanted to know how Mrs. Luce looked to her secretary. "She's a real beauty," said Miss Baldridge, "and it frustrates the heck out of me. I see her without make-up in the morning. That's when you can tell if a woman is really intrisincally beautiful. And she is. I've taken all the mirrors out of my apartment. She loves pastel colours in clothes. Her favourite dress style is a cardigan neckline, three-quarter length sleeves and a soft full skirt. She's very slim. Wears a size 12, I think. And she always wears low-heeled shoes because of back injury she received a few years ago. She almost died the other day when an American journalist who'd been visiting in Rome went back and wrote an article saying 'The Italians love Mrs. Luce, but they hate her shoes'. She loves flaired coats, and her evening dresses are always of a gossamer shimmery material that sets off her blonde hair. She wears very little jewellery at a time, and it's all exquisite. And all of it is real, of course. What's that commandment about thou shalt not covet? Well, I covet. She has gorgeous gold bracelets and rings with enormous heavy pearls and pins with various precious stones. And she wears a little gold cross around her neck. It's very sweet. And you must have heard about her rose! She has this little clip in the shape of a crystal pitcher which actually holds water. She wears it on her lapel every day with one fresh rose in it. It's her trademark."

Prints and Prose

The phone rang again. Miss Case appeared in the door and asked. "Is that my call?" It was. We heard her exclaim, "Elsa!," as we left the office for a tour of the Villa which, we learned, had been built in 1578 as a seminary for monks. First, we looked into two guest rooms, in one of which we found Japanese prints — "Mrs. Luce collected them when she was a correspondent in the Far East during the war" — and in the other, several prints of waterfalls — "Mr. Luce is mad about these. He has 50 more upstairs." There were also about a dozen American primitives and two religious paintings on glass. On a chest in the hall outside Mrs. Luce's bedroom was a large coloured photograph of General MacArthur — "She took it herself" — and two books, *Out of the Square, a modern miracle story* by Peter de Polnay and *Candelmas Bay, a novel of Maine fishermen ("She wanted a strong man's love")*, by Ruth Moore. We couldn't see Mrs. Luce's room as she was speaking in there with a visiting Congressman's wife, but we were told that it was done in blue and gold satin and brocade. On our way to Mr. Luce's room we passed a couple of Dufys and two abstract birds made of wood and wire.

Downstairs in the dining room, drawing room, *grand salon* and halls we found paintings by Manet, Pisarro, Vlaminck, Segonzac, Delacroix, Renoir, Chagall, Rouault, Utrillo, Redon, Sisley and Dufy from Mrs. Luce's private collection. There were also two heads by Jo Davidson, a cabinet full of Chinese jade statuettes from the Ming dynasty, a silver cigarette box inscribed "To America's Foremost Woman in Politics," a photograph of Mrs. Luce by Cecil Beaton and a portrait by Brockhurst. We walked out into six acres of immaculate gardens, and Miss Baldridge pointed out a clearing with six marble tables. "This is where Mrs. Luce entertains in the summer. It's simply gorgeous at night with spotlights on the trees and candles on the tables. She sometimes has cocktail parties here with as many as 200 people, but even these don't take care of all the people she has to see. Those that are left over are invited to shake hands with her at the Embassy. She also has many small dinners here for 20 or so guests and for these we have lovely menus and place cards written out in Gothic script by some Carmelite nuns. Their convent is right next door. They live off little jobs like this so we must think of them and send them things to do."

We asked Miss Baldridge whether she had ever heard Mrs. Luce say anything about Israel. She thought for a minute. "I just can't recall offhand," she said. But she's been everywhere, so she must have been there some time. Look, if you call me on Monday I'll try and get her to make some little remark that will give you an angle for your article. But I wish you could meet her. I'm sure you'd be fascinated by her. Perhaps you could come to the four o'clock Handshake at the Embassy on Monday." We said we'd love to.

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 1–7 1953

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 1	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0900	L. A. I.	Rome
MON. Nov. 2	0005	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich), Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0745	SABENA	(Athens), Brussels, Paris, New York
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES. Nov. 3	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0045	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED. Nov. 4	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS. Nov. 5	0630	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Nov. 3	1345	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 1, 1953	s.s. PACE	Limassol, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Nov. 3, 1953	s.s. GRIMANI	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Nov. 6, 1953	s.s. NEGBAH	Limassol, Genoa, Marseilles.

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POSTMARK NEW YORK

By IRENE BLAYZOR

NOT since the 1930's when the Coughlinites and Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund were spewing their doctrines of race hatred and violence across the country has there been such an upsurge of "crackpot" and openly fascist groups as we find in America today. In the '30s, it was felt that the flourishing fascist groups were a reflection in this country of the rise of fascism in Europe — Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy, Franco in Spain. And under the pressure of the war against Germany, the groups disintegrated. Coughlin was silenced by the Catholic hierarchy. Fritz Kuhn's German-American Bund was declared an enemy organization and Kuhn imprisoned.

But how can we explain the growth and flourishing conditions of today's fascist organizations? Is the political atmosphere receptive to their doctrines? The Attorney General's office and the Department of Justice have taken the stand that fascism and Communism are one and the same thing, both subversive of the American system. But nowhere on the list of "subversive" organizations issued by the Attorney General do the names of these fascist groups appear and they seem to thrive in inverse proportion to the Communists. Under the impact of the arrests and convictions of its leadership for conspiracy to overthrow the Government, blacklisting and prosecution in Federal and many other fields of employment, the Communist Party has dropped to the position of a "legal" illegal party (for it is still permitted to put a slate on the ballot if it can get the consent of a nominee to run) and its membership has dropped to the lowest point in its history. The fascist groups, on the other hand have increased their membership, and conduct their activities more openly and vocally with each passing week.

Uniformed Germans

In New York, the National Renaissance Party holds Friday evening street meetings each week in Yorktown (former stronghold of the German-American Bund). These meetings are attended by uniformed storm troopers and, according to the Party's Bulletin, the uniformed corps meets in a private centre for regular weekly military drill.

Leader of the National Renaissance Party is James Madole of Beacon, N.Y., who was one of the instigators of the Peekskill riots four years ago when gangs of hoodlums broke up a concert by Paul Robeson, Negro singer, overturning and burning cars, and making it necessary for the police to rescue concertgoers. "Of course we're Nazis," Madole told a recent street meeting. "If they don't know we are Nazis now, they never will. The Jews on that paper (referring to the "New York Post" which had attacked them) will pay."

Barry Gray, columnist for the "New York Post" described one incident at a street meeting when "five of Madole's pals worked a 12-year-old boy over because the lad walked by wearing a *yarmalke* on his way from a nearby synagogue."

Anti-Semitic Leaflets

At the street meetings, anti-Semitic leaflets are given out; one of them lists on the back 18 "pro-American" pamphlets and stickers, including one of the "Protocols of Zion" forgery, available from a Marilyn Allen in Salt Lake City, Utah. The literature abounds in the usual fascist contraditions. The "Bulletin" at one and the same time reviles a "priest-rabble which by sentimental talk about Brotherhood, eggs on every misguided mob" and "Judaeo-Christian doctrines based on such false premises as the 'brotherhood of man.'" The paper calls Hitler the George Washington of Europe and denounces "Jewish International bankers together with Franklin D. Roosevelt, their 'tool'" and speaks of the historic mission of "blond beasts of prey against the litter of democracy... feminism.... socialism... equality which nature abhors."

The National Renaissance Party boasts a membership in New York City of 6,000, including 700 storm-troopers. It has branches in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Beacon and recently reported a new branch in Louisville, Kentucky, with another organ, "The American Eagle."

Politically it has backed Impellitteri and wanted a Taft-MacArthur team nationally.

Still another publication, "The American Nationalist" of Inglewood, California, published by Frank L. Britton, finds a real Jewish plot in the "U.S. press attempt to portray Russia as anti-Semitic when in reality it is just the opposite."

These are, of course, what are usually called the "lunatic fringe" groups and while their growth is an alarming symptom, they need not perhaps be taken too seriously as long as they remain just that. So far as can be discovered, they have as yet been unable to secure any substantial backing or the support of conservative business leaders. The only wealthy man known to be connected with NRP is Frederick Chas. F. Weiss, owner of an estate at Mt. Hope, N.Y., who has industrial interests in Germany.

TWO PAINTERS OF DREAMS

PAUL Loewy and his son-in-law Dan Hoffner, both exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists' House, have this in common: they are happily lost in dreamlands of their own. From time to time, it seems, they return to the world on this side of the mirror and tell about their wanderings in pictures of precious and enchanting beauty. It is not for me to decide who is the leading element in this family of dreamers, and I have kept to alphabetical sequence in this review.

There can be no doubt that Dan Hoffner is the first great surrealist we have the pleasure to acclaim in Israel. He combines perfect mastery of the craft with a genial gift for fantastic composition. Moreover, the message he intends to convey by his virtuoso paintings of hieroglyphics is decipherable for anyone wishing to do so.

Every single one of his 12 oils represents an important stage on his way from cubist abstraction to surrealist clarification, though figures remain strong, triangular stylizations. And every one of beauty in its own right. Look at the "Cafe," where the head of the waiter in the centre is the only living heart in a wilderness of empty masks. Study the fascinating pattern of the old town, leading up to the spire of "Street with Lantern" in the left hand corner. There is an element of the monumental in the "Blue Painter" and medieval craftsmanship in the "Blue Madonna." The "Calling Voice" and the "Actors," empty cloaks, acting on their own volition, are classic surrealism.

The three pastels "Doom" could be shown in a textbook as exemplary specimens of expressionist art—the feeling of deepest depression is perfectly conveyed by pattern and colour. Dan Hoffner's drawings (see the tiny vignettes) should be studied by all the youngsters, who believe that "Progressive Style" is a shortcut to save them the bother of strict academic training.

Puppet Master

PAUL Loewy is known to all older art lovers here as the director, producer, stage designer and father of all the actors of the unforgettable "Wooden Troupe." He is essentially a man of the theatre and all his paintings are in some manner backdrops for the stage. But I must confess that of Loewy's stage designs I consider only the simple ones, like those for Strindberg and Kotzebue, the Chinese play or "Galut Street" to be quite successful. Many of the others, for all their beauty, are too intricate for my taste: I would find it difficult to concentrate on the play before I had digested all the thousand details of the backdrop.

But Loewy's curtain designs are unreservedly lovely and lead one quite naturally to the "Dream Castles," in which one could lose oneself, as in the landscape paintings of Chinese fairy tales. The "Safad" series is exciting, culminating in the sublimation of "Remembrance of Safad." The "Night Impressions" are truly haunting. Of the nostalgic "Reminiscences," the "Dream" is a painting which deserves publication in "Imago."

Loewy's "Flight Impressions" are an extremely interesting escapade into abstract art, where for a brief moment, the roads of father and son-in-law meet. It is almost impossible to believe that two artists so closely related in mentality can work together without influencing the other, in artistic conceptions.

Some of Loewy's beloved puppets lounge on the mantlepiece. Many have been marvellously photographed by Lerski. We are told that there is a slight chance of a revival of the "Wooden Troupe." This is good news, and we hope in this case organizations concerned with Israel's cultural life will finally find a way to help this unique institution.

If the American Fund for Israel Institutions can provide money for the somewhat controversial Nations' Opera, a subsidy for the "Wooden Troupe", which one and all would welcome with open arms, should be feasible.

Th.F.M.

Levanon's Sensitive Landscapes

THE Cheriminsky Gallery (36 Gordon St., Tel Aviv) is showing paintings by Mordechai Levanon whose collected works have not been seen for some time. This is an interesting exhibition. Here you have the Israel landscape as the sensitive mind feels it rather than as the eye perceives it. The poetic imagination is at work giving a mysterious and almost unearthly character to the known. Jerusalem is a dream city of blue grottos and green mountains, "quarrying" becomes a mystical process and a visionary atmosphere envelopes hills and valleys.

This poetic quality has always been the chief charm of Levanon's work, compensating for certain obvious defects, and it has not been lost in his new trend towards a more modern treatment, that is, more emphasis on construction and formalization. There was a period when he had not mastered the new approach and did not seem to be at home in the old; but in the present collection, it is clear that he has his feet firmly on the new path.

Canvases such as landscapes Nos. 4 and 8 are well organised, with unified and interesting design, and are poetically charming in colour. There are several such successful syntheses to be noted. Among the watercolours, which sometimes tend to be too turgid in colour, there are a few outstanding works such as the early morning landscape (No. 3) which is very ethereal in colouring, and the delightful Ein Karem with its clear and vibrant atmosphere.

Michal Golan

AT the Katz Galleries a young painter, Michal Golan, who has not exhibited for several years, now has a one-man show. Once a pupil of the late Avni, his influence is still to be observed in her portraits, especially in the way the mouths are painted. She shows a certain aptitude for portraiture; a study, mostly in reds and yellows, of a young woman with a kerchief over her head is particularly lively and nicely painted as is a charming sketch of a child with plaits.

S.W.

'3—D' Pictures In Safad

ON receiving Mr. B. Efrayim's invitation to view three dimensional pictures and four dimensional sculpture, curiosity took me to Safad. After refusing to view pictures through telescoped hands, I concluded that Efrayim, as the result of a grounding in Cubism and Futurism, had been intelligent enough to work out for himself the laws of perspective and a mathematical division of spatial structure. Add to this that he belongs to those who preach social lessons through art; and one can understand why he thinks that he has made a new discovery. Efrayim's theoretical principles are summed up in "New York of Today," a huge picture of steel scaffolding and pipes, a bridge and the subway. His best work, however, combining both mathematical control of composition and a sense of colour harmony is "Girl in Green" and several flower pieces.

Precisely on account of his theories, I rate Efrayim more highly as a sculptor, particularly in his bas-reliefs of beaten steel. The idea of the four dimensional arises simply from his perception of a likeness between the device of recurring motifs and the philosophical space-time theory. Nevertheless, while one admires the bas-relief of a group of athletes jumping hurdles, it is also clear that, as with the Cubists who had the same idea in their use of double faces, any valid relationship to space and time can easily be disproved. A still finer piece is his "Guitar Player," well proportioned, full of movement but by no means four dimensional. In both instances the true explanation lies in a successfully produced rhythm.

His bas-reliefs possess excellent form (see "Old Safad Woman"). Facial lines are less distinct and either tend to an embittered or to pre-Columbian elements.

H.

Swedish Comment

THE exhibition of paintings by Dr. S. Zulkis of Tel Aviv recently on view at Halmstad, Sweden, was very favourably reviewed. The press remarked on the high standard shown and stated that this, their first introduction to Israel painting, augured well for this country's art.

Noah's Ark at the Palace

OF all the tales most loved by the young ever since Noah was a sailor, and among the toys most cherished by generations of children, Noah's Ark takes pride of place.

Made from odds and ends of wood and crudely coloured, Mr. and Mrs. Noah, together with their children and motley cargo of birds and beasts, have been fashioned by hand by village carpenters, and turned out by the thousands by machine in city factories all the world over.

Seldom, if ever in the past has a serious artist been known to turn his attention to the Noah family. Today in Jerusalem, however, one of Israel's foremost sculptors is working on the last of 50 pairs of animals to go into a very special Ark.

Rudolph Lehmann, who is noted for his animal sculpture, has been commissioned by the Coronation Forest Committee to make a Noah's Ark. The ark, a gift for Prince Charles and Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth II's children, was intended as a souvenir of the inauguration of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest to be planted on the Hills of Nazareth by the Jewish National Fund with money subscribed by Jews of the British Commonwealth.

Wood from an ancient olive tree which grew among the pines of the forest dedicated to the late King George V, the Queen's grandfather, has been used.

The traditional Noah's Ark was built entirely of wood; accordingly, Lehmann has used wooden pegs in his construction in place of nails or glue. The natural grain and polish of the olive wood, with its variations in tone, corresponds amazingly well with the natural colours and markings of the various beasts and birds and is much more effective than applied colours.

The Ark, with the majority of its inhabitants, was launched on the seas of nursery life when it was presented by Ambassador Elath to the Duke of Edinburgh, who accepted it on behalf of his children at a banquet this past week celebrating the inauguration of the Coronation Forest project, at which the Duke represented the Queen. Given by the Coronation Forest Committee, the banquet took place at the famous Guildhall in the City of London. This was the second occasion in history on which a Jewish organization has been privileged to hold a function in this historic building.

H.F.

NO EVIDENCE OF HEREDITARY CANCER

WASHINGTON, (NANA). — There is absolutely no evidence that cancer is hereditary in human beings. This is the opinion of the committee on Growth of the National Research Council, composed of some of the country's foremost cancer experts.

Numerous experiments with animals have shown a very hereditary susceptibility to cancer —in some cases as high as 100 per cent. But this is true only of pure-bred strains, bred for many generations with the single idea of preserving this single hereditary factor for experimental purposes.

Man, the annual report of the committee points out, is not a pure-bred animal and cannot be. Every possible hereditary tendency in the race is mixed up.

The report states, "The existence of human strains with different sensitivities to cancer is inconceivable."

STAR-GAZING

THE time during which Venus adorns the morning sky is becoming shorter, and this star will soon be so near the sun as to be invisible. But until then there will be some interesting "meetings." At present, Venus is in the Virgo constellation and on the morning of the 5th can be found not far from Spica, the brightest star in Virgo. Spica's brightness is 1.2, Venus'—3.4 on this day. This means that Venus shines 60 times as brightly as the first-magnitude star. (It will be interesting to compare the brightness of the two stars.) On the morning of the 7th, Neptune is very close to Venus but this can be seen only by telescope.

The meeting of Venus and Saturn on the morning of the 14th, however, can be observed with the naked eye, Saturn being about twice the width of the full-moon to the left of Venus. Finally, it will be worth while for the keen observer to look out for Mercury on the mornings of the 23rd and 24th. Since Mercury is always more or less close to the sun and can only be seen during a short period, it is not easily found: Venus' position will give a fine opportunity to locate it.

The evening sky at 7 and 9 p.m. respectively: Pegasus is easily found exactly in the South, at medium height. Its main stars form almost an exact square. Except for these, the constellation contains almost no stars visible to the naked eye, so that identification will be easy.

In the North-East, Auriga has just risen in the shape of a pentagon. Its brightest star is the yellowish Capella. It has been known to be a double star for many years, but recently improvements in observing apparatus have made it possible to discern details in the two components. They are two giant stars, each surpassing our sun many times in bulk. This is a rare combination, as in most double stars one component is much larger than the other. These giants are wasting their luminosity in such a way that their lifetime will probably be much shorter than that of our sun. While the life of the sun is reckoned in thousands of millions of years, that of the giant stars is counted in millions of years only! To the right of Auriga we find Taurus with the famous Pleiades as well as the less known V-shaped Hyades cluster with the reddish Aldebaran. Jupiter, the largest of the planets, at present can be found in Taurus which outshines all other stars.

JOSEF SMOIRA

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 340 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 43.9 & 255 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Solemn Music": Works by Ravel, Mahler, Bach, Bizet, Handel. 11.30 Memorial Service, on the First Anniversary of Dr. Weizmann's Death. 12.30 Music by Brahms. 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Youth Concert. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto in E minor (Mendelssohn); "Manfred" Symphony (Tchaikowsky). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No.5 (Bach), Boyd Noel String Orchestra, Conductor: Boyd Neel; Violin Concerto in G major (Mozart), Paris Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Georges Enesco, Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin; Symphony No. 80 (Haydn), "Friends of Music" Orchestra, Conductor: Fritz Stiedry; Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Brahms), Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Igor Markevitch. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto grosso (Handel); Andante and Rondo Hongroise (Weber). Hiawatha's Wedding Feast (Coleridge-Taylor). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Prelude "Khovantchina" (Mousorgsky); Alexander Nevsky (Prokofiev). 11.45 The Huleh. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: "La Serva Padrona" (Pergolesi). The Voice of Hermann Jadlowker. 6.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 Hamavdil. 7.03 "Guests in the Studio". 7.15 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.15 Melaveh Malkah. 9.30 Readings from Dr. Weizmann's Letters. 10.00 Concert: Tragic Overture (Brahms); Symphony No. 6 (Tchaikowsky). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 228, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 4.30 Talk. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.15 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Exploring the Negev. 11.45 "Looking Around."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melodies. 11.35 "How Israel is Governed." 11.50 Melaveh Malkah. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216 235 & 299 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 24.92 M.): 6.30—7.00 p.m. **Today:** News, News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. Parliamentary Review: Programme Parade. International Commentary.

Radio Review

Querying the Quiz

THERE can be no doubt as to the popularity of the Saturday night quiz. Its lengthy run is in response to national demand. Shmuel Rosen, star of the quiz and of "Twenty Questions," has achieved a country-wide following unequalled by any other radio personality. He is the object of an adulation emulated in other countries by great heroes and film stars.

'Shmulik' (who is so successful that his nickname is a household word) has certainly an attractive approach and bubbles over with good spirits that are wellnigh irresistible. He always sounds as if he is enjoying himself and his enjoyment tends to be infectious.

But would I be condemned as guilty of gross heresy if I ventured the opinion that Shmuel Rosen is not the last word as a question-master? There are times when he is too overwhelming, and his bubbling spirits too effervescent. The teams which are there to answer never assume any reality: they never put on flesh and bones, but remain ghostly voices occasionally punctuating the compère's virtuosity. They are merely foils to the questioner, instead of the questionmaster being a foil to them.

Last week we were told that the participants would be a number of old friends, who were introduced by their first names. As not one of them was an old friend of mine, they remained colourless names. Where they came from and why they were chosen I never discovered, and even more mysterious were the distant voices of 'reserves' deployed into action at strategic moments.

Drawing Audience

The ideal quiz is not a concerto for solo questionmaster: it is a symphony for all participants. The members of the team should be allowed to develop some personality: they should be drawn out of their shell, their idiosyncracies nurtured, their humour brought out, even their perplexities played upon. In the current quizzes, the teams display fantastic wizardry and an impressive omniscience, but generally they only have a single chance to reply — rightly or wrongly—and then retire to the shadows.

I do not want to deprecate the sterling work that is being done by Shmuel Rosen, and his absence from the air would be almost a national tragedy, but I should like to suggest that there are other approaches to quizzes and that it would be in order occasionally to ring the changes and try compères with differing styles.

Sunday's edition of the Children Hour's programme 'News from the World of Youth' included much excellent material. There were recordings from a Hapoel Hamizrahi institution in Pardess Hanna which was celebrating its tenth anniversary: a description of a Hashomer Hatzair camp in Migdal Ashkelon and recordings of its choir; and a review of the Keren Kayemet annual 'Moladett.' The feature was well-balanced, although I would like to have seen the order of items reversed — to start with the Pardess Hanna feature was to put the climax at the beginning, and the other items were bathetic.

Youthful Cross-Talk

The children from Pardess Hanna were delightful. Their voices were clear and fresh, with contrast provided by the huskiness that seems to be not uncommon among boys from oriental countries. Moreover, the little pageant that was put on included a real cross-talk act. Two children impersonated a new immigrant arriving and then visiting the doctor, and were nothing short of hilarious. Our radio programmes could be enlivened by the inclusion of a pair of good cross-talk comedians, but the only ones used to date are Dzigan and Schumacher who speak in Yiddish. It is ironic, but encouraging, that a pair of youngsters in the course of a feature on the tenth anniversary of a Hapoel Hamizrahi institution should have succeeding in walking, where adults have failed to tread.

Pick of next week's listening: Weizmann memorial meeting (today at 11); Brahms concert (today at 12); 'Public Administration', by Edwin Samuel (first in series; Second Programme, Saturday at 5.35); 'The Life of a President' (Sunday at 5.45); Locker, Goldmann and Sharett on Weizmann (Sunday at 8.45); Knesset Memorial Session (Monday at 4); Bank Leumi Jubilee (Monday at 8).

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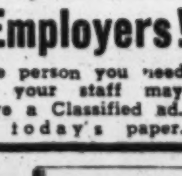

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Hadassah: Patients Are People

Teaching Professionals and the Public

By K. J. Mann, M.D.
Director, Hadassah Medical Organization.

"NEVER forget that your patient is a person," is the advice given to many a young physician on his graduation day.

But it is left to him to find out the hard way (through long experience in home and clinic) that his patient is not merely an embodiment of the biology and anatomy he has learned; but a social entity, a unit in a family and in a community. If he becomes a good doctor, he will learn that ill-health is caused not only by physical factors demonstrated in lecture room and laboratory, but also by emotional unhappiness and economic distress; and that an undreamed of proportion of ill-health might have been prevented through systematic education of individuals, families and communities in positive health values like good nutrition, cleanliness, and tolerance and affection in family life.

But medical schools the world over have permitted the teaching of the emotional, social and environmental factors in health and disease to lag far behind the exhaustive training given in the more tangible aspects of medicine. One reason is probably the spectacular advance made by the natural sciences towards the conquest of disease as against the less obvious and comparatively recent progress in the social sciences.

A Hadassah district nurse, after demonstrating how to prepare baby food for a new mother, tries out her recipe. Photo by Kluger

New System

However, the most likely explanation lies in the fact that medical teaching and care traditionally have been based on the focus and centre of medical attention — the large hospital, where the physician, nurse and student see a patient as an example of disease, and whose family, home and occupation are incidental entries on a record card. Appreciation of that traditional friend, the family doctor, began to wane. There was an increasing accent on specialization and a more mechanical concept of medicine. Today, leading physicians the world over are attempting to reorientate medicine to provide a basis for good health in the fullest sense of the term, integrating our valuable physical and technical advances with a training in positive "family medicine". The family doctor's prime role has been restored, but this time with all the additional skill, insight and efficacy which modern training can bestow.

Hadassah was thus among the world's most progressive medical institutions when, nearly 30 years before it assumed responsibility for medical teaching in Israel, it took health work outside the hospital walls and into the life of the community by establishing its network of mother and child welfare stations. The work of these stations is not limited to the traditional concepts of ante — and post-natal care (scientific testing, weighing and clinical examination), but reaches out into the fields of hygiene and nutrition and, above all, education of young mothers to take proper care of themselves and their infants. The nurse is not satisfied to see the baby in the clinic but also regularly visits the home, with a view to combating, where possible, special and economic factors which might have a bad effect on the child's development.

With the establishment of the Lasker Mental Hygiene and Family Guidance Centre in Jerusalem, to which Welfare Stations can refer mothers for help in the prevention and cure of emotional disturbances in small children, the scope of the Mother and Child Welfare service was widened still further to embrace this important psychological field.

The system of mother and child welfare stations became known as the "Tipat Halav" (drop of milk) service. In the course of time it was taken up by the other medical agencies operating in Jewish Palestine. Its efficacy can best be illustrated by the dramatic drop in maternal mortality — from 2.11 per 1,000 in 1942 to 0.75 in 1952 — and in infant mortality — from 132.1 per 1,000 live births in 1922 to 38.7 in 1952 — as the work of the mother and child welfare stations developed.

Another group singled out by Hadassah for preventive and promotive health measures was the kindergarten and school children. Since 1919, the School Hygiene Service has examined the health of schoolchildren, seeking out defects of posture, nutrition, vision and hearing for early correction, tackling psychological disturbances, arranging for systematic dental care, weeding out sources of infection and striving to make the Israel school a healthy environment for healthy children.

Family Medicine

Hadassah's first attempt to bring social medical service to the whole family, as distinct from the special groups represented by mothers and children, was made in 1942 with the establishment of the District and Social Medical Service. This gave general medical care at home and through neighbourhood stations, to families without means to obtain medical service elsewhere. Now centred in six stations in the poorest districts of Jerusalem, the service concerns itself not only with the diagnosis and cure of disease, but also with the alleviation of the social and economic difficulties in the home environment, in cooperation with the Government and Municipality.

This Social Service was separate from the Tipat Halav and School Services, and until recently there was no serious attempt to integrate Hadassah's various services to special groups into a comprehensive service where the physician and the student could see the patient in his natural surroundings, as a unit in a family and a community. In 1952, however, there was a significant advance in this direction with the initiation of the experimental community health centre at Bet Mazmil to serve as a pilot for the development of integrated family medical care. The work of this centre is orientated towards the promotion of health and prevention of disease, with diagnostic and curative service given as necessary.

It is based on the principle of giving integrated medical care to the whole family unit, regardless of age and special groupings, so that medical care is continuous and coordinated. The work is carried out by teams comprising a physician, two nurses, a psychiatric case worker and health educator who, working in unison, cover every aspect of the physical, mental, social and economic make-up and environment of the 250 families for whose health they are responsible. A primary aim and method of the centre levels towards positive health values and acceptance of responsibility for maintaining and improving health standards.

Field Work

In the coming academic year, for the first time, students of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School and the Henrietta Szold Hadassah School of Nursing will have an opportunity at the Bet Mazmil Centre of seeing patients in their natural surroundings — at home with their families — instead of seeing them only in the abnormal environment of the hospital ward. At the same time, in the University Hospital and Medical School the imminent establishment of a Department of Psychiatry, soon to be followed by Departments of Family Health and Social Medicine, reflects this widened conception of health and an attempt to find the proper balance between the natural and social sciences in training tomorrow's physicians.

Thus, step by step, through contsant endeavour to find a health formula to meet the needs of the community, Hadassan has evolved a pattern of social medical services and teaching through which Israel's future physicians, nurses and health workers will learn that patients are indeed people.

Buying Winter Shoes

THIS week I had to face the truth. The children's ragged summer sandals — although they are being worn with socks now, are not adequate for even the mild Tel Aviv November. Winter shoes have become an imminent necessity.

A tour of the town soon convinced me that the price of these must be operating as a cogent argument against large families; for there are no shoes under IL.8 really worthwhile for three-year-olds and the price goes up with the size.

This led me on another tour — of pediatricians this time; for if there's to be but one pair of expensive shoes for the winter, that pair had better be worth buying. How to choose shoes for children? I asked them.

The doctors fell into two strongly antagonistic groups: Said one: a small child must wear a boot. Protection and support of the ankle is essential to strengthen the muscles of the foot and leg. Said the other: a small child must never wear a boot. Any protection and support of the ankle invariably weakens the muscles of the foot and leg.

So whatever your preference in this respect, you have authority to back you up and justify a nose-in-the-air attitude to your neighbour who does the opposite. (My own inclinations, by the way, are anti-boot.)

But all the doctors agreed that open-heeled sandals are not good for children under five, as the child's heel needs snug support. They ascribe many foot troubles to sloppy sandals. It is much better to run barefoot, they say.

They advised too that the sole should act as a sturdy platform to the upper. The seam joining sole and upper should form a clear distinct "step" to the shoe.

When you buy shoes, stroke the lining carefully with the tips of your fingers, feeling for any ridges or bumps. The lining of a good shoe should be smooth. In particular, there should be three quarters of a centimetre between the tip of the child's big toe and the seam of upper and sole at the toe.

Correct Fittings

A patient search for the correct fitting is essential. (Vain advice for us. Our factories still have only one last. Those of us with narrow feet must suffer; although narrow fittings will be produced here fairly soon, I am told.) Square-toed shoes for children always, the doctors concluded, pointing out that healthy, beautiful feet are a greater elegance than pointed shoes in childhood.

I also wanted to discuss slippers; and to my surprise, at last, found the doctors in agreement in principle. It seems that when we fuss about "not-walking-on-the-cold-stone-floor-barefoot" we are indeed fussing. Children adjust to being barefoot on a cold floor. This doesn't cause them to catch colds and it's good for the feet. If you are still conservative and cling to slippers, be as careful of their fit as you are with shoes. Roomy socks of four-ply wool will do as well and better than expensive slippers.

Finally, keep an eye on how your children walk. If their toes markedly point in or out, if their gait is uneven, if they do not walk first on the heel and then on the toe, examine their shoes carefully. Perhaps these deviations necessitate a doctor's advice. But more probably they are indications that your child needs a new pair of shoes.

Priority for Children

If so, don't economize. Shoes are a priority. It is a more genuine economy to restrict their wardrobe in other ways and your own household expenses; for a well-fitting shoe will ensure a healthy foot; and healthy feet should be the prerogative of all our children.

"But what of our children who will have no shoes this winter if they don't get discarded ones?

(As my bill came to IL.18.30, there is no doubt that children's winter shoes will constitute a severe financial problem for many families.)

"Shoes take on the shape of the wearer's foot," the doctor said. "And every foot is different. But of course for us it is always the question of making temporary compromises and keeping the optimum clearly in mind, for we must not lower our ultimate standards."

So if you can aim high for your children, buy those new shoes carefully and be sure to pass on the old.

ELIZA

Personality Portrait

Photo by Pinn

FELICE Monteallegre-Cohn Bernstein, born in Puerto Rico and educated in Santiago, Chile, is accompanying her husband, conductor Leonard Bernstein, on his concert tour with the I.P.O. and on his travels through Israel. Charming in a delicate and serious way, she is a prominent dramatic actress in America. Lately, she has been performing on television; "the dramatic theatre is dying in America," as she put it. Working on TV, she said, means the utmost concentration, and added that more people have seen her as Nora in 'A Doll's House' than saw Sarah Bernhardt in all the roles she played throughout her life.

She herself, is no musicomane: she studied the piano with a prominent pupil of Claudio Arrau in Santiago, but has not played since she married her pianist husband. She considers her husband's best interpretations to be Mozart's piano music.

From Israel, the Bernsteins will go on to Italy, where the conductor has a contract to fulfil, and will then return to their baby in New York. *Mo.*

gardening notes

DWARF ANNUALS

DWARF Annuals *(p'rahim n'muhim)*, i.e. those plants which do not generally grow to a height of more than 15-20 cm., can be divided into two groups; those with showy, sometimes rather large blooms, and those with tiny but abundant flowers.

Plants with showy blooms, like the pansy and the daisy are planted in small formal beds, they are particularly suitable for children's gardens. They are also planted singly or in clumps as potplants and the blooms can be used as cut flowers for small vases. Dwarf plants with very tiny blooms, e.g. alyssum are effective only if planted *en masse* and are mainly used as ground cover *(tsimhei-mishtah)*, for naturalizing in woods and as a temporary substitute for lawns. They can also be planted in small groups in a rock-garden *(gan-slayim)*.

Plants of both classes can be used for edging *(tsimhei safa)* along long flower beds. They are planted at distances of about 15-20 cm.

Viola tricolor hortensis, the pansy *ammon v'tamar*, or *segel shlosh g'vani* of the Violaceae family *(mishpahat hasigliim)* about 10 cm. high, is a short-lived perennial of straggling habit, which is best used as an annual plant. The triple coloured blooms, 3-5 cm. wide come in blue, yellow, white and almost every other colour. The plant thrives as well in sunny as in semi-shady places and if faded flowers are removed immediately it will bloom for quite a long time.

A smaller wild type of this plant, the common viola tricolour the ancestor of our garden pansy grows wild in Israel. It is a very small annual with pretty blooms and similar colouring to the pansy.

Bellis perennis, the daisy, *(hinanit* or *bat hen)* of the daisy family (Compositae morkabim) is also a short-lived perennial plant mainly cultivated as an annual flower in the winter. The flower head *(harkefet)*, 3-5 cm. wide bears white, pink or red flowers. The double-flowered red strain is much favoured as a pot-plant at Passover.

The wild form of Bellis perennis and the similar Bellis silvestris grow wild in Israel in wet places and on hillsides. Both its pretty blooms and its well-known Hebrew name of "bat hen" make it one of our most popular plants for use in kindergartens.

B. FEUCHTWANGER

Caring for The World's Children

LONDON, (OFNS). —

AN agreement signed in London this month between the British Government and UNICEF — the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund — to simplify and expand the work of the latter in British dependent territories follows happily on the United Nations decision of the day before, under which the organization is to become a permanency as the United Nations Children's Fund.

Not the least important part of UNICEF's work is the founding of maternal and child welfare centres. UNICEF-aided countries are reckoned "good" when the mortality rate is from 50 to 100 per 1000 live births; in "bad" localities the mortality rate might run up to 300. In some localities half the children die before they are ten years old. In many countries life expectancy is only 30 years.

So far, 5,300 maternal and child welfare centres have been founded — about a third of what UNICEF envisions. They might consist of no more than two or three rooms each; but all are making their mark.

One lesson must ceaselessly be taught to the mothers: no amount of treatment for disease is of any use unless it is aided by cleanliness in the home. In this connection, the campaign now being carried on by Unicef and the French authorities in Morocco against trachoma is particularly interesting, for in this, cleanliness is, above all things essential.

Two diseases in particular show the success of Unicef's efforts. Malaria — which, it is estimated, causes three million deaths a year in under-developed countries — is effectually fought by spraying village houses with D.D.T.

Some 65 nations (including Israel) subscribe annually to Unicef's work. At the last meeting of the Executive in March, funds had fallen to $2,600. But with promises of subscriptions renewed and new promises being made, a revenue for 1953 of $16,300,000 was assured.

Next year this will be improved upon. And every dollar spent by Unicef on trucks, lorries, medical supplies, milk and fish-oil, foods and welfare centres is matched — and sometimes more than matched — by contributions from the countries which benefit.

עוד עברי (41) למתחילים

חַסֵּן אֶת עַצְמְךָ!

א – הִגִּיעַ תּוֹרֵנוּ לְהִתְיַצְּבוּת. בְּהוֹדָעָה כָּתוּב, שֶׁכָּל הַגְּבָרִים, שֶׁנּוֹלְדוּ בִּשְׁנַת 1935, צְרִיכִים לְהִתְיַצֵּב הַשָּׁבוּעַ לִבְדִיקָה רְפוּאִית בַּצָּבָא.

ב – הָיָה לָנוּ מַזָּל, קִבַּלְנוּ אֶת דִּירָתֵנוּ מַהֵר. רַק חֳדָשִׁים אֲחָדִים אַחֲרֵי שֶׁהִגַּשְׁנוּ אֶת הַבַּקָּשָׁה וּמִלֵּאנוּ אֶת הַשְּׁאֵלוֹן לְקַבָּלַת שִׁכּוּן.

ג – עָשִׂיתִי רְשִׁימָה שֶׁל הָרָהִיטִים הַחֲשׁוּבִים בְּיוֹתֵר, שֶׁאָנוּ צְרִיכִים לִקְנוֹת תֵּכֶף: אֲרוֹן-בְּגָדִים, אֲרוֹן-סְפָרִים, מִטָּה, סַפָּה, שֻׁלְחָן, וְכִסְאוֹת.

ד – לַקִּבּוּץ שֶׁלָּנוּ יֵשׁ אֲלָפִים דּוּנָם אֲדָמָה בְּעֵרֶךְ. בַּמֶּשֶׁק הַחַקְלָאִי שֶׁלָּנוּ יֵשׁ כֶּרֶם, פַּרְדֵּס, לוּל וְרֶפֶת. יֵשׁ לָנוּ גַּם נַגָּרִיָּה. אִם יֵשׁ לְךָ פְּנַאי, מוּכָן אֲנִי לְהַרְאוֹת לְךָ אֶת הַמָּקוֹם.

ה – אֲנִי מַכִּירָה תּוֹפֶרֶת טוֹבָה, הַיּוֹדַעַת לִתְפֹּר גַּם חֲלִיפוֹת לְנָשִׁים. הַתּוֹפֶרֶת הַזֹּאת קִבְּלָה פְּרָס רִאשׁוֹן בַּתַּעֲרוּכַת אָפְנָה בְּתֵל-אָבִיב.

Israel Invents Detergent Bar

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AS a result of years of laboratory and applied research, Messrs. Neca Ltd. (Near East Pharmaceutical and Chemical Industries) of Tel Aviv have manufactured the first detergent in bar instead of in liquid form.

"Syntabon" is being sold to the housewife in small wrapped bars enclosing a questionnaire; the company will collect the answers for presentation to the Soap and Fats Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, so that a decision on the possible grant of foreign currency for large-scale production can be reached. So far, no detergent soap in bar form has been produced anywhere else in the world. The main advantage lies in its economy in use. Linen, silk, woollens, as well as dishes can be washed with detergent. "Syntabon," which is *kasher*, will probably be marketed in handy bars as well as in a larger size for the laundry.

BRIDGE — By *JERUSALEMITE*

A TOURNAMENT HAND

North: S. 10 / H. K 3 / D. Q 10 5 4 3 / C. K J 6 3 2

West: S. K 9 8 6 5 2 / H. A 5 / D. 9 7 6 3 / C. 5

East: S. 7 4 / H. Q J 10 9 7 2 / D. — / C. Q 10 9 8 4

South: S. A Q J 3 / H 6 8 4 / D. A K J 8 / C. A 7

South opened the bidding with one diamond, West called one spade, North responded with two At the end of the bidding, South emerged as declarer strapped to a six-diamonds contract.

West made the ace of hearts and continued the suit. A low trump was led from dummy to trick three, and East let go a heart.

How should South now bring home the bacon? He is short of entries to ruff out his losers in hearts and spades, even if he places west for the holding of the spade king. Nor would it do him any good to try to establish a long club in dummy, because the suit is most likely to split very unevenly. West is marked with two hearts and four diamonds, and he is unlikely to have more than one single club.

South will find a solution to his worries in the execution of a simple squeeze against East. Having won the trump in the closed hand, he plays the ace of spades and ruffs a low spade in dummy; then he re-enters his hand with another trump and leads the queen of spades through West. It does not matter whether West prefers to cover the first or the second spade; dummy ruffs and makes the queen of trumps, and declarer re-enters his hand with the ace of clubs. All he needs to do now is to cash his last trump, and East will find himself uncomfortably squeezed in clubs and hearts.

Yes, We Have Onions!

By Devorah Emmet Wigoder

MANY people only use onions for seasoning, to accentuate strong flavour. But actually onions have many possibilities as a main dish or as onion soup:

Cut up about three large onions and drop them into a deep pan with two tablespoons of fat. Cover and simmer gently for 15 minutes without browning them. Add one quart of soup stock or water and two teaspoons of salt, a quarter teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of Vitam's bouillon sauce. Boil until the onions are tender. This is best served with squares of toast and grated cheese, either separately or by putting a square of bread sprinkled with cheese in the bottom of the soup plate before pouring the soup. A good hard cheese made by Strauss is available in sections; one section should serve four people.

With the promise of rain and the cold weather in the air, we are thinking more frequently of soups. Have you ever tried "perpetual soup pot," starting from the day you cook for *Shabbat* until the next time round? Make a large pot of soup of mixed vegetables and add something to it each day. Leftovers, juices from the vegetables you've cooked or just a large onion and a small tin of tomato puree. You'll be surprised how having the soup ready will make meal planning easier. Here is a good soup to begin with:

Potato Parsley Soup

Peel four medium-sized potatoes, slice and add to two tablespoons of fat. Cover and cook for five minutes. Add three or four sprigs of parsley chopped fine (stems as well) to three cups of water, two teaspoons of salt, a pinch of pepper, and pour this over the potatoes. When the potatoes are tender, rub through a sieve and add one cup of milk, reheat, taste for seasoning and serve. (If you want to keep the potatoes in slices, leave out the sieving and add either more milk or more water).

And now, a good menu for Saturday night supper, serve it with a large tossed salad and carrot sticks:

Make enough pie crust when you're cooking for *Shabbat* and keep in the refrigerator. Line a pie dish with the dough and spread the following over the dough: two and a half cups of onions sautéd in two tablespoons of fat (tender but not brown).

Onion Cheese Pie

Make a custard: to two tablespoons of fat and two tablespoons of flour mixed to a smooth paste, add two cups of boiling milk, and a beaten egg. Stir well. Add salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon of Vitam, half a pound of yellow cheese or four sections of Strauss cheese. Blend the custard well, pour over the onions. Bake in a low oven or in the wonderpot for 45 minutes. This is nice hot but can also be served cold. Garnish with paprika or dill.

While we still are able to buy fish — Baked Tomato Surprise is a nice companion dish. Cut a thin slice from the heads of four or six tomatoes, remove the pulp. Sprinkle with salt, invert 20 minutes. Meanwhile, in three tablespoons of fat, add a combination of parsley, chopped green pepper, chopped onion, quarter cup of tomato pulp, three quarters of a cup of bread crumbs or *matza* meal, a teaspoon of Vitam, Ketchup and sugar. Cook together for three minutes. Refill the tomatoes. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in hot oven for 20 minutes or wonderpot for 50. Serve hot garnished with parsley.

Another good companion for fish is Egg Plant Italian style: peel a large eggplant, slice in round sections about a quarter of an inch thick. Dip slices in salted water and then in bread crumbs or *matza* meal. Fry in deep fat and drain. On each piece place a thin slice of yellow or sectional cheese, cover with another slice of fried eggplant. Put in oven or wonderpot until the cheese has melted. Serve with your favourite tomato sauce or this easy one. One small tin of tomato puree, bay leaf, sprig of parsley, half an onion, salt, half a teaspoon of sugar, pepper, dash of Vitam. Cook for 15 minutes. Make a thin paste of two tablespoons of flour, add to sauce and stir while cooking. When sauce thickens, remove from fire. Pour over eggplant. This appears to be more work than it really is. Try it.

Here is something inexpensive which is lovely for afternoon tea or breakfast — no eggs and little fat — and only one tablespoon of sugar!

Irish Bread

Pour a bottle of lebenia into a glass and add to it half a teaspoon of baking soda. Put two and a half cups of sifted flour into a bowl, add two and a half teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoon of fat, then add the lebenia all at once, mix well. Add a tablespoon of sugar, a dash of salt. This cake-bread is good as it is — but the addition of raisins, caraway seed, or cut up figs adds something special. Bake in a moderate oven for 45 min., or in a wonderpot for an hour. It is best served warm with margarine or jam, and has a real "homemade" taste to it.

For an easy but tempting dessert, try Vanilla Cream Pudding Pie: Make a pie shell by rolling out bits of broken up biscuits, add to this two tablespoons of melted fat and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Brown in a frying pan, line a round baking dish with the mixture. Then, take two Ardi's vanilla pudding packages and make according to directions. Remove from fire, allow to cool and whip with a rotary beater or egg whisk. Pour into pie shell. Meanwhile, to a bottle of drained lebenia add a teaspoon of vanilla, and a tablespoon of sugar. Whip well and pour over the pie. The result is wonderful. And for some variations — try slicing bananas over the top of the pie when it has set before pouring the lebenia over it. Or finely slice figs and decorate the pie top. One of the most exciting variations is to use Ardi's chocolate pudding but instead of topping it with lebenia use a chocolate bar grated coarsely over the pie. The effect and the taste give a happy ending to the meal.

POST Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS. — 1, Perhaps a standard light. 4, Seem to be more than a fruit. 8, Six-letter word. 10, Eager to knock David's block off? 13, Evening paper. 14, Money matters. 15, Gold spell. 17, Money gives him power. 21, Animal in Whitechapel. 22, He's in front. 23, Rather less than a swig. 26, Its angles are right. 27, This shopping costs nothing. 28, Draw. 32, Box for dry leaves. 34, Always put the first woman first. 35, May describe cell or dock. 36, He produces topping things to wear. 37, Formerly made from a cone.

DOWN. — 1, Fail to work for your bread? 2, Put mother in the sea. 3, This jockey often broadcasts. 5, Learned man. 6, She's in devastating form. 7, Men of the range? 9, Hate to be beheaded. 11, House in which to be unwell. 12, Dan comes to tea. 15, Be short of. 16, No big branch. 18, Clipped coupon. 19, Personnel of a railway junction, we hear. 20, A name to go with Patricia. 23, Are part of a trap. 24, The spot for soft fabric. 25, Fair sort of back. 26, Go round and round. 28, Put two and two together? 29, It's under pressure on the road. 30, British river. 31, Describes what really happened. 33, Work in practice.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1, Floor. 6, Ti-a-R.A. 9, Beggars. 10, Ended. 11, Alone. 12, Snipe. 15, Deposit. 16, Awl. 17, (br)Aden. 18, Define. 19, D-over. 20, Crayon. 22, Peck. 24, Eel. 25, Parades. 26, Spray. 27, Dinah. 28, Harem. 29, Ringlet. 30, Len-in. 31, Nests.

DOWN. — 2, Landed. 3, Oberon. 4, Red (cap). 5, A-gent. 6, Trapper. 7, Isle. 8, Re-now-n. 12, Simon. 13, Dance. 14, Pedal. 15, Aimed. 16, Leaks. 18, Decay. 19, Dolphin. 21, Recipe. 22, Pal-ate. 23, Cement. 25, Pangs. 26, Snarl. 28, Hen.

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THE ISRAEL BRIDGE FEDERATION
will hold an Open Pairs Tournament on November 22. Non-members of the Federation are cordially invited to participate.
Players are requested to book their entries in pairs or singles, at the affiliated Clubs in Tel Aviv: "Talpioth," Scopus, 105 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 20044; "Tiltan," Eden, 29 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 5784. Entrance fee IL.3 per player. Deadline Nov. 18, 1953. Kibbitzers are welcome!
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LOW PRICES

STATES AND PEOPLES

HISTOIRE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES, edited by P. Renouvin. Vol. I: **LE MOYEN-AGE** by Francois—L. Ganshof Hachette, Paris. 331 pp. 45 maps and plans.

By JOSHUA PRAWER

The publication of collective works dealing with important aspects of history is a special trait of modern French research. Besides such bulky series as the *Evolution de l'Humanité* (some 100 volumes), edited by H. Berr, there is now in the press an *Agriculture through the Ages*, and a *History of Commerce*. In addition to these there is the scientific series of the *Collection Budé*, which in its first volumes deals with markets, servitude, tenures, etc. — a cross-section of human history viewed from the standpoint of these institutions.

The new series edited by Prof. P. Renouvin of the Sorbonne, one of the most distinguished contemporary historians, proposes to give in six volumes an *essai de synthèse* of international relations. The chief novelty lies in the fact that the subject acquires here a far wider meaning than the one usually allotted to it.

This is not a manual of diplomatic history. International relations, as Professor Renouvin reminds us in his introduction, comprise all aspects of life which in any measure influence relations between state and peoples. Consequently, running parallel with political history in the narrow sense of the term, there are economic and social changes on the one hand, and on the other emotional and itellectual developments and artistic aspirations, which form an integral part, and contribute to the interlocking of international relations. This is a refreshing historian's *credo*, one which was already vigorously expounded by the great French Jewish historian Marc Bloch who was killed by the Nazis, and such a militant historical review as the *Annales*. A *homo diplomaticus*, a being isolated from a *homo economicus* and *emotionalus*, can only exist in a sort of schizophrenic concept of history. True, the relative weight of their respective contributions is not fixed; it is left to the historians to determine it in each case, according to their own experience and beliefs.

Reviewing a Millennium

The first volume to appear is the work of the renowned Belgian historian F.-L. Ganshof; there are today few mediaevalists more fitted for this task. His enormous erudition, ranging (to judge by his published studies only) from paleography, through diplomatic, political, economic and social history to the history of law and linguistics, permits him not only to squeeze into some 300 pages the political history of 1,000 years against an Euro-Asiatic background, but also to give to each section its economic and social basis, and to equip it with a short essay on its outstanding spiritual phenomena.

The great danger in this kind of writing is the substitution of the narrative by an inventory of events, but this is happily avoided by the author's clear-cut notion of what is important and what is not, and by a literary talent of great merit.

Three sections review the development of international relations, in the sense previously defined, from the destruction of the Roman Empire to Charlemagne, the new feudal Europe, the waning of the Middle Ages; three interpolated chapters break the narrative to review the technical side, the instruments of international relations in the ninth, 12th and 15th centuries respectively. The narrative describes the creation of States and the crystallization of nations and their mutual relations, followed by such general trends as the great agricultural expansion, the precocious development of commerce and such phenomena as gothic architecture, political thought, religious developments and universities from the dim fifth century through the mid-fourteenth century depression up to the 15th century's "contracted" economy.

The "technical" chapters, on the other hand, show the development of international concepts such as territorial waters, frontiers; the development of the foreign service from meetings of warrior chiefs to the 15th century *ambasciator et orator*, legates and nuncios of Italian and papal politics. Naturally, this cannot form a continuous narrative; it is a review illustrated by carefully chosen examples (quite often with an eye on the lighter side of life). The same sections deal also with ways and means of economic exchange, like the *lettre de change*, fairs, banks, and ultimately the great northern "bourse" which centralized the exchange of merchandise and payments.

We hope that this short review will give the reader an impression of the vast amount of material compressed into the limited space of this book. This limitation justifies also the exclusion of some material though, frankly, we cannot think of much that has been omitted.

The study of Prof. Ganshof is an historical confession *sui generis*, giving a well thought-out picture of the rehabilitated Middle Ages. It combines the painstaking research of sources and details with the uncommon talent of painting a bird's eye view history on a huge canvas.

Readers of French history books will be glad to notice the excellent type of print, the clear maps and plans and, for once, an adequate index. The very complete bibliographical notes, listing books and articles up to 1953, enhance the value of this book as a reliable guide for further research.

DAN HOFFNER: Guitar Player. From the artist's current exhibition at the Artists House Jerusalem. (Review on page 6).

DEATH PENALTY CHALLENGED

HANGED — AND INNOCENT? By R.T. Paget and Sidney Silverman. Gollancz, London. 278 pp. 12/6.

By ANDREW BOYD

Written by two Labour members of Parliament, with an epilogue by a Conservative member, Mr. Christopher Hollis, this book has a wider significance and interest than might at first appear. Messrs. Paget and Silverman's tract for the times seeks to show that three men may have been wrongly executed in Britain during the last few years.

The cases as such are sad and sordid, and of no particular interest except to crime addicts. The objections in one rest not on fact but on a very debatable legal quibble which is unlikely to gain much support. The second has several unsatisfactory features which point to the possibility that another man — since convicted of a similar murder and now in a criminal asylum — might have committed the crime. The third reiterates doubts on a verdict which have already prompted an official inquiry, though the authors' disagreement with the enquiry's finding that there had been no miscarriage of justice has enough substance to make many readers feel renewed misgivings on the subject.

But the book as a whole, and the epilogue in particular, does not so much challenge the efficiency and fairness of British justice as use the fact of human fallibility as an argument against capital punishment. It is this wider question of whether the death penalty should be abolished in Britain which gives the book, which appeared during the same week as the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, its importance and topicality.

An Unnecessary Evil

For some years now public opinion has become increasingly concerned about this matter. Indeed, in 1948, the House of Commons voted for abolition, only to have their bill thrown out by the House of Lords. The arguments of the abolitionists are here recounted by Mr. Hollis in a sharp and pungently expressed contribution which is much more effective than his colleagues' passionate pleading.

The abolitionists point out that in the 36 countries where capital punishment no longer obtains, the murder rate has, so far as can be judged, remained about the same; and they stress the obvious but none-the-less terrible fact that in the event of a miscarriage of justice the penalty is irreparable. They furthermore urge that executions are revolting to all civilized people — but so, too, are wars and other such sometimes unavoidable evils.

This, in fact, seems to be the crucial question: is capital punishment an unnecessary or a necessary evil? Mr. Hollis and his friends take the first view. The second, despite doubts, has so far prevailed in Britain as a whole. Capital punishment has been considered necessary as a deterrent, particularly perhaps to protect the police who go unarmed in those great industrial cities which breed crime — and which, incidentally, are much less numerous in abolitionist countries. But that it has also been considered an evil, is proved by the fact that over the past 50 years an average of only thirteen people have beeen hanged every year.

The Royal Commission has recommended that, in future, juries should decide whether the death sentence should be imposed on murderers, and added that if this recommendation were accepted, little more could be done to limit liability to suffer the death penalty. The Commission was precluded by its terms of reference from considering the question of outright abolition, though its suggested reforms all point towards the same conclusion as is reached in this book. But despite this, Britain seems likely to follow the path of gradual inevitability in this matter for at least a few years longer.

The Genius of Chaplin

CHARLIE CHAPLIN, by A. B. Joffe, Sifriat Poalim, Tel Aviv. 213 pp. and 32 pp. illustrations.

Today, when Chaplin has given his final discharge to Hollywood and America, returning to the arms of a world broad enough to appreciate the freedom-loving, humane genius of his comedy, the appearance of this first critical study of his life and work in Hebrew is a true tribute.

Those who do not know Charlie, will find here a fascinating introduction which, with the help of the plentiful illustrations, stories and analyses of the films will whet a taste which only seeing the real thing, the Chaplin film, will be able to satisfy. Needless to say, for the older reader who remembers as far back as the silent films, there will be more than the nostalgic pleasure of reliving Charlie. He will discover at every turn of the page, avenues to real understanding.

A. B. Joffe has not chosen the easy way of irresponsible sensationalism which Chaplin's private life offers to the cheap biographer, nor the mystifying, psycho-analytical vapourings of such works as Parker's "Last of the Clowns." He writes straightforwardly and clearly, with no adornments, even, we feel, too plainly.

We learn to differentiate Chaplin from the burlesque, slapstick comedians of the Keaton-Marx-Ritz class. Indeed, were he merely another comedian, America would never have had the need to alienate him. But comedy for him is no Hollywood escapism; it is the real reflection of life. His Charlie is not a dream character, a fantasy, but one of the most universal characters created in our times. The greatness of his "little man" is that he begins as a tragi-comic victim of machine-age anarchy but evolves into an active hero of history. So Chaplin too: his pathos and art, the magnificent humour of his unexpectedness, his dream and realism,—all are now placed at the service of mankind, "for there's nothing in the world more important than life."

This is some of the understanding the author brings so pertinently to the David of the "Seventh Art," who at 63 is girded to fight the terrifying Goliaths of reality.

DOV VARDI

New Literary Magazine

The appearance of "Encounter" (October, 1953, 2/6) has been hailed as a major literary event, which it would be even if the death rate of the "little magazines" throughout the English reading world were considerably lower than it unfortunately is. The editors of this new venture are Irving Kristol, former managing editor of the American monthly "Commentary," and Stephen Spender, who needs no introduction in this country.

The first issue includes many famous names, as far as *belles lettres* are concerned, "Pages from a Diary" (1926/8) by Virginia Woolf; poems by Edith Sitwell and C. Day Lewis; a short story by Albert Camus (The Wind at Djemila) and another ("The Head of a Leader") by Christopher Isherwood, dedicated to the memory of Ernst Toller. Denis de Rougemont gives his impressions from India and Leslie Fiedler, a young American literary critic, writes a "postscript to the Rosenberg Case," perhaps the most provocative and interesting article of all.

Fiedler distinguishes between two cases: the real one which reached its climax in 1951 and involved certain questions of fact about the transmission of secrets to the Soviet Union, especially the handing over of sketches for the detonating device of the atom bomb. Mr. Fiedler, however, is mainly concerned with the "second" Rosenberg case, the one which had very little, if any, connection with fact but became (under expert guidance) a powerful myth. Mr. Fiedler analyzes the mendacity of the so-called Rosenberg letters: Ethel Rosenberg, having called President Eisenhower a "Gauleiter," in private letters refers in a painfully adulatory letter to him to that "embarrassment which the ordinary person feels in the person of the great and famous", reminding him that he has been a "liberator". Not less questionable is the attempt to build up a suitable "Jewish background" for two persons who, in fact, never cared about their Jewishness. Mr. Fiedler reaches the conclusion that they should have been granted mercy.

Hugh Seton Watson writes on "Asian Nationalism," while J.K. Galbraith, probably the best-known of the younger generation of American economists, deals with the "poor countries."

Stephen Spender writes on "American Diction v. American Poetry," while M. Alexander gives an unkind but perhaps not unfair appraisal of Mr. Deutscher's book on Russia after Stalin. There are also four book reviews, the length of each of which would confront the editor of this page with an insoluble problem.

"Encounter" is published by the "Congress for Cultural Freedom," and the editorial of the first issue is headed "After the Apocalypse": "After the Apocalypse comes — another day. Just another day. But our own. What caused the "Congress" to come together? Two things: a love of liberty and a respect for that part of human endeavour which goes by the name of culture."

W. L.

HUMAN STORIES

DIE KREATUR. By Manfred Sturmann. Illustrations by Guenter Boehmer. Tschudiverlag, St. Gallen, 196 pp.

To this reviewer, Mr. Sturmann was known only as a lyric poet of sensitivity and a sure touch, mastering the idiom known to her own generation and never indulging in the experiment unintelligible to her and many of her contemporaries. Here he reveals himself as a writer of beautiful prose.

The eight stories are of varying merit and interest, but one and all informed by a heart-warming, sometimes heartrending feeling for the creatures of the earth, whether dogs or humans. Personally, I liked best the last three, with Jerusalem of our days as the scene, especially the delightful, if infinitely sad story of the soldier's homecoming, welcomed by none but his dog. The illustration to this tale is also the best in the book; the dog's delirious joy and the man's melancholy content, deftly expressed in a few strokes.

The style of the stories is constrained and spare, avoiding anything approaching sentiment, allowing facts to speak for themselves. It may have been influenced by Wiechert.

A delightful little book, beautifully produced by the Swiss publisher.

FOR ESME — WITH LOVE AND SQUALOR. By J. D. Salinger. Hamilton, London. 217 pp. 10/6.

Mr. Salinger is a very young American who wrote a remarkable novel about an adolescent, "The Catcher in the Rye." In these very short stories, again, the soul of groping, timid, almost pathologically disturbed and painfully searching youth — American youth of the intelligent classes — is beautifully and sympathetically portrayed in a simple style, with a freshness not easily analyzed.

This is a subtle book, perhaps slightly artificial, but this cleverness will probably rub off when Mr. Salinger gets older and more assured and finds it unnecessary to show off. Here is a great hope.

PAULA ARNOLD

Harold Isenstein: NIELS BOHR
The noted physicist will deliver a lecture in Rehovot next week during the Yad Weizmann observance.

Round The Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Saul Tchernichovsky, the tenth anniversary of whose passing was observed recently, was the "symbol of the Jewish people's will to live." In a comprehensive monograph, "Hayav V'Tzirato" (Life and Work, Tversky, IL.2.100) Yoseph Lichtenbaum traces the various phases of the poet's life and offers an appraisal of his creations in poetry and prose.

Menashe Ravina presents "Hatizmoret V'khèlelha" (The Orchestra and its instruments, Music Institute, IL.2.100) in which he examines the structure of the symphonic orchestra's instruments and gives something of their history.

"Moledet" (Homeland, Am Oved, IL.0.900) is a selection of "Scrolls of Fire," edited by Reuven Avinoam, vocalized for new immigrants and the youth. Y. L. Barukh has chosen the best gems from the Halakha and Agada and has arranged them so as to be comprehensible to the ordinary reader in "Rashei P'rakim BaTalmud" (Outline of the Talmud, Rubin Mass, IL.2.250), "L'ma-an Tziyon Lo E'he-she" (For the Sake of Zion I Shall not Remain Silent, Mosad Harav Kook, IL.2.500) is the title of the new book by Rabbi Y. L. Maimon in which he reminisces over the Zionism of the past generation and analyzes the source of its pioneering inspiration.

The second volume of Professor A. H. Fraenkel's "Introduction to Mathematics" (Massada, IL.2.500) will be as much appreciated as the first volume which is sold out.

Heinrich Heine's "Sefer Hashirim" (The Book of Songs, Tversky, IL.2.800) has been translated into Hebrew by Y. L. Barukh, and the "Biography of Arturo Toscanini" by David Ivan (IL.1.400) has been published by Gazit. "Cleopatra" (Massada, IL.2—by Emil Ludwig) is the first to be published in the Massada Book Club series. "Sha-ar Ha-argaman" by Lin Yu Tang will follow.

Dr. Yitzhak Deutscher, author of "Stalin" and "Russia After Stalin" is expected to arrive here shortly as the guest of Am Oved, who have just published his "Ha-agudot Hamiktzoiyot B'ivrit Hamoetzot" (IL.1.950), a study of trade unionism in Russia since the Revolution.

Osé Halhatim (The Juggler, Friedman, IL.0.750) by Michael Blankfort is the first book on Israel to be filmed by Hollywood.

Graetz' "History of the Jews" is now appearing in a popular edition. Vol. I, Book I (Ayin, IL.0.900) takes us to the period of the Judges.

Idit offers selected stories by Guy de Maupassant (IL.3.500).

FUTURES: Carmi and Naor promise the publication shortly of the works of John Steinbeck, and N'kudim of "The Blue Danube" by Vicky Baum. Gazit will issue Van Loon's "Lives" and the manuscript of Moshe Shamir's "Melekh Basar v'Dam" is with Sifriyat Poalim and scheduled for publication within the next three months.

M.H.

And Abroad . . .

The following is one of "Imaginary Conversations" published in "Now and Then," the excellent house organ of Jonathan Cape, the London publishers.

'I want,' said the elderly lady with the large handbag, 'a book.'

'Just the place for a book, madam,' said the assistant brightly. 'Any particular one in mind?'

'Yes; but it's just gone out of it.'

'Perhaps I can help you, madam.'

'I doubt it.'

'Let me try, madam. Do you remember the author's name?'

'It began with a B, I think. Or was it a K?'

'Good. Man or woman, madam?'

'I beg your pardon?'

'Was the author a man or a woman, madam?'

'That's hard to tell, isn't it? With all these Joyces and Evelyns and Pats.'

'I see, madam. Was he or she, by the way, a Joyce or an Evelyn or a Pat?'

'Not to my knowledge.'

'Was it a novel, madam?'

'I suppose so. It was reviewed by that woman.'

'Which woman, madam?'

'The one who writes reviews.'

'In which paper, madam?'

'I don't remember.'

'A Sunday paper, madam?'

'I don't take Sunday newspapers—they're too lowering.'

'You're sure the reviewer was a woman, madam?'

'I've always understood she was.'

'Have you any idea what the book was about, madam?'

'Love, chiefly, as far as I can remember.'

'I see, madam. What sort—I mean, was it a... what you might call a romance?'

'I dare say.'

'When did you read the review, madam?'

'Oh, months ago.'

'You're sure the author was a woman, madam?'

'I didn't say so.'

'No, of course not, madam. Can you remember anything else about it?'

'Only that my daughter said I wouldn't understand it.'

'It was that sort of book, was it, madam?'

'What sort of book?'

'Well, you know what I mean, madam.'

'I don't in the least. My daughter said I wouldn't understand it because I'd never been in China.'

'Ah, now we're getting warmer, madam.'

'Glad you think so.'

'China, you said, madam?'

'China, my daughter said.'

'About how much was it, madam?'

'About how much was what?'

'I mean, what approximately was the price of the book?'

'Exactly the value of a book token my son sent me.'

'What was that, madam?'

'I've lost the book token.'

'Perhaps if you look round the shop you'll see it, madam.'

'But I lost it weeks ago.'

'I meant the book, madam.'

'How could I see it if I don't know what I'm looking for?'

'Well, there you have me, madam.'

'I suppose I must try elsewhere, though I've been to several other shops already.'

'Good morning, madam. Of course, there is this: *A Many-Splendoured Thing.*'

'That's the very book. Why couldn't you say so without asking all those questions?'

"A Many-Splendoured Thing" by Han Suyin: with an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald. A Book Society Choice.

BIRDS' REVOLT

KISS ME AGAIN, STRANGER. By Daphne du Maurier. Doubleday & Co., New York. 319 pp. $3.00.

Miss du Maurier is an excellent craftsman, and she knows how to produce, maintain and resolve suspense. These eight stories are each a good thriller, quite unlike each other, some original — as in the mounting horror of the birds' revolt or in the excellent title story — some rather trite, as that of the aristocratic lady who makes a plaything of a crippled little adoring photographer and when she has had enough of him, pushes him over the cliff as she might swat a fly. One and all, they are too slick, too contrived, too heartless to move, even though they thrill.

P.A.

Life and Letters

Shakespeare in Arabic

An Arab company now touring Morocco will present Arabic versions of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Shaw's "Man and Superman," and Ibsen's "Ghosts."

(Reuter)

Valuable Book Gift

A collection of rare Hebrew books printed in Italy in the 16th century was presented to Yale University by Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz, the noted maecenas of Jewish letters. The collection includes first editions of works on Kabbala, theology and exegesis.

Competition on Sociology

A competition open to scholars of all countries, offering a prize of 250,000 Lire ($400) has been announced by the Luigi Sturzo Institute in Rome. The subject given is "Problems of the Methodology and Principles of Sociology During the First Half of the 20th Century." Manuscripts, in five copies, must be submitted to the Institute before April 30, 1955. *(UNESCO)*

Of Slippers and Batons

In "Dance News Annual, 1953," edited by Winthrop Palmer and Anatole Chujov (Knopf, New York), the leading critics of the U.S., and representative writers from England, France and other countries, survey the whole *parquet lumineux* of ballet, modern dance, musical comedy dance, dance on the screen, and television.

Lincoln Kirstein's "Alec, or the Future of Choreography," a sarcastic piece, has a striking resemblance to Harvey Swados' "The Dancer," (New World Writing — Second Mentor Selection). Highly informative are "Dance in New York — Season 1951-52" by John Martin of The New York Times; Edwin Denby's "Superficial Thoughts on Foreign Classicism"; and P. W. Manchester's "The Legacy of Ballet Russe." The 63 illustrations are closely related to the text and a delight to the eye.

The New York City Ballet" by Anatole Chujoy (Knopf, N.Y.) gives the full story of the idealistic experiment that has evolved into America's first resident ballet company. Here is the story of such epochal ballets as Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite" and "La Valse"; Benjamin Brittens "Illuminations" (based on Rimbaud); Aaron Copland's "The Pied Piper" and Leonard Bernstein's "Fancy Free" and "The Age of Anxiety."

"Dance to the Piper", Memoirs of the Ballet by Agnes de Mille (Hamish Hamilton, London) has become a best-seller in America, an unusual success for the autobiography of a dancer. Miss de Mille's background is interesting enough; she is the grand-daughter of Henry George, her father was a playwright for the producer D. Belasco and her uncle is movie-director Cecil B. de Mille. At the mature age of eight she saw Pavlova and made up her mind to become a ballerina, but was not allowed to have lessons until she was 14. Her book is a stimulating account of an artist's life, lived the hard way.

"The Perfect Conductor" by Frederick Goldbeck (Pellegrini & Cudahy, New York) is a well-tempered and intelligent description of the many ways of listening to music with the eye as well as the ear. Extensively illustrated with music examples and enlivened with portraits of famous composers and conductors (Koussevitzky, Charles Munch, Igor Markevich, Rafael Kubelik, among others), it compares music with other arts, especially literature.

The author deals with the relationship of the conductor to his score and its interpretation, the various instruments, and the use different composers have made of them. The other chapters deal with rehearsals and the perfect conductor's technique, soloists and programme-making. A most stimulating book.

FRANGO

Chess

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Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kb2; Qg8; Ra6, Rf3; Ba8, Bd4; Kc6, Kd7; Pd3. (9)
Kd5; Qc6; Re7, Rf7; Be6; Kb7, Kd8; Pa5, c3, d4, h7. (11)
White mates in two

ENDGAME No. 64
J. Mugnos, Argentina
1st Mention, "Mission," 1947

Kd7; Kb5; Pa3, c6. (4)
Ka4; Ba5. (2)
White to play and win

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 768 (Elerman); 1.Kd5!!; **Endgame No. 62** (Kubbel): 1.c6 h1Q! 2.B:h1 Bh2 3.c7! B:c7 4.Kc6 Ba5 (d8) 5.Kb5+ (Kd7+) and wins.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT

Here is one of the finest games played by the winner of the tournament against the ex-champion of the world:

Game No. 415

White: **Euwe** Black: **Smyslov**

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 d5 5.c:d K:d5 6.e4 Kb6 7.Ke2 c5 8.d5 e6 9.0-0 0-0 10.a4 Ke6 11.Ka3 e:d 12.e:d Bf5 13.Kc2 Kb4 14.Ba3 Rc8 15.d6 Bd3 16.B:b7 Rb8 17.Bg2 B:f1 18.K:f1 Kd7 19.Kc4 Kc6. 20.K:c5 B:c4 21.B:c8 Qa8 22.Ba3 R:c8 23.Ke4 B:d6 24.Kf6+ Kb8 25.Bd4 Ba5 26.Ke7 f6 27.B:a5 f:e5 28.Qd2 Rhc8 29.Kg1 Qc6 30.Bb3 Qe7 31.Qe2 R:47 32.R:47 Q:d7 33. Q:e5+ Kg8 34. Qe8 a5 35.h4 Qd5 36.Qg4 Rf8 37.Rd1 Qf3 38.Qc4+ Qf7 39.Qe5 Qf5 40.Qc4+ Qf7 41.Qe3 Qf5 42.Qe4+ Kg7 43. Qc4+ Qf6 44.Qc5 Rf7 45.Rd2 Qe7 46.Qc3+ Rf6 47.Rd4 Kg6 48.Rd5 Qe6 49.Rd4 h5 50.b3 Kf7 51.Rb5 Qd7 52.Kg2 Qe7 53.Qc4+ Kg7 54.Q43 Kh6 55.Rd5 Rf7 56.Rd4 Ke6 57. Qe3+ Kh7 58.Rb6 Qc7, and Euwe resigned.

34th CONGRESS OF THE FIDE MEETS IN SCHAFFHAUSEN

The 34th congress of the International Chess Federation met in Schaffhausen during the recent World Championship Candidates Tournament. An important new procedure was agreed upon in respect of the Candidates' Tournament and World Championship match of the 1954-1957 cycle. In the Candidates' Tournament of 1956 only seven players will be entitled to play: the winner of the tournament at Zurich and the first six in the interzonal tournament to be played in 1955. If the winner of the Zurich tournament should succeed in becoming world champion in the interim, the runner-up will take his place in 1956. The defeated world champion is not entitled to compete in the next Candidate's Tournament, but may play for the championship in a triangular match with his conqueror and the winner of the 1956 Candidates' Tournament. Hence, instead of the championship match running to 24 games, each contestant will have to play 18 games with each of the others.

The rigid limitation of participants in forthcoming Candidates' Tournaments will serve to increase the strength of the zonal and interzonal tournament; and will eliminate the financial burden of an event.

The Argentine Chess Federation announced that the next team tournament will be held at the beginning of September, 1954.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Steinberg, M., The Greatest Story Never Told. Southland Press, Los Angeles.
Kubie, N.B., The First Book of Israel. Franklin Watts, New York
Heath, A., Abstract Painting. Tiranti, London.
Viscount Samuel, Belief and Action. Pan Books, London.
Tomlin, E.W.F. R.G. Collingwood. Longmans, Green, London.
Hawkin, N.B., Ornamography. Mass, Jerusalem.
Gross, B.M., The Legislative Struggle. McGraw-Hill, New York.
Ballantine Books (Received through Pales Co.):
Greene J. & Abell E., Stories of Sudden Truth.— Pohl F. & Kornbluth C.M., The Space Merchants. — Wilson E., I Thought of Daisy.— Kuttner H. Ahead of Time.— Steinbeck J., The World of Li'l Abner.— Howley C., Executive Suite.— Elison H., Summer Street.

HEBREW

Bendel M.M., B'shvilei Haomanut (In the Paths of Art), Hotza'at Hug—Yedidim, Tel Aviv.
Eleh Toldot Ish Saloniki Ve'ish Yerushalayim (Literary contributions in honour of I.R. Molcho) Ahva Press, Jerusalem.
Benaston M., Kranot Pensia (Pension Funds). Histadrut Hapeokidim Be'Yisrael
Gideon R., Hukei Medinat Israel (The Laws of Israel). (Vol. 9.) Hotza'at Dr. Robert Gideon, Tel Aviv.
Simon, A., Chaim Weitzmann. Hotzaat Magnes, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Keshet, Y., Mashkiot. Association of Hebrew Writers and Dvir Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv.
Shechter, Y., Mi'Mada Le'emuna. Association of Hebrew Writers and Dvir, Tel Aviv.
Sefer Ha'Iriya, Haifa Municipality.
Braun, N., Rabbi Ibn Gabirol's Sefer Tikun Hamidot. Hotza'at Mahbarot Lesifrut, Mossad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.
Havkin, N. B., Ornamographia. Mass, Jerusalem.

Stamp of the Week

Here is the sporting stamp of the year. It comes from France, that country of fine roads and racing cyclists. And the stamp honours the greatest cycling race in the world — the Tour de France.

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of all advisory bodies and production engineers operating in this country. The Census Questionnaires have been sent to those concerns and engineers whose addresses are known to the Institute. Any concern or engineer who has not yet received the questionnaire, is requested to apply for that purpose to the ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF PRODUCTIVITY, 1 REHOV PERETZ, TEL AVIV.

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CHAIM WEIZMANN MEMORIAL SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1953 — HESHVAN 21, 5714 — SAFAR 21, 1373

GREAT HUMANITARIAN

By WILLIAM E. RAPPARD

IT is fitting to open this tribute to Chaim Weizmann with a brief account of the circumstances which first brought me into official contact with him, and later gained me the friendship, which I shall always recall with joy and pride. From 1920 to 1924, I was Secretary of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and from 1924 to 1939, one of its members. That body, it is well known, reviewed the annual reports of the British Mandatory Administration of Palestine over an uninterrupted period of 20 years, and I therefore had frequent occasion to talk to Weizmann about the cause dearest to his heart—Palestine.

It was easy, above all, to appreciate his incomparable powers of persuasion, which were exerted not only on members of the Commission but also on all the leading political figures of the day: Balfour, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, General Smuts, President Wilson and many others. A British Prime Minister once said to a leading American Zionist: "Whenever I see him, I cannot resist him, but this time I had to."

The many semi-official interviews I had with him were renewed in Geneva and London from 1921 to 1939. These were followed by several personal... and more or less unofficial ... meetings with him, all the more welcome to me because they were entirely disinterested and free of any official strings. In the course of 30 years of continuous relations, a very solid friendship developed between us which, for my part, consisted of affection and veneration, and on his part brought out touching kindness. The last time I saw him was under the hospitable roof of his Rehovot residence. I will always treasure the memory of my relationship with Chaim Weizmann as one of my most precious assets.

Winning of Balfour

As I recall some of the episodes in these relations, I wonder at my own receptiveness; for, alas, solid memory was never one of my strongest traits. Not so in the case of my relationship with Weizmann: even his most trivial *obiter dicta* had a savour which firmly fixed it in the most faulty and rebellious memory. The first of these reminiscences dates back to the inauguration of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1925. Weizmann graciously invited me to be his guest on this occasion. As a member of the Permanent Mandates Commission, however, I did not feel free to accept his invitation. We had to keep an even balance between Arabs and Jews, and it was embarrassing for a member of the Commission to accept the hospitality of one of the parties pleading their case. A little later I was privileged to receive a similar invitation from Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner for Palestine. I had no compunction about accepting his invitation, coming as it did from a personality who, equally with ourselves, was committed to impartiality. I sailed in the s.s. "Esperia" from Genoa, and when I met Dr. Weizmann on board, I was quick in offering him both my thanks for the invitation, and my apologies for my inability to accept. Weizmann replied:

"You owe me neither excuses, nor thanks. It was perfectly clear to me that you would decline it, and moreover, you have done well in so declining it. As to the thanks which you have nevertheless offered, I reject them just is I reject Your excuses. Do you realise, my dear Rappard, what a joy it is to a Jew, to be able, for the first time in 2,000 years, to welcome one of his friends in his own country?"

That journey from Genoa to Alexandria was memorable in more than one sense. In Naples, we were joined by Balfour and his party, and to that fortuitous circumstance I owe one of the most interesting evenings of my life. All the world now knows that Weizmann converted Balfour to Zionism in 1906. Weizmann was then an unknown Lecturer in Chemistry in Manchester, which was visited by the British Prime Minister in the course of his election campaign. Here is the conversation which ensued 20 years later, between Weizmann and Balfour, as I recorded it on the spot:

Balfour: *How did you secure that appointment which has given me the pleasure of your acquaintance?*

Weizmann: *I said to myself that your coming to Manchester was providential. I was anxious to enlist your interest in our cause not only because of your exalted office, but also because of what I thought your probable attitude to it would be. I took steps to be entered in the waiting list, a long enough list, of the agenda of your appointments. You were good enough to receive me and lend an ear to my pleadings. I had carefully prepared my little speech, but notwithstanding the courtesy with which you heard me, I never believed I would succeed in capturing your attention.*

Balfour: *Indeed, I did not understand the purport of that memorandum, and I had my head full of more urgent preoccupations.*

Weizmann: *As I saw the very limited number of minutes allotted to me coming to their end, I decided to go the whole hog, and in an attempt to enlist your attention at all cost, I put the question point-blank to you: "Mr. Balfour, which do you prefer, Paris or London?"*

Balfour: *Yes, I remember that question which appeared to me rather strange.*

Weizmann: *I ventured to put that question as a starting-point to my next statement which ought to have impressed you. As I dared to foresee, you said: "It is obvious that I prefer London, because it is ours." Following which I ventured to ask: "Mr. Balfour, do you realize that London was a swamp when Jerusalem was ours?*

Balfour: *Yes, I remember that statement which was all the more impressive because it was unexpected.*

At the end of the interview, which lasted almost an hour, Balfour was won over to Zionism.

The conversation in the s.s. "Esperia" has lost none of its vividness in my memory. It is an unusual privilege for an historian to be able to verify the exactitude of a development of which he had so often read previously.

University Ceremony

The third occasion of a meeting and a talk with Weizmann, also relates to that memorable occasion, the inauguration of the Hebrew University. Meeting him by chance, I expressed my sense of expectancy in anticipating the proceedings on the following day, and particularly from his own address. He warned me not to expect too much from his speech. When, at the end of the proceedings, we met again, he asked me about my reaction to the various addresses, and I replied frankly, that it seemed to me that he had missed a rare historic occasion. He replied with a characteristically charming smile, both intelligent and somewhat melancholy:

"Don't you understand, my dear friend, that this had to be Balfour's day?"

I need not comment on that statement: one does not need a great deal of imagination to appreciate that it was the statement of a truly great man. Such self-abnegation and self-effacement, such complete dedication and submission by an individual to his cause can only call for unbounded admiration.

A man's greatness can be gauged either by the importance of his work or by the difficulties he has to surmount in order to accomplish it. By whichever criterion Weizmann's career is judged, it certainly offers all the marks of greatness. Remember how that poor and lonesome Jew, an obscure individual born some 60 years previously in the marshes of Pinsk, became the head of the State which he created. To prove how he created—the State by enlisting the interest of all the political heads of the civilized world in the 20th century, to analyze this superhuman effort which has triumphed over the fanatical anti-Semitism of his day as well as over the passionate hostility of a fraction of his richer and more influential co-religionists, is to tell a tale more improbable than most miracles.

Yet it is not external greatness with which we are here concerned. It is rather a mysterious and even more impressive greatness which emanated from the person of Dr. Weizmann and of which even those who ignore his political role must be aware. As Weizmann himself said in one of his last political addresses in New York in 1947: if there is one thing which, in the case of individuals as of nations, is more important than what they do,

(Continued on Page III.)

From a sculpture by Robert R. Berks.

A State cannot be created by decree, but by the forces of a people and in the course of generations. Even if all the governments of the world gave us a country, it would only be a gift of words. But if the Jewish people will go and build Palestine, the Jewish State will become a reality — a fact.

CHAIM WEIZMANN (1874-1952)

Living Memorial: A National Asset

By LEVI ESHKOL
Minister of Finance

WHEN I was invited by the Prime Minister to become a member of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee, I asked myself two questions: can we afford it? And if so, what shall be its character?

The first question was more difficult to answer than the second. The second was implicit in Dr. Weizmann's life, his Zionist philosophy, and his concept of the Jewish State. But having answered the second question it was easy to rationalize the first; who, if not Weizmann, deserved better of the State?

A monument to Weizmann had to embody the attributes of the man we are all honouring. Science and culture, the aesthetic and the practical, were the synthesis of Dr. Weizmann's personality. Weizmann alive was of heroic stature; and his heroic qualities become even more obvious as time goes on. Weizmann not only led his people back to Zion, but also from the 19th into the 20th century.

Yad Chaim Weizmann, then, was to be built in the image of the man whose name it will bear and yet be of great positive value to the country. This is the motto of Yad Weizmann.

The nucleus exists: the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Agricultural Experimental Station, the Sieff Research Institute, the Weizmann House and their beautiful environs. It was only needed to bring these elements together and build on the foundation.

The Institute itself also represents the two diverse elements in Dr. Weizmann's life, Science and *Hibbat Zion*.

But what can one say of a people engaged in a struggle to root themselves once more in their own land, who set apart some of their best minds to study and experiment with problems of pure science — problems seemingly unconnected with our environment but which in my opinion, have an enormous bearing on the future character of the country? In the past, Jewish genius in various centres of research succeeded in unravelling some of the mysteries of life. I have no doubt that in Yad Weizmann, with the Weizmann Institute as its nucleus, Jewish genius will, on its own soil, prove as fruitful and potent.

As Minister of Finance I must husband our resources. We cannot afford many of the good things of art and culture for first things must come first. We must plant before we can reap, and this generation is building, first and foremost, roads and farms and factories, the things that sustain life and create hope for the future. But there must be one place as a symbol of the better life our children will enjoy, and if I must choose, then let it be Yad Chaim Weizmann. We owe it to Weizmann's memory, not only because he was the first President of Israel, but because he was—Chaim Weizmann.

CLOSING OF AN EPOCH

By MAURICE SAMUEL

While Mr. Samuel was writing his latest book 'Level Sunlight', news came to him of the passing of Dr. Weizmann. He suspended his work for a few days in what he describes as a 'kind of informal Shiva'. The last chapter of the book, written under the impact of the melancholy event, is here reproduced by permission of the publishers, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

I saw my own life enclosed within the span and purpose of his. Once again I felt — and this time more strongly, and as it were by official notification — the closing of an epoch.

As far as we Jews are concerned you might call it the epoch of our last chance. Weizmann's childhood saw the beginning of the great migration to America; in his last years the Jewish State was established. Had these things not been accomplished when they were, they would never have been accomplished at all. We squeezed through into survival by the historical margin of a lifetime.

But it was, in spite of our frightful loss of blood, something more than mere physical survival. What we rescued out of our downgoing in Europe was not simply millions of individuals; we rescued the elements of our ancient peoplehood and the promise of a spiritual continuity. This is what matters, and this is what Weizmann represented.

A figure that recurred persistently to me in my meditations on Weizmann was Yohanan ben Zakkai. This Rabbi, who lived in the time of the second destruction, took thought for the preservation of the spirit of his people, foreseeing that if the Jews relied on force alone, they would vanish from the face of the earth. While the Romans were besieging Jerusalem he founded the academy at Yavne, and with his name more than any other, is associated the system of intellectual and spiritual disciplines which has held the Jewish people together since his day.

Man of Action

Except for the fact that Weizmann had often expressed a preference for ben Zakkai the scholar over bar Kochba the warrior, the recurrence of the parallel was puzzling, until I considered the similarities which the very dissimilarities suggested. Ben Zakkai lived in an epoch when the Jewish State was being dismantled. Weizmann during an epoch when it was being reassembled. Ben Zakkai was the scholar, Weizmann was the man of action. But if it was the Jewish State that was being destroyed in ben Zakkai's time, it was the Jewish people that was being destroyed in Weizmann's. If ben Zakkai was the scholar, his scholarship was the highest statesmanship of the time. If Weizmann was the man of action, his primary concern was with the spirit of his people. Ben Zakkai stole out of besieged Jerusalem and begged the Roman conqueror for the apparently innocuous privilege of opening a school; Weizmann went up to liberated Jerusalem while northern Palestine was still in the enemy's hands, for the apparently useless purpose of laying the foundation stones of the Hebrew University. Neither Titus the destroyer nor Allenby the liberator understood what was afoot. But as Yohanan ben Zakkai was determined that the Jews should not cease to be Jews because they had lost their state, so Weizmann was determined that they should not cease to be Jews because they had regained it.

BEN Zakkai is a mnemonic of history, the symbol of a process. The creation of the disciplines that preserved the Jewish people in exile began before his time, and was completed after him. Other great spirits contributed, and with them masses of the obscure. But tradition rightly focusses attention on ben Zakkai because at the one fitting moment which would never recur again he crystallized the process in the unforgettable act. So with Weizmann: great spirits and obscure masses were the artificers of the Zionism he believed in. He became its symbol because in the crucial epoch his entire life was the process in action.

Image of the People

The difficulty in comparing the dead of long ago with the recently dead lies in the fact that of the recently dead we know only one half of their lives — the half just ended. The other and larger half is yet to be lived, and we have to guess at its length, its weightiness, and its pattern. Strange things can happen. It is impossible to doubt that men whose names are forgotten have been important factors in the shaping of human events. We also know that history and legend seize on certain names and endow them with a lasting force that has nothing to do with what their owners really did; and you may talk and write yourself blue in the face, you will never correct the usurpation. On the other hand there are historical figures who have been successfully "reinterpreted," and henceforth have exercised a different influence, perhaps more in line with what they really were, perhaps not. Of Weizmann we can say that he certainly will not be forgotten; the second half of his life will be very long; it will also be weighty, that is, influential. But we cannot be so sure that his memory will not be distorted, that his name will not be used for purposes he would have rejected. The image which Israel and world Jewry will retain of him a 100 years from now will be the answer to the questions I set out with. The character of the Jewish people will be revealed by what it thinks of Weizmann . . .

I FOLLOWED all the newspaper reports of the obsequies, and later received many accounts from friends who attended them. These shadows and echoes were my substitute participation in the rituals that channel the grief of personal loss into wider sympathies and deeper understanding.

He was buried with the pomp that befits the head of a state: with lowered flags, and gunfire, and public mourning, and arrayed troops, and processions of ministers and diplomats. The draped catafalque was erected in the garden of his home, below the stone balcony — more apart than balcony — on which he used to sit, brooding over the green fields of Judea and the desert hills of Transjordan in the distance. Relays of sentinels stood at attention about the catafalque two days and two nights. When the time came to remove the body to the nearby grave among young olive and fruit trees planted for his seventieth and 75th birthdays, the coffin was borne by eight high officers of the Israel Defence Force. Three field guns in the nearby wood fired 21 salvoes in a last salute.

Interwoven with these, the solemn tributes of the modern state, were the immemorial rites and prayers of the Jewish tradition. But in these, too, the remains of Chaim, son of Ozer and Rachel Weizmann, of the village of Motol, in Pinsk, were treated with the high ceremonial reserved for the elect of a free people. By special dispensation a portion of the estate had just been consecrated as his individual House of Life, his cemetery. The military chaplain and a *minyan* of Rabbis had circled it seven times to the accompaniment of the appropriate prayers and the prescribed blasts on the *shofar*; and the farewell prayer at the graveside had closed with these exalted words: "May his soul be bound up in everlasting life with the souls of the Kings of the House of David and the Princes of Israel, the holy and the mighty, until the end of days."

During the time of the lying-in-state there flowed in from the governments of the world, from the friendly, the indifferent, and the hostile alike, the courteous expressions of condolence which are international protocol. About these, as about the grave and moving choreography of the obsequies, there was nothing singular, in view of the dead man's official status, except this: for the first time the minimum of international form, the compulsion of the last propriety, applied automatically to a Jewish as to any other leader. It may not be worth much; but how much anguish and frustration has gone into the securing of it! And how much it means by that token, at least to the recipients.

Universal Admiration

Two months after Weizmann's death I received the *In Memoriam* volume issued by the government of Israel, and here, in a sampling of the world's press comment, was something more significant than the appropriate symbolism of state funeral rites and international protocol. I was well aware of Weizmann's standing in the world at large; nevertheless I was startled by the reverberations that followed his death — by this renewed demonstration of the disproportion between the apparently limited field of his endeavor and the universal admiration that he had won in it. For he had been concerned with a small people — one might even say with a section of that people — and with a small territory. In a world of colossi he, who might

(Continued on Page II)

A SYMBOL in AMERICA

By LOUIS LIPSKY

AN inner feeling of reverence and gratitud makes it appropriate, on this first anniversary of the passing of Chaim Weizmann, to pay a tribute of remembrance of his great historical contribution to the building of the Jewish Homeland and to the creation of the Jewish State of Israel, of which he was the first President.

We, in our own Zionist lives, have personal reasons for remembering him.

He came to us in 1921 as the bearer of the Balfour Declaration. As the acclaimed leader of the Zionist movement, but virtually unknown personally. We were then no longer probationers in Zionism, but had touched hands with other men of great spirit and mind who came to us out of the East. He was the first who symbolized the ideal of The Return. He seemed to carry the burden of the great responsibility for fulfilment. He spoke as if in him, generations of the Galut had found a voice for their longing and their hopes. His humility was the product of his Jewish breeding, and his patience seemed derived from their suffering. He bound in a common interest the Jews of the East and the Jews of the West, and by the magic of his words moulded a Jewish unity. He raised the prestige of our cause in American life and made Zionism sympathetic to men of intellect and liberal ways of life. He was of the East with its mystery and of the West with its practicality.

He visited hundreds of American cities, many times, over many years. Communities remember his appearances on platforms, in conferences, in homes; remember his dignity and good humour, his wisdom and patience. He was at home with us all the years of his creative leadership. He came to us in the fullness of his manhood—vigorous and enterprising—and grew old under our eyes.

A Jew Among Jews

He was not only the colourful leader of our sacred cause and its unwearied servant. He was completely our own in language and tradition and in manner. Alien cultures touched him and won his deepest interest, but their influence did not change his personality. He remained primarily a Jew among Jews, a distinguished brother, from his childhood in Pinsk, his manhood in London, to his old age in Rehovot.

For over three decades he was the Builder and Burden-bearer. He lived to see the birth of the State he had dreamed of. New forces of Jewish life summoned by grim necessity had taken over command in the brutal ordeal of birth; arms and armies had to be assembled; the youth of the land went forward to fight and die to ease the pangs of birth; the framework of a State had to be raised; homes and food for the masses of refugees streaming into the land from the furnaces of death had to be found. Inevitably the restraints and precautions of the past—the hesitations and fears—had to be discarded and a way had to be found for the tremendous wave of creative life that poured over into the cities and villages to establish and defend the Liberation.

Legend of Generations

IT was quite natural for the tried and weary leader to find it hard to grasp the meaning of the new Time of Day into which he and all his works were precipitated. The Magic Word he had feared to utter in the heyday of his life had become an all-embracing reality. It was proclaimed by Israel's flag, by Israel's army, by Israel's democracy; it had become a commonplace, registered in the family of nations.

Biographers and historians will gather in many volumes the words he uttered and pass judgment on the deeds he performed. There will be the records of stately addresses at Congresses, the formal official utterances written with discretion and restraint, the more informal replies to the general debates in the Zionist Congresses or in the meetings of the Actions Committee; the fragments of speeches delivered in many lands to the Jewish communities. The legends will be collected. The wise sayings will be told and retold to the children of many generations to come.

HE rests by choice not in Jerusalem, but in Rehovot, the child of his vision, which was to be the creative centre of Israel's future. May his troubled spirit rest in peace!

Weizmann Institute's Role in the State

By MEYER W. WEISGAL

The following article by Mr. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science, is a summary of his review on policy in the Institute's 1953 report, and has been especially prepared by Mr. Weisgal for this Memorial Supplement.

FOUR years ago, Dr. Weizmann was in our midst, celebrating with us the formal dedication of the Weizmann Institute of Science on the occasion of his 75th birthday. We had then completed the first five years of planning and launching the Weizmann Institute as an extension of the parent Daniel Sieff Research Institute. We stood on the threshold of a period which, we felt, would determine the character and course of the Institute's future activities.

Today, as we observe the first anniversary of Dr. Weizmann's passing, it is difficult even to begin to discuss the Institute's affairs in his absence. We miss the stimulus of his inspiration, his judicious and clear-sighted counsel, his observations on men and events, and, above all, his wise leadership in guiding the life of a scientific institution in the modern world.

Core of Fulfilment

Yet, although he is no longer with us, we are fortified by the sure knowledge of how Dr. Weizmann would have wanted us to act. He bequeathed that knowledge to us as his scientific testament just as, in the wider sphere, he bequeathed as his political testament to the Jewish people his concept of what the content and substance of the Jewish State ought to be.

IT may perhaps not be inappropriate to describe the Institute, which he prized so highly, as the core of his concept of Zionist fulfilment and of the Jewish State. He regarded the function of a relatively small scientific institute in a small country as capable of developing some of the basic elements required for a sound national existence. He felt that the Institute ought not only to help in creating the processes and instruments needed for economic sovereignty, but that it should also cooperate in the establishment of scientific and cultural values, and in fostering the requisite climate of moral appreciation of these values for a heterogeneous society.

It was, therefore, a wise decision on the part of the Government of Israel to proclaim, in association with the Jewish Agency Executive, the establishment of "a memorial site at Rehovot in commemoration of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the first President of the State of Israel."

How Institute Evolved

In so doing, the Government and the Jewish Agency gave permanent form to the qualities and purposes of which he was the living embodiment. Their announcement that Yad Chaim Weizmann will comprise scientific and cultural institutions is in line with Dr. Weizmann's own broad conception of the role which science and culture must play in moulding the character of the State.

No better medium than Yad Chaim Weizmann could have been devised to give effect to the objectives which he pursued in his lifetime and which he left us as his enduring legacy.

I THINK it is worth recounting some of the factors, intangible as well as tangible, which went into the Institute's evolution.

The rapidly moving events inside and outside Israel since 1944 had a great impact on the Institute's development. Its aims and organic growth were (and will continue to be) decisively affected by the far-reaching political and economic changes, which similarly influenced the character, scope and results of the activities conducted on behalf of the Institute outside the country.

It is well to remember the background of this crucial epoch. When we conceived the enlargement of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute in anticipation of Dr. Weizmann's 70th birthday in 1944, the State of Israel had not come into being and its imminent birth could not be predicted. All unknowingly then, the Weizmann Institute began its life during what turned out to be the final stages in the transition of the politically dependent Yishuv of Palestine into the politically independent State of Israel.

Dr. Weizmann had always firmly believed that purely political activity aimed at obtaining a Jewish homeland, without laying a solid basis of practical upbuilding, was ineffective and, in some respects, even disastrous.

Political Facts

HE argued that, in the final reckoning, every new kibbutz, every field newly ploughed and cultivated, every new home built or new school founded, were political facts. A new tract of land redeemed and settled by pioneers, another outpost settlement, a new factory, a new street or suburb added to a Jewish town, were to him the reinforcement of our demand for political recognition and statehood.

Events fully vindicated his lifelong insistence upon the creation of "political facts." The Zionist instruments which had forged the framework of the State-on-the-way, the laborious process of adding brick by brick to the evolving structure, were the logical precursor of the State itself. It was through their agency that the new Israel Government was able to take over the responsibilities of a sovereign economy without seriously dislocating the country's normal life.

Synthesis of Zionism

Had it not been for these "political facts," whatever their nature, the new-launched Israel might well have foundered at the outset under the loads imposed on it of a war with its neighbours and the necessities of mass immigration which arose in 1948 and later. In the long run, it was the practical basis that really counted in the political struggle.

Dr. Weizmann's long-held theory, which had become known as "the synthesis of Zionism," was based on his conviction that the new society in Eretz Yisrael would evolve best through the enrichment of its cultural elements and the cultivation of its scientific skills.

His articles of Zionist faith are of direct concern to us in surveying the inception and development of the Institute; they dominated his thinking and planning in connection with the expansion of the Sieff Research Institute. He was determined that the expanded Institute should become an important component of the evolving Homeland, another "political fact" and even more, — a tool to help in creating the scientific foundations of the national structure.

(Continued on Page II.)

TWO LEADERS of ZION

By HARRY SACHER

AS is well-known, Dr. Weizmann's appreciation of Dr. Herzl in "Trial and Error" provoked controversy. I should like, nevertheless, to quote two sentences which he wrote, not in order to revive a controversy which I think was largely misdirected, but in order to indicate a contrast between those two illustrious men. These are the sentences:

"The very fact that this Westerner came to us unencumbered by our own preconceptions had its appeal"; "He was not one of the people, and did not grasp the nature of the forces which it harboured."

Both these statements are, I think, true, and there is no real contradiction between them. It is quite possible for a leader to make a great impact upon a people and yet be remote from it, just as a man may be loved without really comprehending the person in whom he inspires love. There is no doubt that Herzl enjoyed a devotion from the Jewish masses, which no other Zionist leader, not even Dr. Weizmann, could claim; a devotion which was not shaken even when, over Uganda, they declined to follow him. Doubtless his personality and his services to the cause were the taproots, but the difference of upbringing, his remoteness, what Dr. Weizmann calls the Westerner in him, helped. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico.*

The fact that he was so unlike themselves made a powerful appeal, and throughout his Zionist life there was nobody who could be contemplated as his rival. It was inconceivable that he should resign or be deposed as happened with all his successors. Dr. Weizmann was not his inferior in genius, and he had to his credit in the Balfour Declaration an achievement which was denied to Herzl, but his hold on the Zionist organization was for years precarious and was more than once broken, although no "error" as conspicuous as Uganda could be charged against him. He was vulnerable, as Herzl was not, precisely because he was "one of the people." We Jews are a critical, sceptical, "democratic" folk. Our Lord must be infinitely distant, but we are quite prepared to stone a prophet. Weizmann was born in Motl, he spoke Yiddish, had been through *Chader*, and risen from the ranks. He was one of us and could be treated as such. He could not be fashioned into a legend.

BUT there was another side to all this. What in one climate may be a hardship, in another may be an advantage. The impact which Dr. Weizmann made upon Gentile statesmen of the highest calibre was infinitely greater than anything Dr. Herzl achieved. Men like Balfour, Lloyd George, Smuts and Truman recognized in him an equal and one of the great personalities of an age. To men of that temper who met him Herzl meant little precisely because of his "Western" quality. They were very familiar with the Westernized Jew and probably thought that he was a shadow of themselves, that he had borrowed from them and had not made the borrowing completely his own. To assimilate to somebody or something is to acknowledge the superiority of that person or that thing. To the Gentile Herzl was not quite successfully trying to be one of themselves. On that ground they felt themselves to be his superiors — and of course they had the power which he lacked.

In statesmanship as in war it is better to fight on ground chosen by yourself than on ground chosen by the other side. That is precisely what Weizmann did. Nobody could doubt that, with a culture inferior to none, Weizmann was a Jew and presented himself as nothing but a Jew. A strange Jew, whom one did not meet in drawing rooms or clubs, whose roots lay in an alien society, whose traditions were different but were more ancient and more venerable. He was a man of genius, but they were familiar with genius. Here was something unlike, remote, a challenge, not modernity but antiquity, not assimilation but native aristocracy, not politics but living, pregnant history.

Two Generations

TO each his generation. Weizmann could not have aroused the Jewish masses, organized them and given flesh to the spirit, and without Herzl there could not have been the material for Weizmann to fashion. Herzl could not have convinced the statesmen of the world, created and seized the opportunity, brought forth the Balfour Declaration and prepared the passage to Israel. The times were different, the personalities were different, the tasks were different. But to both we owe an equal debt, and both are numbered among the Jewish immortals.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S ROLE IN STATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

BEFORE beginning to analyse the Institute's development, let me say that we who labour for the Institution as laymen have a deep understanding of the insistence by scientists on freedom of inquiry. It is in that spirit that I approach the discussion of the human factor which governed Dr. Weizmann's thinking about the intellectual and scientific aspects of Zionist upbuilding.

He had written in "Trial and Error":

The creation of scientific institutions in Palestine is essential if we are to ensure the intellectual survival of the Jewish people. It may take us as much as 50 years to regain our strength in this field, and the only hope is that the men of high qualification who come to us will influence the young generation of Palestine in the direction of skill, discipline, order and high-quality performance.

It was his feeling that there should be a scientific Halutziut parallel with the Halutziut of field and farm. He visualised "intellectual and scientific development" in its widest sense. The intention went beyond creating a class of intellectuals, or even a group of trained scientists useful to the country. The Homeland as a whole was to be permeated by the spiritual effects of scientific Halutziut.

HE saw no distinction between the spiritual and the useful. For him the scientific spirit was a social, political and human necessity, not less so in a pioneering country than in a country long established. It was unthinkable to him that the State in the making should neglect the disciplinary and practical values that show him the scientist's training.

But the building up of a scientific Halutziut was beset with unusual difficulties. The scientist had to begin by creating his equipment and environment; he also had to produce the atmosphere and the scientific tradition that stems from it.

The paradox of scientific pioneering is that it must maintain in a semi-wilderness the scientific fastidiousness which we associate with elaborately equipped research centres. Moreover, although geographically far removed from such centres, the Halutz-scientist must, unlike his fellow-Halutz on the soil, be in constant touch with the latest developments. He must be alert to all that goes on in his field in every part of the world.

Rare Combination

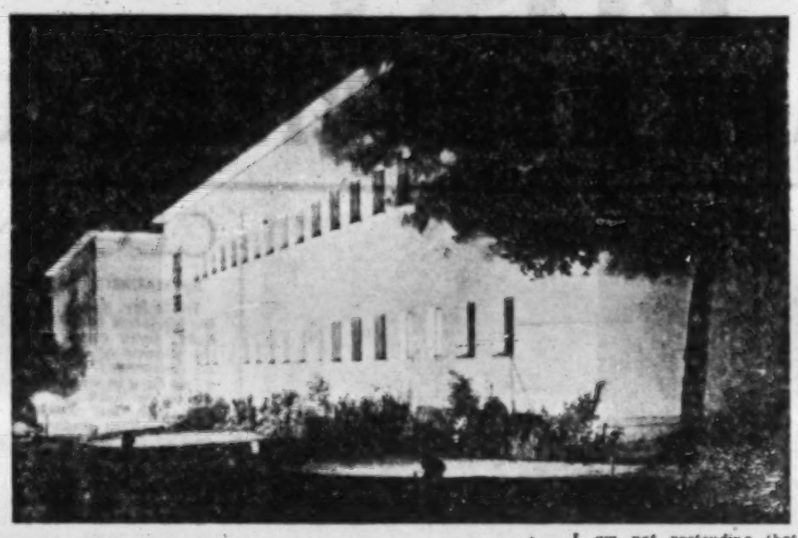
IT obviously needed a rare combination of scientific ardour and spiritual courage to accept an invitation to work under such conditions and against such obstacles. Even where they may have had some emotional relationship to the Zionist ideal (not always the case), the majority of Jewish scientists living outside Eretz Yisrael shrank from the prospect.

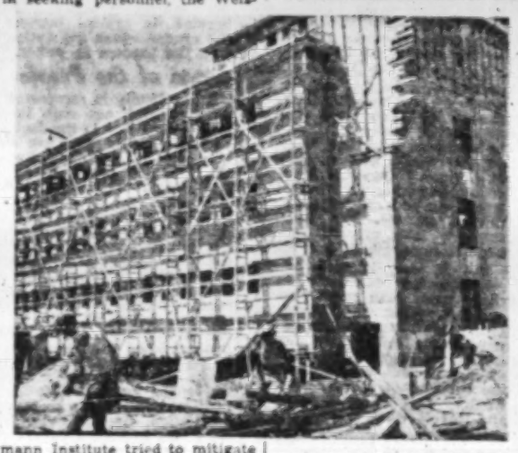
Dr. Weizmann constantly encountered this type of scientist when he sought the right human material, first as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University and later as head of the Sieff Research Institute. Their hesitancy or refusal to go to Eretz Yisrael was not necessarily based on narrow motives. They feared for their usefulness no less than for their careers; they declined to carry their training and expectations into a wilderness.

Facing the same difficulties in seeking personnel, the Weizmann Institute tried to mitigate some of the more apparent hardships by providing proper laboratory facilities and housing, and creating the necessary atmosphere. It sought men qualified to play their part by virtue of record and potential achievements; and at the same time, it tried to find scientists who felt a certain spiritual kinship and intellectual affinity with the Zionist undertaking.

The task of gathering the right human material was no easy one. But the ultimate effect was to introduce, even if by chance rather than design, that element of selection which for two generations had been the criterion of Zionist pioneer immigration.

Seen against this background, the Weizmann Institute has maintained the policy of Dr. Weizmann and his associates in creating the surroundings, atmosphere and equipment which tend to make the outlook less formidable for a scientist prepared to leave a centre of research or learning in the Diaspora for the State of Israel.





Above is a night view of the Weizmann Institute of Science. At left is the new Isaac Wolfson building for Experimental Biology which is being rushed to completion this month. Below, a drilling rig from the Weizmann Institute carries out geo-physical research. Photos by Schleisner

Impact of Events

LIKE every other instrument of the Jewish national home, the Institute had to undertake a drastic revision of its programmes when the Yishuv was transformed in 1948 into the State of Israel.

The criteria which had influenced the original formulation of the programmes lost part of their validity. It was no longer a question of adducing political and moral arguments for independence, or accumulating "political facts" to support the claim for statehood. The great historic argument had been won; the claim was acknowledged and granted; the aspiration attained fulfilment.

New criteria were presented with unprecedented suddenness for every part and organ of the Yishuv. They were dictated by two new realities: the compulsions of a sovereign economy and the pressing needs of national security.

It must be remembered that this situation developed in a tiny country, with natural deposits yet to be plumbed and exploited, surrounded on three sides by hostile neighbouring countries along frontiers presenting complicated defence problems. No greater task confronted a small embattled people nor was it more indomitably accepted. The Institute was therefore summoned to play a worthy part in grappling with the two new realities of a sovereign economy and the needs of security: new responsibilities that invoked a new mandate for its existence. I think that it met the challenge if not completely, then to a very large extent.

New Fields

IT is axiomatic that a new civilization and society (such as were initiated in Israel in 1948) are shaped by their accessible and potential natural resources; in other words, they cannot develop qualities that exist outside the conditions of their environment. They can, however, manipulate those attributes of their geographical existence to their own use and advantage. Inevitably, therefore, the physical nature of a resurgent civilization must influence programmes of scientific research.

Dr. Weizmann regarded the Institute as an organic part of the new society to which the Zionist movement aspired. But its role was obviously not intended to be a quiescent one: it was meant to be functional, to serve a definite and constructive purpose, to be useful in the broadest sense of the term.

Organic Function

As part of the national body it was to be moved by the same central impulse, to be nourished from the same ideological sources. Its character and capacities were not to be fashioned by external pressures but through the normal, living interchange of influences between one section of the body and another.

Seen from this aspect, then, the Institute had to react, by its policies and performance, on the State; the State, by its own character — which is a compound of social problems, natural resources, economic and other needs and shortages — to react on the Institute. Nowhere in the world is the purest scientific research imaginable divorced from the total character of the surrounding civilization. Indeed, it is the scientist who must determine what raw materials are available and how they can best be processed and utilised, or what substitutes can be evolved to replace deficiencies and establish economic welfare.

It may perhaps not be inappropriate to quote in this connection from Bertrand Russell's "New Hopes for a Changing World":

I am not pretending that man is omnipotent... (There are) limits to human power. But I am concerned to say that these limits are much less narrow for modern scientific man than they were for our ancestors, and that no precise boundary can be set beyond which the limits cannot be made to recede. Deserts are a challenge...

Deserts will always be a challenge and the Institute cannot escape, as indeed it has not escaped, the power of their attraction for the pioneer.

The changes of emphasis in the Institute's scientific programme produced by the events of the last few years, coupled with the impact upon the country's economic life, confirm rather than contradict the overall purposes of the Institute. The country's need for the Institute's services and aid in the tasks of economic upbuilding has never been more emphatic.

On the other hand, there can be no question that if the State is to become a strong, self-supporting entity, economically prosperous and culturally enlightened, it must of necessity delegate heavy responsibilities to its scientific institutions. The latter cannot evade contributing their due share to the creation of that economic self-sufficiency which is the mainstay of a growing nation's political sovereignty and security.

Two instances of projects by which the Institute has served the State are the geophysical survey of Israel undertaken by its Department of Applied Mathematics, part of which is being continued at the request of the Ministry of Development in association with oil prospecting companies, and the investigation of the Negev's mineral deposits by the Isotope Research Department.

Important practical results were achieved by both projects, and some of the minerals tested are now in commercial production or about to be commercially produced. In addition, the projects emphasized three points:

(1) they showed that scientists in Israel can take on enterprises of this kind independently of outside aid;

(2) they were of great value to the country's economic development and saved a large amount of foreign currency otherwise necessary to bring scientists and technicians from abroad;

(3. they highlighted the effective inter-relationship between fundamental and practical research.

In surveying the plans for the future, there are two directions in which development is indicated. The one concerns facilities for postgraduate work, which is an acute problem for young scientists in the country.

Because of the limitations locally, talented young men and women are compelled to seek opportunities for specialization abroad if they want to avoid being stultified. It suggests that the need might be met by the creation of an Institute of Advanced Study, on the Princeton model. There is already now a basis for advanced study at the Institute, which has engaged over the past five years in training young scientists in pursuance of its research programmes. The erection of the first section for the Experimental Biology Department at the Institute, and the planned establishment of an Institute of Physics, make the scheme all the more realistic in the natural growth of the Institute as a centre for research in the exact sciences.

Secondly, the creation of a new unit to be concerned with applied science, launched on a small scale but planned with a view to ultimate expansion, would help in the formal regulation of the balance between fundamental and applied research. The way it would operate is that if a certain research project reached the point where it became a formula, a new group would take over and explore the practical possibilities, thereby relieving the "pure" scientists of all further responsibility.

Dynamism of Science

IT only requires to be said in conclusion that an Institute of Science cannot afford to remain stagnant. It must move forward continuously with its times and the legitimate needs of its environment.

Nothing corrodes the fabric and capacity of a research centre more than the static condition which results from intellectual isolation and withdrawal from living contacts. Dissatisfaction with results — even the best, a constant striving for new avenues of reality; an unceasing alertness to fresh suggestions and influences, — these are the spiritual elements of a great centre of science; and these elements are to be found only in a responsive relationship to the living world in which science performs its missions for mankind.

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YAKHIN-HAKAL is a joint enterprise of Histadruth Haovdim and the Jewish Agency, and is designed to serve the following aims: Increasing of Agricultural Employment; Training and absorption of workers in productive labour; Development of the Citrus Economy and expansion of agricultural exports. Attracting of private capital from within the country, and from abroad for agricultural settlement.

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YAKHIN-HAKAL brought into being, canning industries, and by-products, whose output reaches IL. 1,500,000 per year. In the Export Drive "Yakhin Preserves" has reached the top place, and supplies 15% of exports in this field.

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From a summary of the activities of Yakhin-Hakal one receives the impression of an enterprise of wide ramifications, that carries on its work — agriculture — over an area of 50,000 dunams, all of which is irrigated, cultivated, and gives forth its fruits. Its yearly output reaches IL.5,000,000; it permanently employs 1,000 workers, and it strives continuously towards an augmentation of the country's agricultural basis; towards ever-increasing employment and towards the absorption and consolidation of the new immigration.

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The Closing of an Epoch

(Continued from Page 1)

have allied himself with one of them, had chosen to work in miniature and to, in the end, his name towered among the highest. So much was clear from what they wrote about him in New York and Washington, in London, and Ottawa, and Paris, and Buenos Aires, and Copenhagen, and Rome. For these were not merely respectful obituaries of a man of distinction: you would have said that every one of the writers had known at first hand the magic of his greatness; and indeed, many of them had. But the impress, he left beyond the personal and the Jewish. He had managed, in the mysterious fashion of spiritual genius, to irradiate the time with the effect of his presence. "The death of Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, has removed from our midst one of the titans of this century..." "His moral force was so great and so concentrated, that the vast disparity between his gifts and his material power was scarcely felt..." "All people with hopes and dreams in their hearts may say, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel...'" There is a lifting of the heart even among strangers in the recollection of this man's life.

Problems of the People

I HAVE often wondered at those of my fellow Jews who have turned away from the problems of their people with a shudder of intellectual and spiritual claustrophobia. They have protested that they need, in order to occupy their capacities and satisfy their sense of service, a wider area than we offer. Their protests are often sincere; it is their sense of instrumentality which is at fault. And I too am a victim of this error when I marvel at the contrast between the numerical insignificance of those whom Weizmann gave his life to, and the vastness of the numbers whom he benefitted indirectly. Certainly the world is physically at the mercy of the giant nations; but that is no reason why little nations should not be the matrices of significant movements, and influences, and men.

But not even Weizmann's impact on the world at large gives us the measure of him. It is no small thing to have brought a momentary touch of grandeur into many lives, but this effect was incidental with him. It was not what he was aiming at. Only one thing mattered to him — the destiny of Jewry and Judaism. To the extent that men glimpsed through him the potentialities and hopes of his people, he was glad to have impressed them; but only to that extent. One obituary notice of him says: "His vibrant, eloquent voice, lowered for emphasis, cutting deftly through details to the essential, was one of the greatest one-man propaganda instruments in history." No doubt it was. For that matter the whole of Weizmann was "one of the greatest one-man propaganda instruments in history." But even if we use the word "propaganda" in an honorable sense, this is not the way he wanted to be thought about. He did not want to leave the impression of having left a great impression. He had a more important purpose in mind.

Many reputations are nothing but achievements in reputation: their owners are famous for their fame, and are content to have it so. Weizmann was too profoundly purposive — and ironical — to fall a victim to such vanity. Nor does the description fit his reputation. He took pleasure in his fame — the craftsman's pleasure, in which the instrument and the objective, the means and the end, are harmoniously blended. He wanted the instrument to be identified with the objective, not with the craftsman.

HOW, then, can we get his true measure? In the last analysis, only by an intimate study of his objective, which was the renewal of Jewry's destiny. This may be asking a great deal, but how do we get an authentic, first-hand picture of any man's intrinsic greatness if not by studying his subject matter and his relationship to it? Qualified philosophers assure us of Plato's greatness, and mathematicians of Einstein's. We assume the greatness is there, but we cannot taste it on the palate of understanding without a knowledge of philosophy and mathematics. We are moved by hearsay, not by the substance; we are shaken by the fever of others.

And yet I have just said that many have known the magic of Weizmann's greatness merely from a meeting with him; that he irradiated the time with the effect of his presence; that there is a lifting of the heart even among strangers in the recollection of this man's life. Is not this itself intrinsic greatness, irrespective of the particular purpose to which it was harnessed? Yes, it is intrinsic greatness, but not irrespective of the purpose. Those who have been moved, in personal encounter or through hearsay, by the personality of Weizmann, are perhaps not aware that the source of the emotion was not the man, but the ideal that found perfect expression in him. The first will speak of his charm, his skill, his aplomb, the irresistible suggestion of dignity and grace which he made his listeners share with him; the second will speak with wonder of the reports given by the first; and both will have something to say about the spectacular aspects of his career. They will all be stirred by a sense of the unusual and exalted, and they will transmit to later times the rumor that becomes the legend. But the understanding of Weizmann's greatness lies in the knowledge of what he was to the Jewish people.

I saw many photographs of the lying-in-state, and I looked longest at those of the plain people who had come — hundreds of thousands of them — from the cities and villages, from Galilee and the Emek and the Negev, to pay their last respects: careworn faces and threadbare clothes and shapeless shoes; old women in kerchiefs, their deep-sunken eyes staring across God knows what vistas of memory at the draped catafalque; workers with stern lips and gnarled hands; professionals with furrowed brows; schoolchildren awed by the solemnity of the surroundings and by the weeping of the grownups. *Amcho*—Thy people. Here was Weizmann's everlasting love, the bedrock of his faith, the object of his sleepless concern, the source of his measureless will power; this was his crushing burden and his never-failing inspiration. He knew thousands of them — but literally thousands — by name and place and personal history; old Chalutzim of Nahalal and Ain Harod, farmers of Rehovot and Hadera, artisans and labourers of Tel Aviv and Haifa, shopkeepers, doctors, teachers, chauffeurs, men and women of the Haganа, the ultimate substance through which the meaning of Jewish history was to make itself manifest. And not these alone; he knew and loved their like in Johannesburg and Bulawayo, in New York, and Montreal, and San Francisco, in Manchester, London, Paris, Rome. He remembered still others — again by name and personal history — among the millions who had died before or in the great holocaust; out of his childhood in Motol and Pinsk, out of his visits to Warsaw and Bucharest, from countless congresses and conferences and campaigns and committee meetings and mass meetings. He was soaked in the Jewish masses.

He kept his state because that is the way of the world between the representatives of peoples, and he kept it faultlessly, out of innate kingliness, out of a liking and a capacity for what was becoming and symbolic. He was at home among the great, but the masses were his home. Like a perpetual ambassador he could seldom be in his home, but you had only to see him there to know where his heart was. Not that his kingliness left him even there, but it was a *heimish*, a homey kingliness, which invited love, and trust, and equality.

Simple Courtesy

THIS invitation went out from him equally to all whom he met, and if it was sometimes abused, it was not by the common people. His simple courtesy was misunderstood by those who had prominence without eminence, and they disliked him because they could not force his intimacy on their level and for their purpose. They wanted servility, not courtesy — the special treatment that would teach others their place. With these Weizmann returned dislike for dislike — with these and with all careerists. He would not toady to them. But neither did he toady to the masses — for he loved them.

There is only one true love — the one that cherishes and encourages, above all other things, the goodness that is in the beloved. Such was Weizmann's love of the Jewish masses. The easygoing and the indulgent (let alone the ambitious) are incapable of true love; their hearts are set on popularity, which is masses meet self-regarding love. They have their reward, for the masses meet self-regarding love with self-regarding love, to the mutual undoing of the leader and the led.

Weizmann's insistence on Jewish quality was an expression of love, and in this he was authentically Prophetic, however he might differ from the conventional picture of the Prophets themselves. Sometimes we rebelled against the severity of his demands, only to discover later that our own leniency was weakness. The last time I saw him, in the fall of 1951, I experienced one of these twinges of impatience. I had come back from a tour of the north, the day before my departure for America. I had seen again the outposts in the famous hill country, and I had looked down from the heights of Menara into the Huleh Valley, 30 years ago a waste, now decorated like a gigantic bowl of earthenware, with the green patterns of our villages. I had looked only at the good, and closed my eyes to dangers. On the ride down from Haifa, along the Sharon Plain, I had thought of the cultivated and intelligent people in the colonies; I had thought of the bright side of the cities, of labour leaders who have a lively interest in music and art and literature, of manufacturers who quote Isaiah and Dostoievsky and Kant, of members of Parliament bristling with Biblical and Talmudic verses; of shopkeepers and workers to whom books and concerts are as necessary as bread; of the groups who will not traffic on the black market, of those who are alien to chauvinistic pride. I thought of the shepherdess, in the Valley of Jezreel who had suffered almost to death in the Maquis, and now writes her French verses while she tends her flocks between Carmel and Gilboa; of volunteers of the Soiel Boneh sweating in the copper mines near the Egyptian border paying a regular toll of lives to marauders, and refusing to withdraw. Of all these I thought, and put the rest out of my mind. And late that evening, after I had taken farewell of Weizmann, I strolled through Rehovot. The hot *Khamsin* that had tormented us for three days had broken. The air now blew from the sea, cool by comparison, and the town was out. The crowds on the sidewalks and at the sidewalk cafés were lively in a dozen languages, with Hebrew predominating, especially among the young. It was pleasant to mingle with them, be of them. But I was haunted by the recollection of the brooding, failing old man in the wheel chair, and of his ceaseless warning. I said to myself: "What does he want of this people of Israel? Why is he so despondent about it? Let him rejoice for the remnant that has been saved, according to the promise, and ask nothing but that it live."

But round about midnight, when I had finished my notes for the day, I opened the Bible and almost instinctively turned to the book of Deuteronomy and the story of the last days of Moses; and I marveled again at this picture of the greatest of all human leaders, the most loving and the most far-sighted the most compassionate and the most demanding, whose last words to his people were a balancing of accounts, promise and admonition, blessing and curse, without concession to national conceit and the self-adulation of the mob. He said of himself, just before his death: "I am an 120 years old this day, I can no more go out and come in." But his spirit was as fresh as when he led Israel out of Egypt, his standards were as high. It is a daring, perhaps a blasphemous comparison, and Weizmann would not have thought it. Perhaps we may.

Message for World

IT was his wish to be buried near his own house, within sight of the Institute that child of his old age. The Government honoured his wish; moreover decided to convert the entire area of the estate and the institute into an active and living memorial to be named Yad Weizmann, for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is a courageous thing, and in the spirit of Weizmann, to find the strength, in the midst of want and danger, for such an enterprise. He was the type whom dead monuments cannot represent; only a centre of learning which both symbolizes and realizes his incorporation with the Jewish future could be his proper memorial. But the Yad Weizmann will fail of its purpose if it does not become a centre of renewal for the whole of world Jewry. The man who lies buried there would not have understood a narrower compass.

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WEIZMANN: SCIENTIST AND STATESMAN

By JACOB HODESS

IN writing of Weizmann one must bear in mind the different periods of his actions and reactions; quite apart from Weizmann the Zionist and Weizmann the man of action and practical scientist, who entered the field of diplomacy late in middle life. Closely associated with him for more than 30 years, I was privileged to watch the flowering of his genius in the pre-Balfour period. Up to that time Weizmann was known in the Zionist world as a formidable critic, a role appropriate to his temperament. His intellectual equipment, his witty, dazzling quips, his lively irony, gained him a name in the Movement. His deep-rooted Zionism was mingled with a touch of Bohemian ease and an almost gay light-heartedness. His critical spirit was displayed in the democratic group to which he belonged, which opposed Herzl's inattention to cultural Zionism. His power as a critic was given more scope in his opposition to the Uganda proposal and subsequently to Zangwill's territorial schemes.

It is permissible to doubt whether Weizmann himself though conscious of his strength, [illegible] ambitions in the direction [illegible] had chosen for him. He had been fairly well advanced in his scientific work. At one time, as is known, he thought of taking up a position in an educational institutinon in Palestine, pending the establishment of the Hebrew University which was then still a dream. Even later, when already caught up in the whirlwind of events and having made, together with Nahum Sokolow, considerable progress in the negotiations with the British Government, he still appeared to have had in mind other plans for the future.

Three giants of the Zionist Movement: Weizmann, Sokolow and Ussishkin (left) in London after the First World War.

Exacting Experiments

THE Weizmann of the pre-Balfour Declaration, it should be remembered, was preoccupied with exacting scientific work. He became "a man of action" owing to a sense of Zionist duty and to the circumstances into which Jewry and Zionism had been plunged. He could neither retreat nor turn aside, though he frequently thought of doing so. "Man's temperament is his fate", Lassalle had said; Weizmann could not, with his temperament, escape the position in which he had become involved.

There could, however, be no doubt about Weizmann's appearance at that period. His fine tall figure, slim in those days, his distinguished face and features, arrested attention. His deep-set eyes, his brow and temples proclaimed a personality, a combative character in which hidden forces were lurking. The engaging, suave smile and frank, friendly manner did not conceal an underlying severity, at times bordering on harshness, relieved, however, by a suggestion of faint derisiveness. Obviously a dual, complex character, a man of purpose and temperament, whose hidden fires and energy awaited release.

These impressions of Chaim Weizmann in his forties, later generally confirmed after closer association in the course of years, linger in one's memory. Jewish history imposed upon him unprecedented duties and responsibilities, and the tremendous efforts, unceasing worries and constant conflicts, coupled with uninterrupted strain in his exacting scientific work, naturally affected the character of a man so susceptible to events and influences. But nevertheless, the characteristics of Weizmann's early years remained unchanged.

A scientist whose artistic temperament was an important element in his work, Weizmann would probably have excelled as a creative literary artist, but for his strong sense of practical realism which craved the concrete achievements his scientific work provided. A good deal of the criticism, justified and otherwise, levelled against him was due to his dramatic impulses. With his temperament and restless urge for definite accomplishment, it was not surprising that he lacked what may be called contemplative Socratic sagacity. It was rather surprising that he was able to maintain, whenever he chose, the willpower to subordinate his natural impulses; this discipline he had acquired in the laboratory during scientific investigations. He frequently employed the habit of patiently waiting for the emergence of "the bug", as he mockingly used to say at critical moments in his Zionist activities. There were times when temperament gained ascendancy; the conflict between his lively mind and his emotions occasionally led to difficulties, sometimes manifested in a strange spirit of contrariness troublesome to himself and to the movement he headed. Certain things said or political moves impetuously made, provoked opposition and sharpened personal antagonism. But impetuosity has to be taken together with the outstanding quality of his dynamic force, his unmatched initiative power, his incessant urge for action and achievement. Indeed, the uncontrolled, capricious impulses contributed at times to his charm and tended to extend his influence. Ahad Ha'am, his warm friend, and others may have frowned at such escapades, but Bialik was profoundly impressed and fascinated by such spontaneity.

Achievement of 1919

IT is generally held that the Balfour Declaration marked Weizmann's greatest achievement. His initiative, his resourcefulness and restless efforts had indisputably been vital factors in securing the Balfour Declaration. But it is neither historically accurate nor is it fair to the efforts of other people, to maintain that the British pledge to the Jewish people was Weizmann's exclusive achievement. He himself, it must be said, had never made such a claim. In my opinion Weizmann's emergence as a statesman was at the Peace Conference, on that memorable day in March 1919, at the Allied Conference when the Zionist claims were heard. Rabbi Sylvain Levi's treacherous statement on Zionism might have proved disastrous but for the fact that Weizmann, who had already spoken earlier, had secured a second chance to answer a question put by the American State Secretary, Mr. Lansing: Weizmann rose to the historic occasion and in a few minutes revealed his statesmanship. His unprepared words were few, simple, unhurried, unostentatious, clearly expressed, closely reasoned. They were uttered under unfamiliar, unprecedented conditions. The mood was tense, the impression he made immense. Balfour characterized the brief encounter as the "swish of a sword." It was but even more, a striking revelation of statesmanship. In those days there were a number of distinguished Jews in different parts of the world, and even a fair number of outstanding Zionist personalities, but it would be hard to point to anyone who could have dealt with the situation so swiftly, comprehensively and effectively as Weizmann had before the Council of Ten.

> *The Balfour Declaration was given not to the Zionists alone but to the Jewish people as a whole; and the entire people must accept it with clean hands and a pure heart.*
> Chaim Weizmann (1918)

Bridge of Generations

In the literal sense, a statesman is one skilled in the craft of managing a state. A statesman without a state or even a territory is something unique in history. Jewish statesmanship had disappeared with the physical disappearance of Jewish statehood some 20 centuries ago. Spiritual and intellectual statesmanship had replaced geographical and political statecraft and had maintained the integrity of the Jewish people. Jewish statesmanship in the political sense was renewed by Herzl, the only Jewish statesman before Weizmann. A rare genius, a creative mind, a visionary as well as a man of action, Herzl had bridged a historic gulf of nearly 2,000 years within a decade.

The bridge was there. It needed the man of action to occupy it at the appropriate moment, a statesman able to grasp the psychological factors and apprehend the forces facing him. Weizmann was that man. He possessed the subtle discretion essential to statesmanship. He was of the flesh and blood of Zionism — a boy from *heder*, his roots firmly embedded in Jewish life. Though he pursued scientific studies in which he ultimately distinguished himself, Zionism was the ruling passion of his life. And at a moment when there were grave fears that Herzl's heritage might be swept away by the raging storms of war, Weizmann stepped on the bridge and took command. "I am not a diplomat. I went to Balfour as a man of the people and spoke of my people's cause", he said. It was true. And more, he turned out to be a creative statesman, seeking and finding means to secure Jewish statehood in Israel.

Critics have said that Weizmann did not believe in Jewish statehood, or at least that his political direction was not calculated to bring it about; that his own faith was shaken. Nothing could be further from the truth. His faith in the ultimate outcome was deeper than either his words or some of his actions implied. Despite his scientific, and rational, practical mind, there was a streak of mysticism in his nature. He had a strong historic sense which held him to traditional Judaism, and felt very much at home among religious Jews. His faith was deeper than his sceptical manner suggested. He could not have given so much of himself without that inward belief. If his words sometimes gave a different impression, it must be attributed to his dual character, and to the habit of understatement he had learned from the English.

He had thoroughly assimilated the manner and method of English political leaders, particularly of the older strata with whom he had been in constant contact during the earlier period of his activities. Essentially a man of action, groping in so uncertain and incalculable a field as politics, where action, as has been said, "is one long second-best and where the choice constantly lies between two blunders", it was perhaps inevitable that Weizmann's expedients were sometimes successful.

Political Lessons

It does not require much acumen to find contradictions and inconsistencies in so unusual a man and so complex a personality. As a statesman Weizmann had to devise plans and shape things, and in turn was himself shaped in the process. Though by nature pugnacious, he schooled himself to be conciliatory; he distrusted flowery oratory, did not press an argument to extreme logical conclusions, was open to compromise, and he knew when to let himself go. He may have erred in applying too closely English manners and methods. He may at times have misjudged the temper of those with whom he was in contact, and (particularly) the people behind them. But a man of action is always exposed to errors of judgment, especially when so much has to be taken on trust.

Chaim Weizmann succeeded as a statesman because of his native genius. The saturating English influence, however, had greatly helped him. Success in life, as a classical authority on the British constitution has observed, largely depends on "animated moderation". Weizmann attained this success in a considerable degree. That the outside world recognized such qualities in a greater measure than the Zionist movement, is not surprising. Jewry had no experience in statesmanship, and Zionists, knowing that Weizmann was an integral part of the movement, of their own flesh and blood, took everything for granted; readily, sometimes eagerly, they found faults and flaws. Failures of others were laid at his door. All of this affected his mental attitude: he assumed indifference but was really deeply hurt, the more so because Jewry's material response did not always correspond to the successes of political achievements.

The upbuilding of Israel was to him the beginning and end of Zionism. A liberal who positively disliked Socialism, he readily cooperated with the Labour groups because he saw in their work in Palestine a concrete basis for the National Home. He did not discriminate against any group doing practical work, however much he disapproved of their political opinions. He searched for new men to help towards the main objective, and applied the experimental methods of the laboratory. He sometimes dropped colleagues if he thought them unequal to the great task. Gladstone, leader of a party and a moralist, once said that "to be a leader one has to steel the nerves and act as a butcher". Weizmann was not a leader in the accepted sense; he did not hold the threads of organized Jewry, not even of the movement he headed.

National Figure

HE was a statesman, not a party man: a national figure, with a single-minded aim; he was too impressionable to be invariably judicious, and he may not always have been governed by a magnanimous spirit. But he was in search of men to help him in the great national burden which he had steadily shouldered, sometimes resentfully, but ever dutifully. In this search outside the ranks of the movement he may have miscalculated certain factors. But the most astute minds and the most experienced statesmen cannot always calculate their actions and reactions with absolute certainty. He himself had frequently admitted errors in the years of trial, of heart-breaking disillusion, and disappointments. He was the least obstinate of men, too quick-minded and shrewd not to apprehend alternatives, and had a too highly developed sense of humour not to see flaws in his own views and methods. It was part of his greatness that he was as critical of himself as of others. He was aware of his many inconsistencies, partly because he was by nature a pragmatist and not guided by doctrines. But more so, because the political facts and factors he encountered in the struggle were inconstant. Never, however, was there any inconsistency in his main purpose, that of Jewish rehabilitation of the reconstruction of Eretz Yisrael. Great statesman that he was, his words about statehood, before that goal was reached, must remain ingrained as a warning challenge. "A state cannot be created by decree", he said, "but by the forces of a people and in the course of generations. Even if all the governments gave us a country it would only be a gift of words. But if the Jewish people will build Palestine, the Jewish State will become a reality — a fact".

And now that it has become the reality for which he had always worked and striven, the winged words of the great leader who departed a year ago still ring true. It remains a warning and challenge to maintain the reality with which the name of Weizmann will be bound up for all time.

The Humanitarian I Knew

(Continued from Page 1)

it is what they are.

It would be well-nigh impossible to attempt a synthesis of all the views expressed by the most eminent observers of current affairs of the day, Jewish and non-Jewish alike about the personality of Chaim Weizmann. But two traits in his personality can be singled out: all who wrote about the man and his work are at one in viewing Chaim Weizmann as a very rare man indeed, as an ancient Hebrew prophet come to life in the broad daylight of the 20th century. Every observer explains the secret of his grandeur by pointing to the fusion and cohesion of otherwise disparate elements. To some, it is the wisdom of the Orient fused with the science of the Occident, to others, it is the knowledge of nature and the understanding of the human soul; yet others find it in the spirit and the heart, the intelligence and the sensibilities. To others, again, it is the fusion of realism and idealism.

In each of these diverse appreciations, I found partial confirmation of my own feelings. If I wished to reduce the greatness of the man to a simple formula I would seek it in the juxtaposition, or rather, the harmonious fusion within his personality of the intellectual and the moral, the rational and the sentimental. He was equipped with a truly astounding mental power while adhering with simple and fervent attachment to certain fundamental values. As I see it, that explains the amazing success of his Zionist mission.

Professor Rappard speaking at the inauguration of the Weizmann Institute.

The faith by which he was moved, and virtually consumed, fed at once on the traditional sources of Judaism and on those of the larger and more tender human sympathies. But unlike so many other missionaries whose goodness borders on the utopian, Weizmann put at the disposal of his faith a knowledge of the world which made him prophetic to the point of extra-lucidity and at times sceptical to the point of cynicism. In contrast to the radical agnosticism of some of the best intellects of his day, Weizmann possessed in all that concerned the fundamentals of his mission, a truly unshakeable faith.

If the great experience which was his life yielded such remarkable results, it was due to his nobility of mind, his exceptionally critical intellect and fiery spirit.

That is why any purely rational explanation of Chaim Weizmann and his life's work is bound to prove, if not abortive, at least defective and incomplete. If reason does not succeed in unravelling the mystery of genius, it is because the genius is not made solely of reason. Into its make-up enters an element which flouts all logical coordination. This mystical element, joined to so many rare aptitudes and virtues, made of Weizmann a unique being. This element explains and justifies our veneration and it is this which assures his immortality.

The inauguration ceremony of the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus. Lord Balfour is seen speaking at centre and on his left are Lord Samuel, Dr. Magnes and Dr. Weizmann.

TRIBUTE OF TREES

By Dr. A. GRANOTT,
Chairman Board of Directors, Jewish National Fund

"ANOTHER tree, another dunam, another man, will add up to the Jewish State." These words, spoken many times by Chaim Weizmann, became something like the *Leitmotif* of the Jewish National Fund.

While Dr. Weizmann never ceased preaching the primacy of day-to-day work, as a statesman he knew the Zionist approach to the problem of the future of Palestine was by way of the understanding and sympathy of the statesmen and leaders of nations. To the world at large, Chaim Weizmann's voice had been that of the Jewish People, expressing its ideals, sentiments, and aspirations.

Yet this man who fought glorious battles for his people in the halls of diplomacy, was noted for his love of the land. When he came to live in Israel, he built his home in a grove in Rehovot. He loved to be greeted by the sight of trees and verdant lawns every morning. It was there that he wished to be buried, and today his last resting place is in th. small grove in the grounds of his home in the Plain of Judea.

He was a frequent and beloved guest of our agricultural settlements, particularly Nahalal, and in 1948, Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi (The President's Village) was founded in his honour in Galilee.

From his attachment to the land and his Zionist concept, he formed a deep affection for the Jewish National Fund. In good times and bad he gave counsel and advice; his help was always freely proffered; his support unflinching; and his praise for the Fund's achievements genuine.

He took great pride when on his 70th birthday, his name was recorded in thousands of inscriptions throughout the world in a special volume of the Golden Book; and five years later, when a forest was planted in his name on the Hills of Judea. All of World Jewry had participated in this tribute to plant 750,000 trees in the name of Israel's first President.

Due to illness, Dr. Weizmann was unable to attend the great inauguration ceremony, but when a delegation presented the Forest Scroll to him at his home in Rehovot, he told us how deeply he was moved by this magnificent tribute, for it meant that his name was being engraved forever on the ancient Judean Hills. I will never forget that meeting of the representatives of British Jewry—Viscount Samuel, Lord Nathan, Mr. S. Gestetner and Mr. Aaron Wright—with our esteemed elder statesman, and his deep emotion on that occasion which stirred us all. It was as though the sufferings of generations of Israel were written in the lines of his face. We listened intently to his words which sounded to us like the testament of a rabbi and teacher, of a friend and older brother.

"Continue your great work. Man is like the tree of the field. There is a deep symbolism in the tree planting which has accompanied our work in Eretz Yisrael from its early beginnings."

After Dr. Weizmann's death, there was a spontaneous movement to increase the number of trees in the President's Wood to one million. This was a final and, I believe, eternal salute of the Jewish National Fund to the devoted friend who had on so many occasions encouraged it to fulfil its destiny in Israel, "to unearth the soil under the rocks, to push back the desert, and to remove the last swamp..."

My Brother 'Chaimke'

By DR. ANNA WEIZMANN

IT is hard to collect one's thoughts about a brother who has passed away, particularly a brother such as *Chaimke* was to me, a brother far beyond the formal meaning of the word. To his parents he displayed all the virtues of a faithful son; he was a thoughtful brother to each member of the family (and we were a very large family). In spite of his heavy responsibilities and the burden of his scientific work as well as the great national cause to which he dedicated his life, he always tried to see everyone of us at his home, and took a warm interest in our lives and activities.

Dr. Anna Weizmann in her laboratory at the Daniel Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot.

As I look back, a special organic force seems to have created a link between Chaim and me. I recall how a lady representing an American Yiddish newspaper once came to interview my brother at the Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot. After she had seen him in his study, she rushed into the laboratory where I was working, her dark eyes filled with tears, and exclaimed: "Do you know what Dr. Weizmann has just told me? He said that once when he came home from Pinsk to *Motele* to visit his mother, he brought her a cradle as a gift, since he knew that she was expecting another baby. Then he smiled and said: 'And do you know whom the cradle was meant for? For my little sister who is now working in the laboratory downstairs."

Both the journalist and I were so thrilled by this little tale, unknown even to me, that she threw her arms around me and wept with emotion.

I cannot say that I was his most beloved sister. Some of the others were closer to him in age and shared his interests more fully. But there was some guiding influence that led me to study chemistry, which brought us closer together than the difference in our ages warranted.

When I finished my studies at Zurich, he invited me to come to Manchester where he was beginning to make a career in chemistry; for almost a year I lived with him and with my sister-in-law, Vera. He supervised my work, and even now, after 40 years, I can recall how patient and considerate he was towards me and my not-always-successful experiments in the laboratory. It was a trait in his character which, needless to say, touched me deeply. Later we worked together and lived in the same town of Rehovot.

My relationship to him, both, in the scientific sphere and in the social atmosphere of his lovely home created by his wife's exquisite taste, became a great joy and comfort to me.

I have lost a brother, a second father and a dear friend whom I shall mourn all my life.

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Scientific and technological progress in Israel is reported from Haifa where the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology is now completing work on its Aeronautical Engineering building, first of the new structures to be erected on the college's new campus on Mount Carmel. Together with its affiliated high school, the Technion has a student enrolment of over 2,500. It is today the only source of engineers, technologists and applied scientists domestically trained for service to Israel's industry and agriculture. General Yaacov Dori is president of the Technion and Prof. Sydney Goldstein is Vice President.

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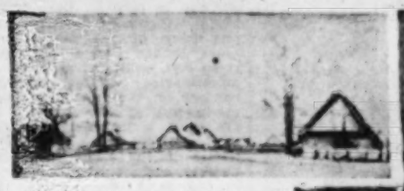
HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE LIFE OF CHAIM WEIZMANN



The little village of Motol, in the Pinsk marshes, where Chaim Weizmann was born.

• • •

At right, Weizmann in his laboratory at Geneva University, at the beginning of his career in science.

• • •

Below is the only picture of Weizmann and Herzl known to exist. They were photographed in Basle at the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, where Weizmann emerged as leader of the Democratic Faction.

Weizmann and his fiancee immediately before their marriage in Zoppot.

Foreign Office.
November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours

Arthur James Balfour

Below, Weizmann, on his first visit to Eretz Israel, arrives in Tel Aviv with members of the official Zionist Commission. With him are Bezalel Yaffe and James de Rothschild, and left, Ormsby-Gore and Edwin Samuel.

Keffiyas and Homburgs: Weizmann at his desert rendezvous with King Feisal and (below) with Lord Balfour at the Agricultural Experimental Station in Tel Aviv.

1874 Born at Motol, White Russia, November 27.

•

1886 Enters Pinsk High School.

•

1895 Enrols at Berlin University.

•

1898 Receives Ph.D. summa cum laude, from Freiburg University. Sells first patent to I.G. Farben. Delegate to Second Zionist Congress at Basle.

•

1900 Among leaders of Democratic Faction at Fourth Congress in London.

•

1901 Appointed Privat Dozent in Chemistry at Geneva University.

•

1903 Together with Martin Buber and Berthold Feivel, publishes pamphlet advocating a Hebrew University.

•

1903 Among leading opponents of Uganda proposal at Sixth Congress at Basle.

•

1904 Leaves Switzerland to take up appointment at Manchester University.

•

1906 Marries Dr. Vera Chatzman. Meets Lord Balfour for first time.

•

1907 Elected Vice-President of English Zionist Federation. Propounds theory of "synthetic Zionism" at Eighth Congress at Basle. Birth of first son, Benjamin. Visits Eretz Israel for first time.

•

1913 Presents report on establishment of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem to the 11th Congress in Vienna.

•

1915 Develops new process for production of acetone. Organizes Political Committee in London.

•

1916 Appointed Director of Admiralty Laboratories. Meets for first time with many leading British statesmen and politicians. Birth of son, Michael.

•

1917 Balfour Declaration.

•

1918 Arrives in Eretz Israel as head of Zionist Commission. Meets Emir (later King) Feisal at Akaba. Lays cornerstone of Hebrew University.

•

1919 Reaches agreement with Emir Feisal. Presents with Sokolow, Ussishkin case for Jewish people at Versailles Peace Conference.

•

1920 Attends San Remo Conference, where Balfour Declaration is confirmed and Mandate for Palestine granted to Great Britain.

•

1921 Visits United States for first time. Elected President of World Zionist Organization at 12th Congress at Carlsbad. Disagrees with Justice L.D. Brandeis.

•

1922 League of Nations ratification of Palestine Mandate.

•

1923 Re-visits America, negotiates with non-Zionist groups for creation of Jewish Agency.

•

1925 Hebrew University opened on Mount Scopus. Elected Chairman of University Board of Governors.

•

1929 Elected President of enlarged Jewish Agency.

•

1930 Resigns as President of World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency after publication of Passfield White Paper.

•

1931 Succeeded by Nahum Sokolow as President of W.Z.O. at Zionist Congress.

•

1933 Elected Chairman of Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews and President of Youth Aliyah.

•

1934 Inaugurates the Daniel Sieff Research Institute at Rehovot.

•

1935 Re-elected President of World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency at 19th Congress at Lucerne.

•

1936 Takes up residence at Rehovot to direct Sieff Institute. Testifies before Royal Commission on Palestine.

•

1939 Attends London Round-Table Conference on Palestine. Offers Yishuv's wholehearted aid and resources to Allies on outbreak of war.

•

1942 Flight-Lt. Michael Weizmann, R.A.F., reported missing in action over English Channel. Participates in war-time research in synthetic rubber in the U.S. at invitation of President Roosevelt.

•

1944 Acclaimed by World Jewry on 70th birthday. Project of Weizmann Institute of Science launched.

•

1946 Testifies before Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in Jerusalem. Presides at corner-stone laying of Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot. Returns to Rehovot to continue scientific work, following defeat for re-election to Zionist Presidency at Basle Congress.

•

1947 Testifies before UNSCOP at Jerusalem. Appears before U.N. Political Committee at Lake Success; decision by U.N. General Assembly on creation of Jewish State, November 29.

•

1948 Elected President of Provisional State Council of Israel, May 7.

•

1949 Elected President of State of Israel by First Knesset, February 16, and takes Oath of Office, February 17. Officiates at formal dedication of Weizmann Institute of Science, November 2.

•

1951 Re-elected President of Israel by Second Knesset, November.

•

1952 Passes away at Rehovot, November 9. Accorded State Funeral, November 11.

Above, at the Round Table Conference with Chamberlain and MacDonald in London. At right Weizmann speaking at the World Zionist Conference in 1945 and below, testifying before UNSCOP in Jerusalem.

At left, Weizmann receiving from Dr. Stephen Wise a Ph.D. honoris causa from the Jewish Institute of Religion, and below, presenting a Torah to President Truman following recognition of the State of Israel.

With Mrs. Weizmann at the inauguration of the Weizmann Institute.

Above, the scene at the inauguration of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Below, Chaim Weizmann takes the oath as the first President of Israel.

Chaim Weizmann and Applied Research in Israel

Symbol of New Scientific Approach to Living

By A. KATCHALSKY
Chairman, Scientific Committee, Weizmann Institute of Science.

TO Israel scientists, Dr. Chaim Weizmann was more than merely a great leader and friend, whose loss is felt now as deeply as on the day of his death a year ago; he also stood as the symbol of a new approach to science.

Weizmann clearly realized that science must become an integral part of all creative work in the Jewish State for which the Zionist movement was then working; and this at a time when all his colleagues were still troubled by the "contradiction" between scientific activity and pioneering work. This realization, and the formulation of his theory of the "synthesis of Zionism" came only slowly and after a severe struggle with himself. But once it had been clarified, he was able to pave the way for all the pioneering science which followed his lead.

An expression of this inner struggle is to be found in those simple and touching paragraphs in Weizmann's autobiography "Trial and Error:"

> "Was it not cowardly and selfish to pursue one's academic work in seeming deafness to the cry of one's people? I saw my closest friends — Leo Motzkin, Berthold Feivel, Shmaryahu Levin, Nachman Syrkin and many others — the best and ablest, neglecting their University work... They were not alone. Thousands of able young men and women were studying in Western Universities. Remarkably few of them ever became anything in science and literature...."

And he goes on to analyze the sources of his personal attitude:

> "All this I saw and it haunted me. I fought against it, but by no means with complete success. I brought with me out of Russia a dread of the "eternal student" type, the impractical idealist without roots in the worldly struggle... I refused to neglect the lecture hall and the laboratory, to which I gave at least six or seven hours a day. I worked at my subject, I studied chemistry, I acquired a taste for research work."

It was the taste for scientific work kept throughout his life which gave Weizmann that quiet power to withstand all political pressure and which enabled him to continue his scientific activity.

As in most great scientists, the emotional attraction to scientific beauty played a great role in Weizmann's life. The emotional, intuitive side of his character and thinking provided for a wide scientific vision: combined with his critical, rationalistic attitude it raised his work to a very high level.

Originality and Vision

WEIZMANN'S originality of approach and far-reaching vision are apparent even in his first important scientific work, published in 1902 when he was *Privat Dozent* at the University of Geneva. At that time, most organic chemists were engaged in the synthesis of cyclic molecules for organic dye stuffs. Weizmann and Deichler started with the customary procedures but very soon developed a new synthesis of their own, which proved of great value for the preparation of polycyclic substances such as sexual hormones, carcinogens and other important pharmaceuticals.

The peak of Weizmann's scientific activity was reached in the period between 1906 and 1915. It was during these years, most of which were spent in Perkin's laboratory in Manchester, that he succeeded in fusing his visions with the realities of science and politics. Perkin himself, as early as 1910, had tried to break away from the classical work on aromatic substances, turning to the synthesis of natural micro-molecules of the type of rubber. Numerous attempts had previously been made to synthetize the molecular chain of rubber from its repeating unit — isoprene. Only in 1911, however, did Perkin, Weizmann and Mathews succeed in carrying out this revolutionary synthesis by the catalytic interaction of isoprene with sodium. Encouraged by this success, Weizmann began to look for possible sources of isoprene as starting material for synthetic rubber. This search led ultimately to the discovery of the acetone-butanol fermentation.

The fermentation of Clostridium aceto-butylecium does not, actually, produce isoprene or its precursor materials, and it is therefore no wonder that Perkin suggested throwing out the filthy bacterial broth and continuing with clean, real, organic chemistry. But Weizmann was not to be discouraged. With his keen vision he foresaw acetone and butanol as starting materials for a wealth of new synthetic rubbers which do not attempt to imitate natural rubber. During the First World War acetone from Weizmann's fermentation was, of course, used for entirely different purposes—as a solvent for smokeless powder. Two decades later, however, the discoverer's dream came true. During the Second World War many important synthetic rubber industries utilized the starting materials projected by Weizmann.

The introduction of the acetone butanol fermentation was the forerunner of all modern industrial fermentations, such as those of antibiotics and vitamins. It was the decisive step in the transformation of micro-organisms into humanly-controlled, industrial agents. Since ancient times, mankind had used yeast and bacteria for the production of alcohol and vinegar. But despite the classic discoveries of Pasteur, Koch and others, no one in industrial practice had dared make use of the wealth of newer bacteriological knowledge. It was Dr. Weizmann who paved the way for the utilization of chemical micro-biology for the benefit of mankind.

For Israel science and Weizmann himself his discovery had yet another important aspect. The micro-organisms derive the wealth of chemicals they produce chiefly from plant materials, usually from the polysaccharides synthetized by the green leaves of higher plants. The plant materials are, from a general point of view, solar energy accumulated and combined photo-synthetically with water and simple mineral materials. The micro-biological preparation of starting materials for plastics and rubbers, fuels of high octane number, pharmaceuticals and solvents, is nothing but a logical utilization of solar energy. Weizmann's vision thus pointed the way to a real economic solution for countries like Israel poor in mineral resources but rich in sunshine. Weizmann said specifically in one of his articles: "It was always my opinion that it is possible to transform Israel into a centre of a new scientific development which will liberate the world from the troubles connected with the monopoly of oil."

During the later research which Weizmann carried out during the Second World War, he made great efforts to prove his thesis. With the collaboration of Dr. Ernst David Bergmann he succeeded in obtaining liquid fuel and fuel improvers, a series of aromatic products and monomers for plastics, all from plant materials. This was convincing proof of the possibility of building up an important chemical industry based on scientific planning for the utilization of solar energy.

Idea of University

A FOLLOWER and friend of Ahad Haam, Weizmann also clearly understood that the importance of Israel for world Jewry would be determined by its capacity to serve as a spiritual centre. As early as 1902 he had published, together with Berthold Feivel, his famous pamphlet "Die Juedische Hochschule" (The Jewish High School) which attempted to impress upon the Zionist Congress the necessity for a Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In 1918, shortly after the Balfour Declaration was issued and while the guns were still to be heard in Jerusalem, Weizmann "the realistic and cool-headed politician," was laying the cornerstone of the Hebrew University. His profound belief in the importance of spiritual activity in general and of a scientific foundation for the State of Israel, is expressed in his great words uttered at the formal opening ceremony of the Hebrew University seven years later:

> "In the darkest periods of our existence we looked for cover and help within the walls of our Yeshivot and Batei Midrash, and the broken body of the Jew found its relaxation and consolace in the learning of the Torah... The Yeshivot and Batei Midrash were inestimable treasures for the activity and resourcefulness of the Jewish spirit, which kept us alive for many generations of unhappiness and persecution and which, with the destruction of the walls of the Ghetto, will be revived and flourish for the benefit of humanity as a whole. The sages of Babylon and Jerusalem, Maimonides and the Gaon of Vilna, the polisher of lenses of Amsterdam, Karl Marx, Heinrich Hertz and Paul Ehrlich — all of them are important links in the long and persistent chain of our spiritual development.
>
> This University will teach all the sciences which the human spirit can conceive. Yet no teaching can bear fruit in modern times if it is not based on the spirit of inquiry and research; and hence the duty of a modern University is not only to raise professional men but also to offer its facilities to all those inclined and able to devote themselves to fundamental research, without disturbance or restriction."

Search for Scientists

Throughout his long and weary wanderings in the Diaspora, Weizmann was continually on the watch for any outstanding Jewish scientist who could be attracted and brought to Palestine. During a discussion with Paul Ehrlich, the famous discoverer of Salvarsan remarked to Weizmann that outside the room nobles and important people who would pay a fortune for an audience of a few minutes had been waiting for over an hour. Without hesitation Weizmann replied, "True, *Herr Professor*. But the difference between your visitors and myself is that they came here to receive an injection from you. My intention is to give you the injection." The Weizmann injections, however, did not work at that time. Neither Ehrlich nor Weizmann's two close friends—Richard Wilstatter and Fritz Haber — were ready to leave their important work in Germany. Only after 1933 did Haber consent to accept a post at the Sieff Institute, but died on the way to Rehovot, a broken and discouraged man.

Weizmann, however, was not discouraged by the attitude of Jewish scientists. Foreseeing the tragedy of European Jewry, he redoubled his efforts to create a refuge for the few who could find their way to their Homeland.

TODAY, a year after the death of the President-Scientist, his vision is enshrined in the Weizmann Institute of Science and the area which surrounds it. No better medium than "Yad Chaim Weizmann" could have been devised to give effect to the objectives which he pursued throughout his lifetime, and to give permanent form to the qualities and purposes of which he was the living embodiment.

Dr. Weizmann in his laboratory at the Institute in Rehovot.

Moshe Sharett, David Ben Gurion, Chaim Weizmann and the late Eliezer Kaplan at the Zionist Congress of 1939, after news of the outbreak of war was received. The Congress broke up following the announcement.

A Prophecy

I am distressed that the Jews don't understand the apocalyptic nature of the time. The Austrian Jews had a warning but did not take it. It always required Lord knows how much coaxing to get a contribution out of Louis Rothschild (I think he once gave £5,000 and all Israel was agog). Now the Nazi thieves have stripped him. Our own friends in London and elsewhere will go on fiddling in the good old way, not realizing that every minute may bring either annihilation or Redemption or both. Part of us will be destroyed and on their bones a New Judea may arise! It is all terrible but it is so... I feel it all the time and can think of nothing else, but others, even here, are much more placid when it comes to fundamentals, although terribly fussy about puny matters.

A new leader should arise in Israel now to sound the call; we are already old and used up, I'm afraid.

Rehovot, April 7, 1938.
(From a letter by Dr. Weizmann to a friend)

HE WAS BORN A ZIONIST

By Dr. VERA WEIZMANN

I CANNOT conceal the fact that I am deeply moved by the thought that so many of my husband's life-long friends and co-workers in Zionism and Science should have come here to commemorate him and to lay the foundation-stone of the Weizmann Memorial in Rehovot.

My husband was, so to say, born a Zionist. That is, he was not "converted," as were others of our leaders, by discrimination or anti-Semitism or even pogroms. His childhood was passed in simple, quiet, village surroundings, where no sense of inferiority troubled the peace of the Jewish community. Yet as a young child he was a convinced Zionist—as some existing early childhood letters show.

Throughout his life, he was governed by two great passions — concern for the fate of his people and their return to Palestine; and Science. It was no easy task to combine two such demanding ideals, each of which could fill, and over-fill, a lifetime. During the early years, he tried to concentrate on Science, and to these years—the beginning of our married life—belong some of his most famous scientific achievements, like the process for making acetone and butylene from starches, which rendered such great service to the Allies' cause in the First World War, and motivated Mr. Lloyd George to describe him as "the man who changed the map of Europe."

In 1917, the issue of the Balfour Declaration presented him with a formal challenge. I remember him saying to me: "I can't serve two mistresses. Tell me which I should choose!" Well, there was not, at that time, really much choice. Though Zionism was, if anything, the more jealous and possessive, his duty was clear. But in spite of his great wisdom and intuition, my husband was in some ways over-optimistic,—almost naive.

I again remember him saying: "The Eastern and Central European Jews need a home; the American Jews have money. In a year or so, I shall have brought the two together, and shall be able to return to my beloved Science." It took 13 years before he had the chance to return. And when he did, he felt like a stranger, almost a deserter. He found, too, the enormous difficulties of resuming, after so long an interval, the scientific research which had made such great strides during his absence. It needed an Herculean effort on his part to catch up.

But in the course of the early nineteen-thirties, he realized that a miracle had happened. "Miracles do happen," he used to say, "but you have to work terribly hard for them!" Science herself had now a most important, indeed a vital, part to play in the development of the Jewish National Home. He could go on serving Science — and yet serve Zionism and the Land of Israel. He threw himself into the creation of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute (made possible by the generosity of the Marks and Sieff families), and later into the establishment of the Weizmann Institute of Science, built by American friends. Here, he felt, was the harmonious synthesis between his two dearest desires which he had so long sought. Here the conflict of earlier years was finally resolved.

There were many trials and sorrows still to come. Among them were those due to the misunderstandings with England which darkened the last troubled years of the British Mandate, and which made him deeply unhappy. For his conviction of the indissoluble bonds linking the destinies of England and Israel also had its roots far back in the past — as witness a letter to a beloved Hebrew teacher at the age of 12, in which he said (in Hebrew): "One day, England will give us Palestine." England gave us the chance to get Palestine, and out of it we achieved the Israel of today. So throughout the bitterness of the nineteen-forties, he persisted in regarding the breach as a passing aberration — tragic indeed, but soon to be repaired. It was the greatest happiness to him to see after Israel's emergence into statehood, how soon his life-long faith was justified.

But throughout all the trials of his later years — since our settling in Rehovot — all who knew him well realized that the conflict which had bedevilled his early manhood had once and for all been resolved. The choice he had feared so much, and had three times been made with so much heart-searching, was no longer a choice. He was a man at peace with himself, whose inner confidence and serenity shed a circle of light around him always.

One of the last pictures of Dr. Weizmann, taken in the garden of his home at Rehovot with his wife and Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, who is now Chairman of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee.

From the Pen of Chaim Weizmann

We have never based the Zionist movement on Jewish suffering in Russia or in any other land. These sufferings have never been the mainspring of Zionism. The foundation of Zionism was, and continues to be to this day, the yearning of the Jewish people for its homeland, for a national centre and a national life. (1919)

•

You must have money to sink into Palestine, to reconstruct what has been destroyed! You will have to sweat and labour and give money on which you will not get any return, but which will be transformed into national wealth. When you drain the marshes you get no returns, but you accumulate wealth for the generations to come. When you reduce the percentage of malaria from forty to ten, that is national wealth. When you unite our people, who come into Palestine as fragments, into a single people with a single language, Hebrew, that is national wealth. But on these investments there are no returns. Part of our money must be sunk thus until the way has been paved for a people to live a normal economic life. That is our problem. If it were not our problem, any stockholder would be a Zionist and form corporations for Palestine. He could get together in New York City ten people who could buy up Palestine and put it in their pockets. But then all this talk about Zionism, about idealism would be unnecessary.

Palestine is not an object that can be bought. It must be won by suffering. It must be paid for with the pangs of birth. Our relation to Palestine can be only the relation of the mother to her child. She bears her child with pain, she begets it with pain, and the first year of its life are years of pain and anxiety. (1923)

•

Go to Hadera and look at the graves of the dead workers. These workers never made speeches in Congress, but they have earned immortality not less than some of the great leaders. (1909)

•

The Jewish worker must feel that he does not work for the benefit of a private person, but for the good of the whole nation. He must feel that he is not exploited, but that he is preparing a place for generations to come. (1920)

•

We ourselves are a national movement; and if there is a national movement among the Arabs we must regard it most earnestly. (1919)

•

A great opportunity awaits the Arab peoples to rebuild their countries, to bring happiness and prosperity to the oppressed fellaheen. This will be the acid test of Arab nationalism. Pride in a glorious past is of value only if it serves as a spur to the hard task of rebuilding a happier future. (1942)

OSCILLATION AND REVOLUTION

By Dr. Chaim Weizmann

I AM at a certain disadvantage. I do not belong to the class of Jews who think they can take an objective, dispassionate, detached view of the situation. I do not belong to those who have no axe to grind. I state this beforehand, so that you may discount as much as you like of whatever I shall say. I have an axe; I differ from those who have no axe.

There is a tendency in Jewish thought—a tendency prominent in certain circles—which strives to seize the best of two opposing worlds by reducing everything to the lowest common denominator. Yet this reduction is not the feasible issue. A story may illustrate this.

The Jewish Artist

There was once a great Jewish artist. He was born and bred in a city which has been known as the Jerusalem of Lithuania—Vilna. This city is saturated with the tradition of the Gaon of Vilna, the nearest approach inside the ghetto to Baruch Spinoza outside the ghetto—a great tradition around which was woven the life of the community.

This artist was born near the synagogue, almost within the precincts of the synagogue where this tradition lived. He was impregnated with this tradition. When he became a great sculptor and went into the big world outside the walls of the ghetto, his first creation—the first creation of a young artist in whom life pulsated for expression—was Ivan the Terrible, the antithesis of everything which had formed and moulded the soul of the young Jew.

Throughout his artistic creation he oscillated between the Gaon of Vilna and Ivan the Terrible. Such a paradox is extremely interesting in an artist. It is a conflict within which a gifted spirit may be productive of beauty. Such a conflict dwelt in Heine, who oscillated between the Gaon of Vilna and Siegfried. This struggle too is beautiful. It produced the lyrics of Heine, unsurpassed I believe, without being accused of Chauvinism, in the lyrical productions of the world.

This conflict has been called in America "adjustment". What "adjustment" is, who is adjusting himself and to what he is adjusting himself, or what is going to be the result of this adjustment will presumably be made clear in time. There seems to be a tacit assumption that somewhere, be it in Europe, or be it elsewhere, the "adjustment" has already taken place; that it is a product to which American Jewry will approximate, taking into account, of course, American conditions.

I, on the other hand, wish to formulate the treatise that what has taken place in the world, and may be admitted honestly, is not an adjustment but a maladjustment of the Jew. By this I am not discussing our relations to the State. I am not discussing the somewhat trivial and vulgarly formulated apologies of the Jews for their patriotism. All that is admitted. Our relation to the State is normal, our citizenship is normal. But we admit, and we ought to admit that we are a minority sufficiently strong to be different from others, and sufficiently weak to be original in our life. Our lives today are a function of this somewhat curious position. This difference is entirely due to our own fault or quality. We are neither better nor worse than the others for this reason—we happen to be different. We try honestly; we attempt not to be and we fail. We fail all along the line; there is no use in trying to gloss over this failure. We are trying to square a circle, and we have to admit that the squaring of a circle is possible only by approximation. Therefore we shall approximate to something but there will always be a residue bound to be unsatisfied.

Centre of Achievement

THE (Hebrew) University may serve to clarify my views. Naturally, I do not believe that there is a Jewish chemistry or a Jewish mathematics. It is not essential for a Jewish man of letters to write on Jewish topics. It is not necessary to drag Jewishness into everything. But there is something like a Jewish approach to problems and to the world. This Jewish approach is a possibility which can be converted into reality in the Jewish University.

We did not set out to make the Jewish University into a centre from which we can boast of Jewish achievements. We tried to create one place in the world where a normal standard could be worked out under normal conditions in an environment where we no longer have the psychic reaction of a minority. We hoped that this oscillation between Jewish life, and a constant approximation to something else, would cease; that Jewish life would become original, self-contained, approximating the general culture of the world. This and this alone is the value of the University.

The question: How can we, be Jews as a group, as Jews, make our contribution to America, or to Italy or to England, where we happen to live as a group, has been raised frequently. It seems to me that such queries sound like Zionists without Zion, like Zionists frightened of a long-distance journey, perhaps of sea-sickness.

I myself have lived through this search for divinity in a sufficiently flexible way to answer these two demands. I have experienced this attempt to reconcile service to the culture in which we live as a group, while at the same time maintaining a group-consciousness in a positive, aggressive, creative way.

There have been such movements in the past; the Bund, for instance. The Bund tried to make its contribution to the life of Russia, while maintaining a Jewish entity, a Jewish programme. The search of the Bund differs somewhat from the present search, in that the Bund had the enormous pathos of suffering and tragedy. It had been sanctified by the terrible suffering of the Jews amidst the Russian people; out of a community of suffering we dragged a common programme.

But even despite this creative and fructifying pathos of a great suffering, what was the result of The Bund? The Bund as a Jewish group, disappeared in the stream of Russia. And I think as a Jewish group, as a Jewish creative, positive, aggressive group, any similar group must dissolve itself in the stream of American creative life. It will either oscillate back or it will be carried onward in the great stream of American life. In other words, to put it less tenderly, I think individual Jews and individual groups might still go on dreaming and suffering, but creative Judaism, which is neither religion nor nationalism, is bound to be absorbed and swallowed up in healthy, powerful, developing civilization.

We shall go on explaining this riddle. At the gate of every Jewish community, or of every community where there are Jews, there will stand a figure asking the Jew to solve the insoluble under the threat of destruction.

Special Task

THIS we feel in the creative effort of the Jew throughout the world. We feel that the Jew in science, for instance, owing to his peculiar position, differs somewhat from the non-Jew in science.

England is producing a series of scientific efforts; from time to time England produces a man who is, as I may call it, scientifically an oak, a force capable of creating a great school resting on the work and the achievements of this particular man, be it Newton or be it Faraday, or be it Hume. Such a tree will live and branch out scientifically generation after generation. Only a long, unbroken tradition of intellectual effort could produce such a type.

In our scientific efforts, we Jews, with some creditable and honourable exceptions, are more or less what the Germans would call *bodenlos*. Our scientific effort very often lies on the borderland between two sciences. It operates for a day and sometimes for a month or for a year. It has not the character of continuity.

Our literary efforts are very often a replica of our economic efforts. They are the efforts of intermediaries, of people who establish themselves as clearing houses for ideas. For this reason the Jew is so prominent in the press. He has an extraordinary flexibility. He is capable of transmitting an idea from one end of the world to the other without necessarily having an internal relationship to this idea. We cling to those intellectual pursuits which are characteristic of people who do not feel *terra firma* under their feet. This is why we are extraordinarily clever, extraordinarily quick and sometimes extraordinarily interesting, and why we frequently perform a very useful job for somebody else. This is why the Jew is often termed by non-Jews the salt of the earth.

THE role of salt from a chemical point of view is to salt somebody's soup. And salt has still another quality. It can be taken only in a definite concentration. The moment the solution is over-saturated, down goes the salt and the soup.

We are very often termed a ferment. The role of a ferment is to produce a useful action in a medium which will have nothing in common with the ferment. From a biological point of view, however, there is an extremely thin line of demarcation between the ferment and the parasite. The moment the ferment increases in quantity, it ceases to be fermentative and becomes parasitic.

This is the role which we are forced to play; this is the extraordinary, magnificently unreal programme proposed by some; to be a creative ferment and to guard against increasing weight or activity so as not to become parasitic. It is a programme infinitely more difficult than building up Palestine. It is infinitely more difficult to achieve this intellectual balance, constantly to oscillate between two worlds instead of admitting simply, narrowly, *exparté*, if you like, that if we are to live in a world different from ours, we should adapt ourselves honestly in the greatest measure possible, leaving the rest to Providence. Adaptation is one counsel, but we ought to know that it is not a counsel of perfection. We ought to know that it is a compromise; a compromise may be permitted. However, there is no use in glossing it over with something which we cannot define, which we are still to establish by research, and which we leave to evolution to solve.

Evolution to Culture

I AM a chemist. I am not an authority on evolution. But I imagine that evolution means a compromise between something which is rigid and static and something which is dynamic. It means a mutual adaptability. The dynamic gets a little more static and the static gets a little more dynamic, and so it gradually evolves. Evolution would therefore mean approximating to something which exists and to which it is natural to approximate.

If we leave the development of our national life to evolution, evolving toward a culture and civilization over which we have no control, to which we may contribute but which goes on with an enormous momentum, in the spectrum which will be produced there may be left a Jewish line, but let us agree that it will only be a Jewish line. The spectrum will be non-Jewish. If our role is to supply the gamut of spectra with Jewish lines, the line suggested will suffice. But let us say so. If our role is to create a Jewish spectrum, then there must be a Jewish source of light. It becomes a question no longer of evolution but of revolution in Jewish life.

A fragment from an unrecorded address in 1927.

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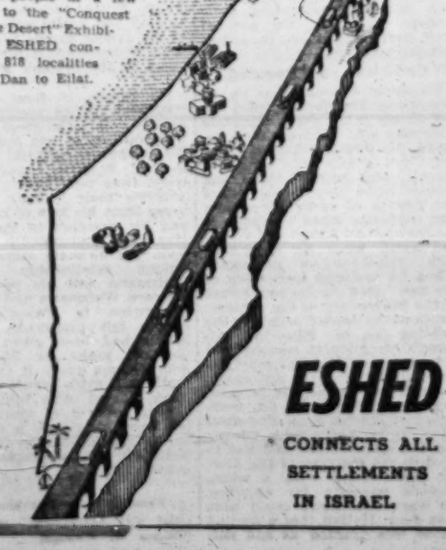

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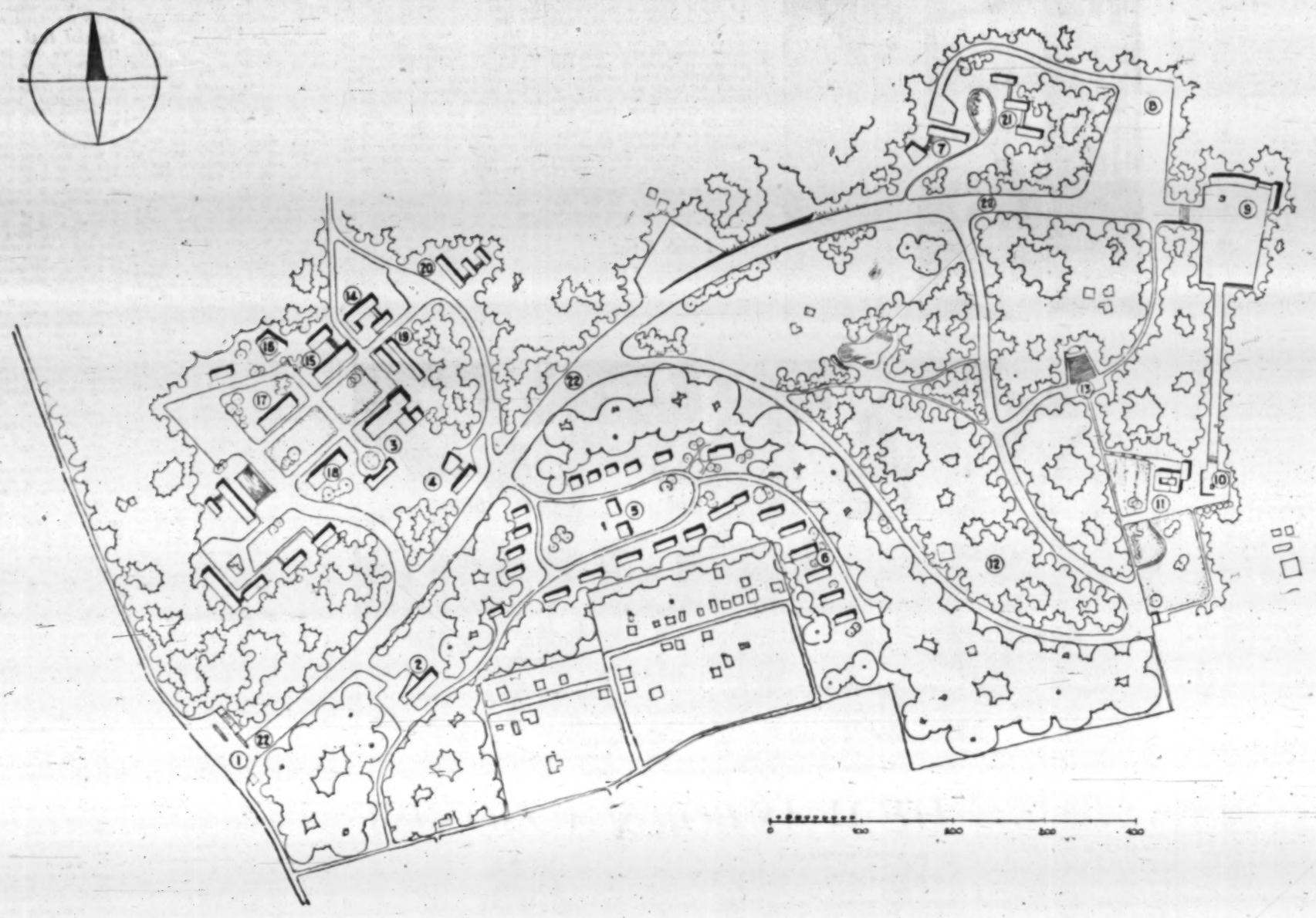


THE area of Yad Chaim Weizmann comprises the residence of the late President, his final resting-place, the Weizmann Institute of Science, the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, the Agricultural Research Station, Neve Weizmann and other establishments. It will eventually include other scientific and cultural institutions, and will be surrounded by gardens and woodlands forming a perpetual green belt.

LEGEND

(1) Main Entrance Square
(2) Garden Hotel for Visiting Scientists (planned)
(3) Weizmann Institute of Science and Sieff Research Institute
(4) San Martin House (planned)
(5) Neveh Weizmann Housing Area
(6) Dormitories for Fellows and Post-Graduate Students (planned)
(7) Institute to be used for cultural purposes (planned)
(8) Car Park
(9) Memorial Square, with building for Weizmann Archives (planned)
(10) Tomb of the late President
(11) Weizmann House and Estate
(12) Orange-Groves and Genetical Gardens
(13) Open-Air Auditorium
(14) Workshops of Weizmann Institute
(15) Department of Experimental Biology
(16) Institute of Physics (planned)
(17) Lecture Hall (planned)
(18) Applied Chemistry building (planned)
(19) Wolff Building (pilot plant)
(20) Plant Genetics building (planned)
(21) Buildings for scholars and historians to study Weizmann papers (planned)
(22) Shderot Yad Chaim Weizmann — Main Thoroughfare.

Breaking the Ground—First Achievements

By JULIAN L. MELTZER

WHEN the blunt-nosed P.W.D. bulldozer clanked onto the sandy track south east of the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot a few weeks ago and broke ground for a new roadway, a silent cheer went up from those who had been associated with Yad Chaim Weizmann from the planning stages.

There was a deadline for the completion of the first phase of the works, October 30, when ceremonial observances were to be held on the first anniversary of the passing of Dr. Weizmann. The initial works comprised the main avenue beginning at an entrance gate and ending at a Memorial Square, from which a footpath was to lead to the first President's resting place.

Problems Galore

"The air of Israel makes wise," our revered sages declared; it also creates problems galore once a blueprint leaves the draughtsman's table to be put into concrete shape.

Those who saw the idea of Yad Weizmann take form as a sketch and an outline plan, then watched the details being filled in and a scale model emerge, were exhilarated in visualizing what this soaring conception of a memorial would mean in practical terms.

Gleaming white edifices among thickly foliaged woodlands, their occupants devoted to serving the high purposes of scientific and cultural advancement; flowering gardens, shady walks and leafy bowers, in which men of science could relax and meditate — "even scientists must have a pleasant place in which to sit and think," Dr. Weizmann once whimsically said.

But all this would mean more than a mere complex of buildings and gardens; it was to be a centre of pilgrimage, an appropriate setting to perpetuate, in spirit and in substance, the far-carrying ideas of progressive statehood and patterned national growth projected by the scientist-statesman whose name it bore.

It might have been thought that those living in proximity to such a memorial, who owned land within the bounds of its area, would be proud to cooperate in fulfilling its purpose. But vision, after all, is a purely relative faculty. Consequently, difficulties cropped up over the question of land ownership. True, there were verdant groves in the area, but there was no intention of harming them irreparably, nor of removing more than small sections for the proper landscaping of the area. Adequate compensation was offered. In any event, it was intended to preserve the green belt within Yad Chaim Weizmann, and not to eliminate it.

The First Phase

All obstructions were finally overcome by laborious explanations, negotiations, proposals, offers, and the constant use of the aspirin bottle.

The headaches terminated in due course, and Meyer Weisgal, who had cut short his convalescence from illness and flew back to Israel early in August to expedite the agreement, was able to breathe more freely — and less irascibly. Weisgal's manifold exertions for the Yad Chaim Weizmann project as chairman of its planning committee had more than once retrieved it from lapsing into inanition.

The first stage of the work began when the P.W.D. bulldozer began shifting sand to prepare the road-bed.

TODAY an asphalt-surfaced carriage-way snakes up the rising land from the entrance gate towards the Memorial Square, about a kilometre away. True, the carriage-way is only six metres wide instead of the planned 22 metres, the entrance gate is a partly temporary structure instead of the planned ornate colonnade, the Memorial Square is surfaced by packed earth instead of being paved, and much remains to be done. But the schedule was fulfilled and the deadline for the ceremonial observances to commemorate Dr. Weizmann was met.

The first stage of construction of Yad Chaim Weizmann has been completed. There can be no doubt that in the future Yad Weizmann will accomplish its watchword of Beauty, Utility and Permanence.

Bulldozers at work clearing the Memorial Area
Photo by Schleisner

SIR SIMON MARKS,
President, World Committee for the Weizmann Memorial

Yad Chaim Weizmann Planning Committee

The planning committee is headed by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Executive Chairman of the Weizmann Institute. Also associate members are Mr. Ze'ev Sharef and Mr. Pinhas Sapir.

Levi Eshkol, Member — *G. Josephthal*, Member — *Dr. A. Granott*, Member — *Z. Shazar*, Member — *H. Goldenberg*, Member

Joseph Weitz, Member — *B. Z. Hurwitz*, Member — *J. Jacobson*, Associate Member — *Abram Levin*, Legal Adviser — *T. Kollek*, Associate Member — *Shlomo Arazi*, Secretary

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S NEW BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The new Biological Laboratories of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, have been dedicated to the memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann by the Canadian Hadassah (Wizo), which provided the funds for the building. With the erection of these large and impressive laboratories this year, the University was enabled to admit more students of Science and Agriculture than previously.

DRAMA OF THE ZIONIST CONGRESS

By NAHUM GOLDMANN
Chairman of the Jewish Agency

Weizmann in conversation with Nahum Goldmann.

THE World Zionist Congresses represent one of the most interesting and effective phases in Dr. Weizmann's life. Many of the high points of his career as a Zionist leader are marked by World Congresses, but it is also true that not a few tragic episodes upon his path have been connected with them. It is important to observe that one of the characteristic elements of his life and of himself as a phenomenon—namely, his unique and often tragic relation to the Zionist movement — is expressed in no other phase so powerfully and so movingly as in his appearance at and bearing on many Congresses and the reaction of these Congresses to him.

Temperaments of gigantic power, unfathomable passions and tensions, the longings and needs that have been unsatisfied and unfulfilled during century after century, all these sought to express themselves in the brief sessions of ten days or a fortnight. The debates took place in five or six different languages, and any person that would direct or impress the Congress must have a perfect command of these languages. Eloquence alone makes no impression here: there are too many gifted speakers present. Nor does parliamentary skill suffice: agile parliamentarians swarm here. To stamp oneself upon the Congress, it is necessary to possess and to be able to manifest an unusual moral authority and an immense personal power.

At Every Congress

Dr. Weizmann had been a delegate to every Zionist Congress since that of 1898. He soon entered the very front rank of leadership, doing so first, like many parliamentary leaders, as a member of the opposition. As a young delegate he opposed Herzl's purely political Zionism within a group which called itself the 'Democratic Fraction.' This group emphasized the cultural aspect of Zionism. Very soon Weizmann became chairman of the Permanent Committee of the various Congresses, a committee comparable to the "committee on committees" of the American conventions. As such, it was his task at various Congresses to preside at the nomination of the executive committee of the Zionist Organization, that is to say, the governing body of the movement—one of the nicest and most delicate functions in the Zionist Congress. Especially during the period of the presidency of David Wolffsohn, Weizmann was the unquestionable leader of a very sharp opposition.

Weizmann's almost unique effect upon the Congress was to be traced neither to great oratorical talent (in the usual sense) nor to parliamentary skill. His rhetoric was peculiar and uncommon in character. According to ordinary standards, he was not a great speaker. His voice was low; he detested rhetorical eloquence; he spoke calmly and did not seek to carry his audience with him. It was not the speaker who was effective, it was Chaim Weizmann. It is the personality that counted, not the eloquence. Often enough there is a great cleavage between a man's eloquence and his personality. In Weizmann's case, the personality is the unique source of his oratorical successes. He himself is embodied in his speeches. They have no life beyond his person. What is effective in them, often in a very uncommon manner, lies in the charm, the fascination, or the greatness of the personality behind them. The means he used were not emotional: they were wit, satire, irony, and—at his highest moments — the moral force of his conviction and of his tragic responsibility.

Above Politics

Nor was Weizmann a skilful parliamentarian in the ordinary sense. He has neither the knowledge of nor the instinct for parliamentary subtleties. He detested the interplay of party politics; he disliked parliamentary manoeuvres and had no special partiality for them. Far from being an eminent parliamentary tactician, he was often fond of moves which are both technically dangerous and politically harmful to himself. In this way he was known to estrange certain groups, to vex and annoy important leaders, and to render his position unnecessarily difficult.

Weizmann, like all true leaders, did not seek to flatter his people and to affirm all that his constitutents desire to stamp as truth. There is a system of modern parliamentary democracy in which the so-called "leaders" do nothing but express what the voters desire to hear. This is not the best form of democracy; it diminishes the moral standards of such parliaments; it often leads to corruption and demoralization. True leaders battle for the soul of their people; they are its critics and its accusers.

Criticism and Demand

Weizmann's leadership is of this kind. The fundamental tenor of his really great Congress addresses was criticism and demand. He was not among those who love great watchwords in private and become timid and modest when they appear before the powers of earth. Weizmann was moderate when he spoke to his friends and adherents; strong and acrid when he negotiated with non-Jewish statesmen. When he assumed leadership of the movement, he became aware of the inadequacy of the achievements of the Jewish people in the building up of Palestine. Although his greatest success had been in the field of diplomacy, he never forgot that the diplomatic arena is but the second or third front in the battle for the realization of Zionist aims. The chief front, as he had always known, was the internal one and has to do with the reaction of the Jewish masses and with a whole people's capacity for sacrifice. He knew that more could have been done. He felt that a limited period was granted us and suffered keenly from the fact that the people did not utilize this period to its fullest extent. This was especially true during the first decade after the First World War, during which immigration into Palestine was small. For at that time there were no difficulties from outer politics, and hundreds of thousands instead of tens of thousands could have entered. At that time he was full of bitterness and dissatisfaction and expressed these feelings at the Congresses. The impatient delegates criticized the British administration; the opposition criticized him; he criticized the Jewish people. This attitude gave their historic significance to his permanent duels with the Congresses. In these duels there was embodied that eternal conflict which Moses and the Prophets and all the really great leaders of the Jewish people have waged with it—the conflict for the conquest of the people's soul.

No people is fond of being criticized by its leaders. Often enough, the Congress reacted with bitterness and vexation to Weizmann's criticisms. Nevertheless, however irriated they were, they felt that in the last analysis their leader's criticism arose from his love of his people and his devotion to the Zionist idea. Here, undoubtedly, we come upon the ultimate secret of the unique relationship between Weizmann and his people and between Weizmann and the new generation in Palestine. The people felt profoundly that a leader had been given it, who did not make its life easier, who did not spare it the naked truth, who made severe demands upon it, but who fulfilled the highest mission of which a true leader of his people is capable—to be the expression and embodiment of that people's moral conscience.

From "Chaim Weizmann, Scientist and Statesman," edited by Meyer W. Weisgal.

Weizmann's Scientific Legacy

Fruitful Collaboration in Rehovot

By DR. BENJAMIN M. BLOCH
Administrative Director of the Weizmann Institute of Science

THE members of the Weizmann Institute of Science are, by implication, the executors of the scientific Will of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. The continued development of this most important scientific centre is implicit in a Will not written, but recorded in the facts created by the man in his lifetime.

Recorded here are some specific problems tackled by Dr. Weizmann in his own research and in those of the Institute, and his aims in creating and developing the Institute as I saw them during my close collaboration with him from the inception of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute.

The Sieff Institute was opened in August 1934 and was at first engaged in research in the fields of biochemistry and organic chemistry; physics and physical chemistry were added later. Although I moved to Rehovot in 1935, I had taken up work for the Institute in the London laboratories of Dr. Weizmann in 1934, where I found him engaged in the study of the fermentation processes — a fascinating field of research in which micro-organisms that can do useful work for mankind are sought. Their properties and interaction with matter are investigated, and on the basis of these results the scientist tries to organize them in such a manner as to have them do their work in the most efficient way.

It was a revelation to see the Zionist leader return to his laboratory after an interruption of some 17 years. I thought then that Weizmann's return to his peaceful scientific work would not last long, as the Jewish people could not afford to lose his political leadership. I thought that sooner or later he would again have to abandon his scientific work.

The summons came quickly enough, but Dr. Weizmann was from that time able to devote himself to both fields simultaneously. I always wondered how he was able to bear this double burden and in Rehovot I discovered the secret. When I saw him leaving his conference room in the Sieff Institute during a troubled period, after a meeting with his Jewish Agency colleagues, he entered his adjacent laboratory. The moment he took from the incubator a test tube containing a bacteriological culture, the expression on his face changed completely, from worry to peaceful contemplation. After seeing this happen many times, I came to the conclusion that Weizmann's scientific work was not an additional burden for him but almost a relaxation. It was possibly this part of his activities which enabled him to bear the heavy burden of his political responsibilities. Unlike the political world outside, his activities for the benefit of mankind in the laboratory were not to be opposed or interfered with, or beset by the intrigues of individuals or vested interests. Here his struggle was with nature, and for that he was fully equipped, with his patient observation of phenomenon, his logical approach to their interpretation, and his intuition.

'Know-How'

WHEN I moved to the Rehovot Institute it consisted of a small but very able group of scientists. The bio-chemists were continuing the studies of Dr. Weizmann in the fermentation processes and related fields, while the organic chemists were engaged, *inter alia*, with research in chemotherapy. In this latter field micro-organisms are again met with, but are of the pathogenic type (those detrimental to man and which if organized "skilfully" can lead to the annihilation of human life). Weizmann was not interested in bacteriological warfare; pathogenic bacteria must be destroyed in order to preserve mankind — hence the introduction of chemotherapy research in his Institute.

The Sieff Institute was then also beginning to engage in research in spectroscopy, crystallography, and photo-chemistry.

After organizing the small group of collaborators and establishing the beginnings of scientific work with his special "know-how," Dr. Weizmann began to think of the application of the various fields of research for the benefit of Israel: the country was poor, in urgent need of development both in agriculture and industry. Poverty of natural resources is, of course, a great handicap, but other countries equally poor in natural resources have reached a high standard of living; Weizmann always held up Switzerland as a model. It was science and skilled labour which would solve our problems. Scientists experienced in organic chemistry would help with the establishment of pharmaceutical industries, the manufacture of chemicals and in other fields. The introduction of special crops, peanuts, soya-beans, and rami might help and the Agricultural Research Station, on Dr. Weizmann's initiative, began to experiment with these crops. The result of the work on peanuts was excellent, but unfortunately not exploited commercially at the time. Had it been properly utilized the country would have been provided with fats for its soap industry and other useful by-products.

Petro-Chemicals

AT that time Palestine was connected by pipeline to the oil sources of Iraq, and thus had a sufficient supply of petrol. However, there was no coal and so it was important to try to obtain from petrol chemical products such as toluene, ethyl benzene, and others usually obtained from coal. With this in view Dr. Weizmann and his collaborators started research on the development of a certain aromatization process for that purpose, which was ultimately a great success.

From the beginning Dr. Weizmann had great plans for the organic development of the Sieff Institute (and later the Weizmann Institute of Science) in order to make it an important centre of pure and applied science, but realization of the plan was not easy. Shortly after the establishment of the Institute, the Arab disturbances of 1936-39 broke out, with the consequent slowing down of development throughout the country. The riots were stopped only at the outbreak of the Second World War, during which the Institute was able to serve the country but not to develop in itself.

When war broke out in 1939, only five years after the Sieff Institute was established, its small group of scientists had already accumulated sufficient scientific know-how to be able to come to the assistance of the country when imports of important pharmaceuticals were cut off. Based on processes developed at the Sieff Institute, a pharmaceutical industry was established and soon began to supply Palestine and some of the neighbouring countries. The Middle East Supply Centre, at that time in regional control of raw materials, unfortunately did not appear to favour the development of such an industry in Palestine and failed to allocate the necessary shipping space for the few raw materials it was still essential to import. The industry was thus unable to meet the needs of the Middle East as even the Mandatory Government had originally intended.

Other industries of great importance, such as the production of acetone, butyl alcohol and reclaimed rubber were, at this same time, helped in their establishment by the Institute. In Britain the aromatization process led to the development of a large industry.

Interest in America

THE Sieff Institute was originally established by friends of Dr. Weizmann, the Sieff and Marks families of England, in commemoration of Daniel Sieff. From the outset the budget of the Institute was provided by that family and a number of friends of Dr. Weizmann in Europe. With the Nazi occupation of the greater part of Europe the income of the Institute was considerably reduced although its needs simultaneously increased, owing to the rise in the cost of living and the consequent jump in salaries. The problem was, not one of further development but rather of keeping the Institute alive. Weizmann, who could not be with us during those difficult years, was naturally very worried and even considered a sizable reduction in staff so as to avoid the complete collapse of the Institute. This, fortunately, did not prove necessary. The efforts of Weizmann and his friends abroad and the devotion and spirit of the staff at the Institute, helped it not only to survive but even to do valuable work.

Weizmann had then begun to interest friends in America in his scientific aims in Palestine. A group of Americans first established the Chicago Research Foundation to support the work of the Institute. This led to the establishment in 1944 of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science consisting of a group of devoted friends of Dr. Weizmann, who conceived the idea of enlarging the Rehovot scientific centre by the establishment of the thoroughly modern Weizmann Institute of Science with its departments for Polymer and Isotope Research, Biophysics, Optics and Applied Mathematics, with the later addition of departments for Experimental Biology and Electronics.

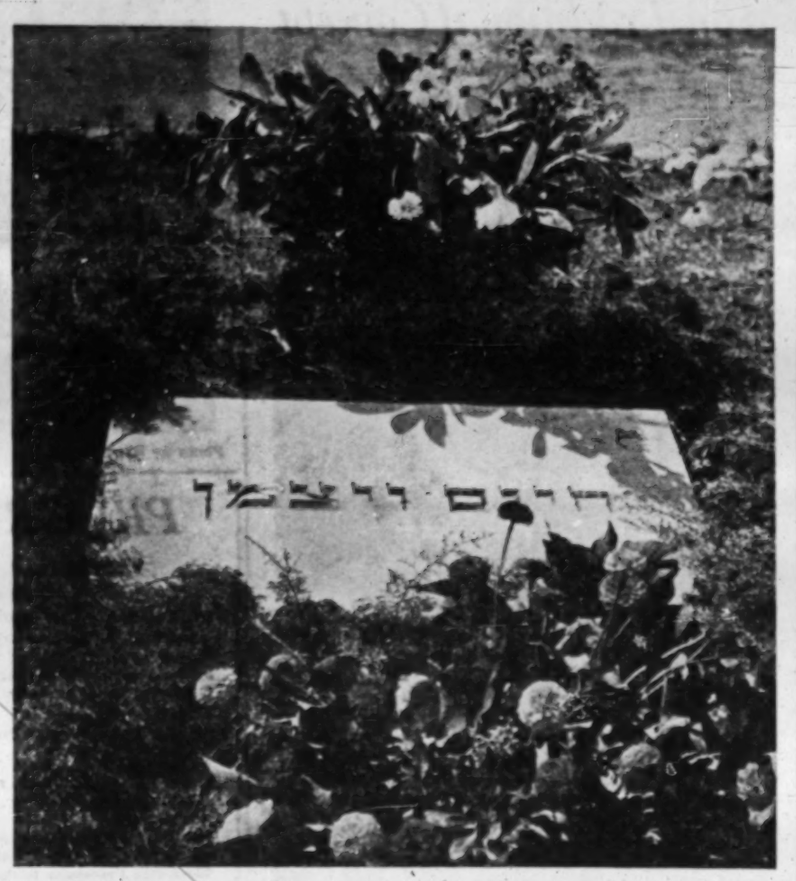
The establishment of the American Committee and the continuous collaboration and support of the "Family" and friends in England and other countries thus lifted from Weizmann's shoulders the financial worries of the Institute and only then was he able to devote his time to quietly planning the scientific work of the Institute and the training of scientists. It was about this time, however, that Dr. Weizmann became ill, first with eye trouble and later in general health. Only a few more years were given him to see the beginning of the realization of his great plans.

•

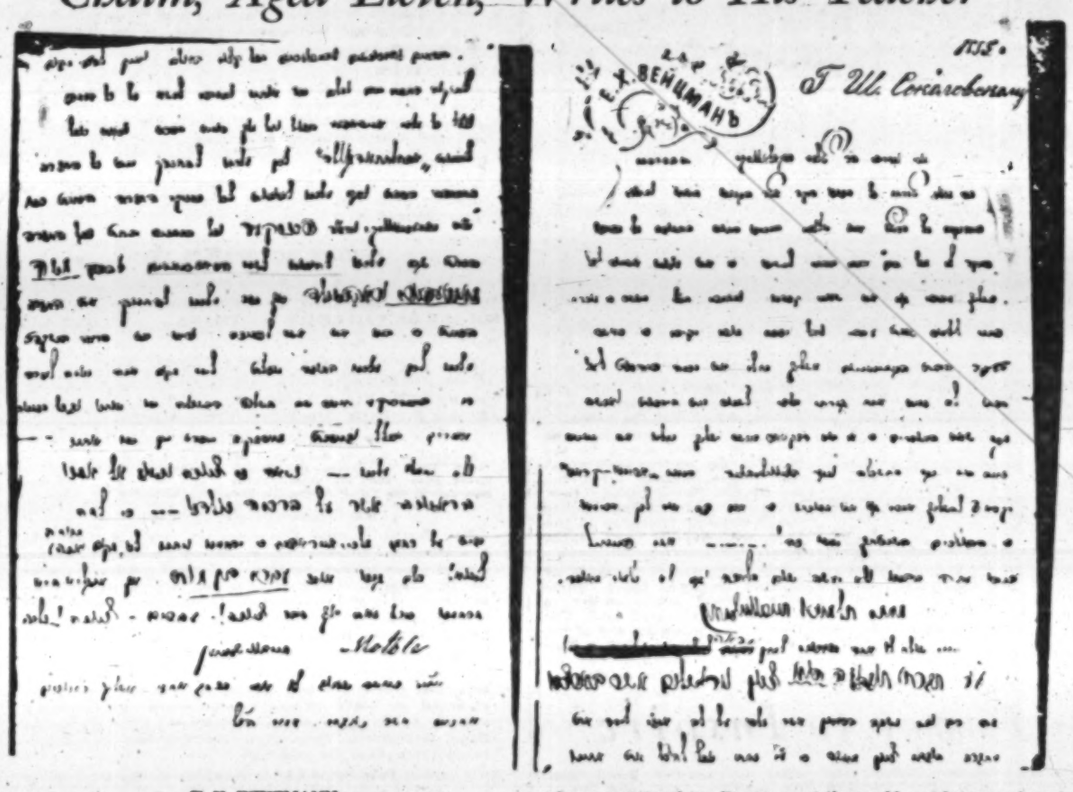
I FEEL that the work of the Institute under Dr. Weizmann's leadership and inspiration underlines his guiding principles: *bella gerant alii*, we have one aim: constructive work of upbuilding. Our task is to work for the benefit of our country and people as well as for humanity in general. Nothing is made easy for us; we have no great means. But not to be able to obtain everything we need at once, does not mean that we must despair and do nothing. We cannot reach the peak in one bound, but we shall finally scale it by plodding step by step.

Carrying On

This is the legacy we have received from our great leader, and in this spirit we shall continue. More and more scientists and skilled technicians will be trained: we will organically enlarge our work in the exact sciences, establish a sound *savoir faire* and a scientific tradition of repute. This will enable us both to help the development of the country and to contribute to Israel's share in the constructive work of the family of nations which, it is hoped, will be directed more and more to the establishment of peace and to the improvement of the living conditions of mankind.



Chaim, Aged Eleven, Writes to His Teacher



E. X. WEIZMANN
Motole

MY teacher and mentor R. Shlomo Sokolovsky,

HOW glad indeed I was to receive the precious letter that came from thee and how overjoyed to have thy greetings to me in that letter. In reply to thy letter, which is more precious to me than any wealth, I would answer thee that I shall observe all thy commandments so as not to cast behind me our sacred tongue and the precepts of our revered sages now that I must learn an alien tongue. And do not think, my dear teacher, that when I shall attend the Gymnazium I shall cast off the cloak of Jewishness from myself. No! Never. I have determined to preserve Jewishness and I shall strive against the creed which says that if one be a doctor he shall cast off his faith. That is contrary to knowledge and contrary to civilization. Can such a one be called "aristo-crat"? to cast away thy faith, for it so; woe to thee, Aristo, that they who follow thy creed should act thus! — My brother Feivel is now in thy house and will do no work nor will he learn anything.

From me, your pupil, Chaim Weizmann.

I am sending thee one of my ideas so that thou might see about Hevrat Hovevei (indecipherable) Zion and Jerusalem which are in our land. How great and how lofty the idea which inspired our brethren of Israel to found the Lovers of Zion Society because by this, we can save our down-trodden and despondent brethren who are scattered in all corners of the world and have nowhere in which to peg their stake. They are all now with us and (indecipherable) as a burden upon all the peoples and upon all the kings of Europe generally and upon the King of Russia particularly and this may be "the beginning of the redemption." We must therefore support all of this esteemed Society and we must also thank all the supporters of this Society like Dr. Yasanovsky and Dr. Pinsker and all who rally beneath the flag of this society. We must also thank the two patriots and they are Moshe Montefiore and Rothschild. Finally, we must thank this society because they are able to see what lies before them and the evil which threatens us. Therefore the obligation lies upon us to establish another place (indecipherable) to help. Because in America where knowledge prevails, the hand is with us. And in all countries of Africa, and especially in the state of Morocco, they beat us and have no mercy upon us.

Let us carry our banner to Zion and return to our original mother upon whose knees we were born. For why should we look for the pity of the kings of Europe that they should pity us and give us a resting place — in vain! All have decided: the Jew is doomed to death but England will have pity on us nonetheless. The ultimate of it all is Zion! Jews — to Zion we shall go!

Motole *Chaim Weizmann*

God willing, when I shall write thee another letter I will send several ideas that I have written.

From the above.

WORDS and ACTION

By YOSEF SPRINZAK
Speaker of the Knesset

THERE was a time when the names of Herzl and Nordau were mentioned in one breath, but in the course of time people began to differentiate between them. But a single unifying crown came to be set above the heads of Herzl and Weizmann, the crown of "Speech and Action." "Speech" meant nothing new, for the regular daily prayer beseeches the Lord to bring back His people to Zion and many speeches had already been made at Zionist Congresses. The real novelty in Jewish history was the combination of "Speech and Action"—that was the content of the lives of both men and brought about the turning point in Jewish history.

I knew Weizmann's qualities as well as his shortcomings. Once on an ocean trip on the way to a Zionist Congress, I became absorbed in Herzl's three-volume "Diary" and on completing it, I found that Weizmann's shortcomings faded away and he became comparable to his great predecessor.

People have found numerous flaws in Weizmann's "Trial and Error," but I recall the devastating criticism heaped upon Herzl's "Altneuland" by no less a personality than Ahad Ha'am. The flaws in "Altneuland" have gradually faded away, and only its greatness remains fixed in the memory: the same holds true of "Trial and Error." What happened to Herzl in a crisis also happened to Weizmann. A day after the President's funeral I came across a batch of papers among which I found an announcement beginning: "In a few days' time, the British agent who has denounced his people's honour and its historic claims will arrive in the country." One can easily guess who was responsible for the publication of such an announcement. It reminded me of what had happened to Herzl when the late Dr. Buchmil approached him at the Congress deliberating on the Uganda question and called him "traitor." Herzl, growing pale, could only retort: "Yes, I created this forum in order to be called a traitor."

There is a popular ditty that runs:

"The days have passed, a year has elapsed,
But the tune, the tune always lingers on."

The tune is that of the time of Basle, when Weizmann first made his appearance and lingered to the days of the Constituent Assembly convened in Jerusalem to elect the first President of the State. It is a tune which enlivened the heart of the people, spurred on the will and efforts for national rennaisance, a tune which eternally lingers on.

Weizmann is the personification of the new Jewish reality of recent years, a reality which has witnessed cataclysmic changes expressed in abysmal depths and wondrous elation: the realization of the dream of generations. In the period of this reality we have seen two world wars, evacuations, the all but total annihilation of European Jewry. We heard a great trumpet blast ushering in the period of future independence: the Balfour Declaration. And after that tremolo came the dreadful period of national slovenliness and apathy that made Chaim Weizmann call: "Where art thou, O Israel?"

It was during this period of reality that a new force stepped on to the stage—the poor Jewish worker and the degraded artisan. He became a decisive factor, in the life of the *Gola*. He raised himself to the heights of a revolutionary and became an active partner in crushing reactionary regimes. But in his very ascent, he became estranged from his own people.

But then there was the great day at Zurich when the Jewish Agency was founded; on this day Chaim Weizmann, Leon Blum the socialist and the non-Zionist Louis Marshall, together took off on wings of hope to unify the entire nation.

Then came the Hebron massacre, confusion and stress in Zionist and Jewish ranks; the plating events at Lake Success in 1948 followed, and on the heels of that, nationwide activity accompanied by mutual misunderstandings and inner tumult.

In this stormy period there were notable phases of Jewish and Zionist progress and dangerous signs of demoralization and rift: outbreaks of good and evil impulses.

Through good and bad, Chaim Weizmann's spirit was one with that of his people. While he was ill, I tried one day to encourage him by saying: 'This people has many shortcomings, but its good points far outweight them.' He replied in a whisper: 'Yes I know, but the danger lies in the fact that this people sometimes considers its shortcomings as its virtues.' Humorously, with words steeped in the Jewish tradition and popular idiom, he expressed his love and doubts about the people, his people, whom he had laboured day and night to save.

A Year Later

By SIR SIMON MARKS

From an Address by Sir Simon Marks, President, Chaim Weizmann World Memorial Committee, delivered at the inauguration of Yad Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot yesterday.

A YEAR ago we bore Chaim Weizmann, the first President of the State of Israel, to his eternal rest. Today, we commemorate his memory in honour and love by the inauguration of the Yad Weizmann.

This national memorial, set in these lovely gardens and woodlands, where Dr. Weizmann lived during the latter years of his life, and which is now his final resting place, will be a centre of pilgrimage for Jews the world over. Here they will come to be re-inspired; here they will rededicate themselves to the noble task of rebuilding the State of Israel.

Chaim Weizmann's life and work are now part of the treasure of the history of the Jewish people. His death evoked the most remarkable tributes from Kings, Queens, Presidents, Statesmen. They bore gifts of inspiring leadership as Statesman, Scientist and Teacher. We Jews will remember him as one who spent his whole life in the service of his people and who laboured for them with unremitting devotion. He set an example of hope and courage throughout the bitterest years of the life of the Jewish people. He never lost faith. It was given to him to lead his people back to independence in their ancient homeland after 2,000 years of exile. The State of Israel is his monument.

He was deeply conscious of the fact that the land of Israel, neglected for centuries by its former inhabitants, was covered with waste lands and desolate malarial regions. He was acutely aware that Israel was a poor country, deficient in natural wealth and raw materials. Nevertheless, Israel must battle against this wilderness, blaze new trails in agriculture and industry, in order to create economic foundations to sustain its returning people.

He often declared that we must bring science and technology to our aid without delay, for labour only, however devoted, could but scratch the surface and would be of little avail. We must create schools and science. We must build up a great tradition of learning, fructified by modern methods. Israel must be a moral, social, intellectual force which will make its contribution to the pool of knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

It was with this vision that in 1918 he laid the foundations of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It was with this vision that he inspired and created the magnificent scientific research institutes in Rehovot, which now form part of the national memorial.

His spirit, his teaching, his example, will continue to be felt in every aspect of the life of Israel for generations to come. Yad Weizmann will be symbolic of that spirit and message.

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ISRAEL'S ENGLISH DAILY
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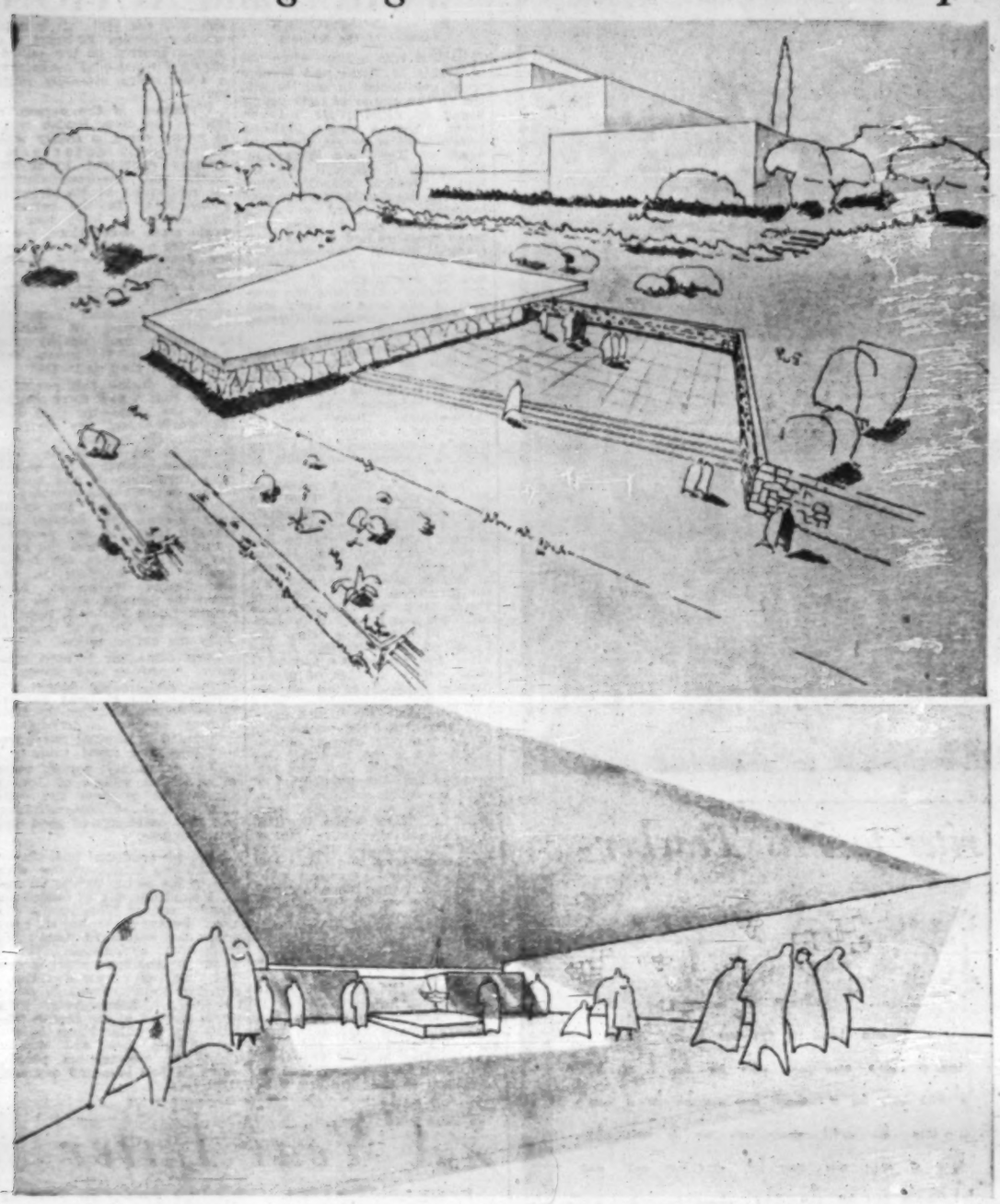
Prize Winning Design Based on Traditional Concept



THE winning design for the tomb over Dr. Chaim Weizmann's grave at Rehovot was submitted by the architects Yehuda Bergmann of Petah Tikva and Ezra Rosengarten of Ramat Gan.

The panel of judges consisted of the architects I. Klarwein (Chairman) and I. Lavie, engineer, S. Arazi, Director of the Kirya Office; the artist M. Yancu and the sculptor M. Sternschuss; Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance; Mr. Z. Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Planning Committee for Yad Chaim Weizmann.

In submitting their design, the first prize winners declared that they had taken a leaf out of the book of the ancients, who interred their rulers in caves.

The chamber is low and enclosed on three sides, with a narrow aperture in the eastern wall close to the grave. The effect of this form of illumination will create an atmosphere suited to a place where the citizen can pay his respects to the memory of his leader.

Unhewn rock has been selected as an expression of the youthfulness of a new State honouring its President. The chamber is roofed with a heavy slab of smooth reinforced concrete, white and unadorned.

The structure, which grows out of the hillside, is small and static in appearance: here the man found his last resting place.

Approaching the grave from "Remembrance Square", the visitor will pass through an avenue of trees planted on both sides of the slope, with a wall of natural rock on his right. Before the tomb this wall opens out and reveals the entrance to the chamber, approached by four steps extending over the entire width. Entering the darkened sepulchre the visitor will be drawn by the light entering through from the east and illuminating the diagonal wall against which lies the grave.

The visitor approaches the grave, and then leaves by the steps in the western wall which lead to the roadway before the President's house and then through the present entrance to the Weizmann residence to the main Rehovot-Tel Aviv highway.

The walls are to be made of unhewn granite, faced inside with dressed stone similar to that of the entrance wall. The floor of the sepulchre and of the chamber will be of polished flagstones. The catafalque and the grave will be white marble.

Photo by Robert Capa

Weizmann at home in Rehovot. *Above, with British Ambassador, Sir Alexander Knox-Helm, U.S. Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, Mrs. Weizmann and the late Joe Davidson, who is seen presenting a bust of Balfour to the President. At left, Weizmann with his grandson, David.*

PROGRAMME of MEMORIAL EVENTS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

Ceremonies

INAUGURATION OF YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN 4:30 P.M.

Address: Sir Simon Marks, Hon. D.Sc.

Laying of cornerstone of Yad Chaim Weizmann by the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Izhak Ben-Zvi, and other distinguished guests.

Reading of Scroll:
Hebrew — Dr. Avraham Granott, President Keren Kayemet Leisrael.
English — Mr. Harry Levine, Treasurer, American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Inauguration of Yad Weizmann by Dr. Vera Weizmann.

Opening of Shderot Chaim Weizmann by Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour.

Torchlight Procession to the Tomb by Israel Youth Organizations

Pilgrimage to the Tomb, Led by the President of Israel

By order of the Chief Rabbinate for Israel, memorial services are to be held on this day, eve of the first anniversary of President Weizmann's passing, in all synagogues in the country.

JERUSALEM:

His Eminence the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Isaac Halevy Herzog, will attend the memorial prayers at the Mount Zion Synagogue, Jerusalem, during the Afternoon Service at 4 o'clock and will deliver a memorial oration.

REHOVOT:

Mishnayot will be recited throughout the night until Friday morning at the graveside, by a minyan of Yeshiva students from Jerusalem.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1953

Ceremonies

MEMORIAL ASSEMBLY AT MEMORIAL SQUARE OF YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN 11:30 A.M.

Hatikvah: The Jerusalem Choirs and the Combined Orchestra of Kol Yisrael and Israel Police Force conducted by Georg Singer.

Chairman: Dr. Nahum Goldmann.
Address: Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister.

PROCESSION TO THE TOMB

A Guard of Honour comprising officers of the Defence Army of Israel, the Israel Air Force, the Israel Navy and the Israel Police Force will be mounted at the Tomb during the Memorial Assembly.

GENERAL OBSERVANCES

The Jewish Agency Executive has issued a manifesto proclaiming November as Weizmann Memorial Month. Zionist organizations, societies and youth groups throughout the world have been asked to hold appropriate assemblies in memory of Dr. Weizmann and to commemorate him in other forms. The World Zionist Organization has published memorial booklets on Dr. Weizmann, his life and works, in a number of languages.

By order of the Israel Ministry of Education and Culture, memorial assemblies and special programmes have been arranged for higher grades in elementary and secondary schools. A Weizmann memorial brochure, prepared by the Israel Government Information Services, has been distributed throughout the country.

A special Post Office will be available during the coming week at the main entrance to Yad Chaim Weizmann, and a memorial postal franking stamp has been provided by the Ministry of Posts.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1953

YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN open to the public

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Meetings of the Board of Governors and Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute of Science 10:00 A.M.

Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Meyer W. Weisgal at their home in Honour of Dr. Vera Weizmann on her election as a Member of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute 4:30 to 6:30 P.M.

JERUSALEM:

THE WEIZMANN MEMORIAL LECTURES 8:30 P.M.

(in the Assembly Hall of the Jewish Agency Executive Building where Dr. Weizmann took the oath of office as the first President of Israel)

"Chaim Weizmann — Ambassador of the Jewish People to the World" — Mr. Moshe Sharett, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Chaim Weizmann's Conception of Zionism and the Jewish State" — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive for Eretz Yisrael in New York.
Chairman — Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman, Jewish Agency Executive for Eretz Yisrael in Jerusalem.

(The proceedings will be broadcast by "Kol Yisrael", in Jerusalem).

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1953

REHOVOT:

TRIBUTE TO DR. WEIZMANN BY ISRAEL CHILDREN 11:00 A.M.

Three thousand children representing all schools in Israel will take part in a ceremony on Memorial Square organised by the Ministry of Education and Culture.
Pilgrimage to the Tomb by the children.
Address: Mr. Zalman Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive and of Planning Committee, Yad "Chaim Weizmann".
LECTURE: Professor Herman F. Mark, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N.Y.: "Progress in the Field of Plastics, Rubbers and Fibres" (with demonstration — at the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot).

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOLOGY 2:30 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Ernst B. Chain, Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome.
Dr. F. Peyton Rous, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York: "The Natural History of Cancer".
Professor Isaac Berenblum, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Biological Mechanism of Carcinogenesis."
Dr. Moshe C. Shelesnyak, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Mechanism of Nidation in the Mammalian Uterus".
Dr. L. Sachs, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Genetic Analysis of Evolution".

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.

JERUSALEM:

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SECOND KNESSET IN MEMORY OF DR. WEIZMANN 4:00 P.M.

Address by Mr. Joseph Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset.

(Knesset, Jerusalem)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1953

REHOVOT:

Ceremonies

DEDICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY (Isaac Wolfson Building)) AND LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS BUILDING 11:30 A.M.

(Weizmann Institute of Science)

Chairman — Professor Aharon Katchalsky, Chairman, Scientific Committee, Weizmann Institute of Science.
Dedicatory Prayer: The Chief Rabbi of Israel, His Eminence Dr. Isaac Halevy Herzog.
Greetings: Mr. Dewey D. Stone, Chairman, Board of Governors, Weizmann Institute of Science; Mr. Abraham Feinberg, President, American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science; Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, Hon. Treasurer, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain; Mr. Abraham Wix, Member of the Council, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain; Dr. Jacob Isler, Special Delegate of the Jewish Community of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Presentation of Key: Mr. Isaac Wolfson, Chairman, Executive Committee, Weizmann Institute Foundation in Great Britain.
Response: Prof. Isaac Berenblum, Head of Department of Experimental Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science.
Cutting of Ribbon: Mrs. Isaac Wolfson.

PHYSICS INSTITUTE BUILDING:

Introductory Address: Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman, Executive Council, Weizmann Institute of Science.
Laying of conerstone by Professor Niels Bohr, Director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen, and other distinguished guests.
Reading of the Hebrew Text of Cornerstone Scroll by Dr. Joseph Gilho, Academic Secretary, Weizmann Institute of Science.
Reading of the English Text of Cornerstone Scroll by Mr. Harry Sacher, Member, Board of Governors, Daniel Sieff Research Institute.

(On the grounds of the Weizmann Institute of Science)

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

CONFERMENT OF HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE 3:00 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Aharon Katchalsky
Presentation of Scrolls of Honorary Fellowship to:
Professor Niels Bohr, Copenhagen;
Professor Ernst B. Chain, Rome
Professor Herman F. Mark, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Professor Linus C. Pauling, Pasadena, California
Dr. F. Peyton Rous, New York City.
LECTURE: "Physics and Philosophy" — Prof. Niels Bohr.

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM ON POLYMERS AND PROTEINS: 9.00 A.M.

Chairman — Dr. F. Peyton Rous.
Prof. Herman F. Mark: "Progress in the Study of Macromolecules in Solution".
Prof. Aharon Katchalsky: "Polyelectrolyte Gels".
Prof. Linus C. Pauling: "The Structure of Proteins".

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOCHEMISTRY AND MICROBIOLOGY: 2:30 P.M.

Chairman — Professor Saul Adler, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
Prof. E. B. Chain: "Intermediary Carbohydrate Metabolism".
Dr. Ephraim Katchalsky, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot: "The Action of Proteolytic Enzymes on Poly-Amino Acids".
Dr. S. Hestrin, Hebrew University, Jerusalem: "Synthesis and Degradation and Some Biological Properties of Intercellular Polysaccharides".

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

TEL AVIV:

RECEPTION BY THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE IN HONOUR OF VISITING SCIENTISTS FROM OVERSEAS 6:30 P.M.

(At the Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1953

REHOVOT:

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB BY THE PUBLIC 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

SYMPOSIUM ON PHYSICS: 9.00 A.M.

Chairman — Prof. Herman F. Mark.
Prof. Niels Bohr: "Atoms, Molecules and Nuclei".
Prof. Giulio Racah, Hebrew University, Jerusalem: "Angular Correlation of Nuclear Radiations".
Dr. Aage Bohr, Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen: "Nuclear Rotational States".
Dr. Stefan Rozental, Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen: "The Work of the Institute for Theoretical Physics".

(At the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot)

LECTURE: Prof. Linus C. Pauling, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena: "Haemoglobin in Health and Disease".

DINNER IN HONOUR OF OVERSEAS VISITORS BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. DAVID BEN-GURION 8:00 P.M.

(At the King David Hotel, Jerusalem)

OTHER OBSERVANCES

Scientific lectures and symposia will continue throughout the month of November. Members of the staff of the Weizmann Institute of Science, scientists from other institutions in Israel, and visiting scientists will take part.

The proceedings will be concluded by The Weizmann Memorial Lecture on Monday, December 7, 1953, by Professor Sir Robert Robinson, O.M., F.R.S., President of the Royal Society of Great Britain 1945-50, and recipient of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, 1947. The Lectures will be published later by the Oxford University Press.

In keeping with the manifesto by the Jewish Agency and World Zionist Organization proclaiming November as Weizmann Memorial Month, the annual conference of the Keren Hayesod in Israel will be held on November 18 at the Bet Ha'am, Rehovot. At the conclusion of the proceedings, delegates will proceed in pilgrimage to the tomb of Dr. Weizmann.

Special supplements devoted to the memory of Dr. Chaim Weizmann will be published by all newspapers on the first anniversary of his passing, October 30, 1953.

Radio programmes in Hebrew and English will be transmitted from Wednesday evening, October 28, to Saturday evening, November 7, 1953, over the "Kol Yisrael" and "Kol Zion La'Golah" broadcasting services.

The features will include recordings and "live" broadcasts of the various ceremonies and functions held during the week, a dramatised presentation of Dr. Weizmann's life entitled "The First President" by Shaltiel Eynot, reminiscences concerning Dr. Weizmann by his sisters, Dr. Vera Weizmann and sisters, Mrs. Hayn Lifshiencius-Weizmann and Dr. Anna Weizmann, readings from his memoirs and letters, scientific programmes, special programmes for juvenile listeners, relays of the Knesset Memorial Session and the Weizmann Memorial Lectures in the Jewish Agency building, special editions of newsreels, and a memorial concert by the "Kol Israel" orchestra.

Power to Inspire

The following letter was written by Mr. Israel M. Sieff, an old friend of Dr. Weizmann's and a close collaborator in the early days preceding the Balfour Declaration. One of the pillars of the Sieff Research Institute, he is the Chairman of the British Committee for the Chaim Weizmann Memorial.

Mr. Meyer Weisgal
Rehovot

Dear Meyer:

It is with the deepest regret and disappointment that I find I cannot be with you and our friends at the Memorial Ceremonies on the first anniversary of the passing away of our revered and beloved leader.

As one grows older, one's mind seems drawn, with more intensity, to the activities of one's earlier years, when one was a little less sophisticated and, therefore, had unlimited faith. Those were the days of ploughing and sowing and when, under the inspiration of Chaim, each of us, in his humble capacity, helped to move mountains and to achieve what appeared to be impossible. We experienced then Chaim's mysterious power — to inspire, and to deepen one's faith in the future destiny of our people. Being with him was like being the servant of the Prophet. Our dreams and visions were then seen, not only in their simple beauty, but also as possible of fulfilment.

Achievement has come: under his inspired leadership, the independent State of Israel has been reborn. Already it has weathered many vicissitudes. Underlying all its courage and promise are Chaim's great mind, his gallant, daring soul, his faith — a faith of an undying quality — and the divine inspiration which possessed him. Through these high and noble attributes, he created a condition whereby Israel could become a living force, with its existence based upon profound spiritual and moral values. He would not have wished to sacrifice these values on the altar of expediency.

I would have wished to be present at the inauguration of the Yad Chaim Weizmann Memorial. I shall think of you and our friends at the hour of the ceremony, and feel its emotional and impelling force. I shall also think of Chaim's intellectual integrity, his spirit as creator, and his great mind as guide and director.

To him, the Institute was a basic factor in the life and development of Israel. Its purpose was to help to conquer the desert, to accelerate the fruits of agricultural scientific research, and to bring industry and enterprise to a land which, for centuries, had suffered misuse and neglect. The Yad Weizmann Memorial will carry on this great spirit and tradition, and future generations in Israel and elsewhere will bless those who had the vision to establish it and to maintain it.

I would like to add that, in all his dreams, efforts, strivings, joys and sorrow, at moments of triumph of achievement, and at times of disappointment, heartache and frustration, Vera was by Chaim's side, fortifying him with warmth, love, encouragement and understanding, helping to make his task less burdensome. She is, thank God, still with us, and through her faith and courage, continues to keep alive his spirit and dauntlessness in the work which she has undertaken.

Please convey my affectionate greetings to Vera and to all those who are with you on this solemn occasion.

With affectionate greetings to you and Shirley,

ISRAEL

Michael House,
82 Baker Street,
London W.1., October 23rd, 1953.

Dedication of a Nation

By GIORA JOSEPHTHAL
Jewish Agency Absorption Dept.

AN eventful year has elapsed since the passing of Israel's first President, yet the endless problems and anxieties that are the daily lot of this nation have not dimmed its sense of grief for an irreparable loss.

I feel a particular urge therefore, to extend my warmest wishes to the success of Yad Chaim Weizmann. This fine memorial scheme, to participate in which the Jewish Agency deems it a duty of honour, aptly symbolizes all that Israel's great leader stood for. It reflects Weizmann's life-long belief in patient, painstaking work, his devotion to scientific research and appreciation of aesthetic values.

The happy fusion of those three elements in our young State is a task which may take many years to complete. But once achieved it is bound to change the face of this country and uplift its people to a high cultural level.

I sincerely hope that Yad Chaim Weizmann will not fail to bring us nearer to that supreme goal.

HADASSAH

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General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls,

JERUSALEM

Children of all communities in Jewry are accepted at this Home. Founded by Rabbi David Weingarten in 1902, it still is the only Orphanage for girls in Israel.

Its entire income is dependent upon voluntary contributions, locally and from abroad. The girl orphans, besides food, clothing, education and a sheltering Home, obtain a perfect, all-round training which many other children cannot obtain in the home of their own parents.

Remittances should be sent to P.O.B. Box 207, Jerusalem.

CENTRAL-COMMITTEE KNESSETH-ISRAEL

Charity of RABBI MAIR BAAL HANESS, Jerusalem

of the Jewish Ashkenazim
of the United Communities in Eretz Israel,
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Direct Address: Central Committee Knesseth Israel, Box 192, Jerusalem, Israel. Cable Address: KOMZAN Jerusalem, Israel. New York Office Address: Central Committee Knesseth Israel, 214 E. Broadway, New York.